

# **Article 6.2 initial report (Initial Report)**

Referred to in Decision 2/CMA.3, Annex, Chapter IV.A

## **SURINAME**

ITMOs resulting from Paris Agreement Article 5.2: Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.

## Summary of Initial Report

Party	Suriname
Relevant NDC Period	2020-2030
Report type	Initial Report, version 1.0
Report code	SUR_IR_NDC_2021_2030_001
Date	14 May 2024
Name of cooperative approach	ITMOs resulting from Paris Agreement Article 5.2: reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks.
Relevant sector(s)	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)
Duration of the cooperative approach	2021-2030
Authorized used of ITMOs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. International mitigation purposes<sup>1</sup></li> <li>2. Use towards the achievement of NDCs<sup>2</sup></li> </ol>

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<sup>1</sup> Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1f.

<sup>2</sup> Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1d.

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## I. Participation responsibilities

### A. Information on how the Party ensures that it is a Party to the Paris Agreement

Suriname is a Party to the Paris Agreement, ratified by the country on 13 Feb 2019.<sup>3</sup>

### B. Information on how the Party ensures that it has prepared, has communicated and is maintaining an NDC in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2.

Suriname's Second (latest) NDC is available on the UNFCCC's NDC Registry<sup>4</sup>, and it builds on the First NDC. The Second NDC breaks new ground by including a comprehensive package of policies and measures with sectoral sub-targets, complemented by a 696 million USD portfolio of projects seeking to deliver the enhanced climate ambition. Finally, policy coherence has been significantly increased through a careful process of stakeholder engagement<sup>5</sup>. The Second NDC was submitted in **December 2019** to enhance the First NDC submitted in **September 2015**.

### C. Information on how the Party ensures it has arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards achievement of NDCs pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3.

Suriname's Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM)<sup>6</sup> has the responsibility to prepare and submit national reports to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. ROM also serves as the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF), it is Focal Point before the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and in collaboration with the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS), it is the Focal Point for the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

On 7 May 2020 the Environmental Framework Act S.B. 2020 no. 97 (Milieu Raamwet S.B. 2020 no. 97) was proclaimed and then being amended on April 4, 2024. Subsequently the National Environment Authority (NMA) is being established as an independent administrative body with legal personality, which for budgetary purposes falls under the competence of the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment.

After the General Elections of 25 May 2020, it was established by Presidential Decree of 9 September 2020 (PB 2020 no. 31) that environmental management in Suriname falls under the direct competence of ROM. According to this Decree, NIMOS serves as the technical executive body of ROM and therefore reports to the said Ministry.

The government institution in charge of environmental management within ROM is the Directorate for Environment (DE). The DE plays a pivotal role in the formulation of environmental policy and the monitoring

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<sup>3</sup> [https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg\\_no=XXVII-7-d&chapter=27&clang=en](https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-d&chapter=27&clang=en)

<sup>4</sup> <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Suriname%20Second%20NDC.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> More information on the planning process for preparing and communicating the NDC is available in Section 6 of the NDC.

<sup>6</sup> <https://minrom.sr>

of the implementation of this policy and is also the national focal point for all multilateral environmental agreements, as well as national, regional, and international environmental organizations. The latter is conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Business, and International Cooperation.

The NMA will function as executive and supervisory body and will provide the necessary support to ROM. The NMA will be responsible for implementing relevant regulations (state decrees) which are prescribed based on the Environmental Framework Act S.B. 2020 no. 97 (Milieu Raamwet S.B. 2020 no. 97) and is yet to be operationalized.

In accordance with the Departments Task Description Decree 1991 (SB 1991 no. 58, as amended by SB 2005 no. 94 and SB 2020 no. 141 and 191), the Ministry of Land Policy and Forest Management (GMB) is responsible for among other Forest and Nature Management including Nature Protection. The Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB) is the technical working institute of the Ministry of GMB and is responsible for promoting sustainable and optimal use of the forests of Suriname in general and of the forests intended for timber production in particular by applying the guidelines provided in the Forest Management Act 1992 and other relevant laws and regulations. SBB has been involved in the REDD+ process since 2009 and plays a very critical role in reporting national emissions and removals from the Forestry and Other Land Uses sector to the UNFCCC. The Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) for the forest and land cover change is the responsibility of SBB and will be part of the ITMO process under article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

National institutions in Suriname are currently working on establishing institutional arrangements for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including Article 6 and the authorization of ITMOs. In the meantime, ROM will serve as the entity with the responsibility to manage the implementation of Article 6 cooperative approaches and the authorization of ITMOs.

#### D. Information on how the Party ensures it has arrangements in place that are consistent with the Article 6, paragraph 2, guidance and relevant decisions of the CMA for tracking ITMOs

Following Decision 2/CMA.3, Annex, Paragraph 29, Suriname has access to its National Registry through ITMO.com, a registry for the purposes of tracking and recording ITMO transactions powered by S&P Global. ITMO.com was specifically designed to fulfill the tracking and recording capabilities referred to in decisions 2/CMA.3 (Annex, Section VI.A) and 6/CMA.4 (Annex I, Section I.A).

Suriname's registry page may be accessed here: <https://mer.markit.com/br-reg/public/cfrn-public/#/nation-details> under "Coalition nations".

E. Information on whether the most recent national inventory report required in accordance with decision 18/CMA.1 has been provided

Suriname submitted its first (latest) Biennial Update Report (BUR)<sup>7</sup> on 5 November 2022 and an updated National Communication<sup>8</sup> on 26 April 2023. The most recent National GHG Inventory contains annual GHG estimates up to the year 2017 (inclusive).

For purposes of the Enhanced Transparency Framework, Suriname is currently planning the preparation of its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), to be submitted in 2024, noting that Small Island Developing State (SIDS) may submit their BTR at their discretion<sup>9</sup>, including the national inventory report<sup>10</sup>.

F. Information on how the Party ensures participation contributes to the implementation of its NDC and long-term low-emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement

According to Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement:

*“...Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible,..., so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century”.*

According to data reported to the UNFCCC, Suriname is a carbon sink<sup>11</sup>, meaning that it presents net removals, even after considering the GHG emissions from all sectors of the economy at the national level ([Figure 1](#)). This means that Suriname has already achieved the balance in emissions and removals requested the Paris Agreement by 2050, and even going beyond that, Suriname presents annual net removals through forest growth, effectively contributing to reducing atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations every year.

As reflected in the Second NDC, the goal of Suriname is to maintain 93% of forest cover and to reduce emissions in four key emitting sectors: forests, electricity, transport, and agriculture. Thus, the intention of the Second NDC is to maintain forests standing including their carbon removal capacity and rich biodiversity. The efforts to protect this natural resource are key to the country's climate commitments.

Suriname is currently designing a Green Development Strategy (GDS) of Suriname. The overarching goal of the GDS is to establish a framework for Suriname to utilize our natural assets to achieve full economic potential in a sustainable manner.

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<sup>7</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/622910>

<sup>8</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/627964>

<sup>9</sup> Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, Paragraph 11.

<sup>10</sup> Annex 2 to this report includes further information on the application of flexibility in light of capacities, following the Paris Agreement and Decision 18/CMA.1.

<sup>11</sup> Also referred to as “net carbon remover”.

This overarching goal translates into several key objectives:

1. Decouple economic growth from environmental degradation: Break the link between traditional economic activity and negative environmental impacts like pollution, resource depletion, and climate change.
2. Foster innovation and investment in green technologies and solutions: Promote the development and adoption of technologies and practices that minimize environmental impact and support resource efficiency.
3. Improve resource productivity and efficiency: Utilize resources like water, energy, and materials more effectively across all sectors of the economy.
4. Ensure a just and equitable transition to a green economy: Minimize negative social impacts and create new economic opportunities during the transition to a more sustainable economy.
5. Strengthen international cooperation: Encourage collaboration between countries to share best practices, mobilize resources, and address global environmental challenges.

The goal is for the GSD to be approved by Parliament by the end of 2024, and then for it to be submitted to the UNFCCC as the low-term low-emissions development strategy.

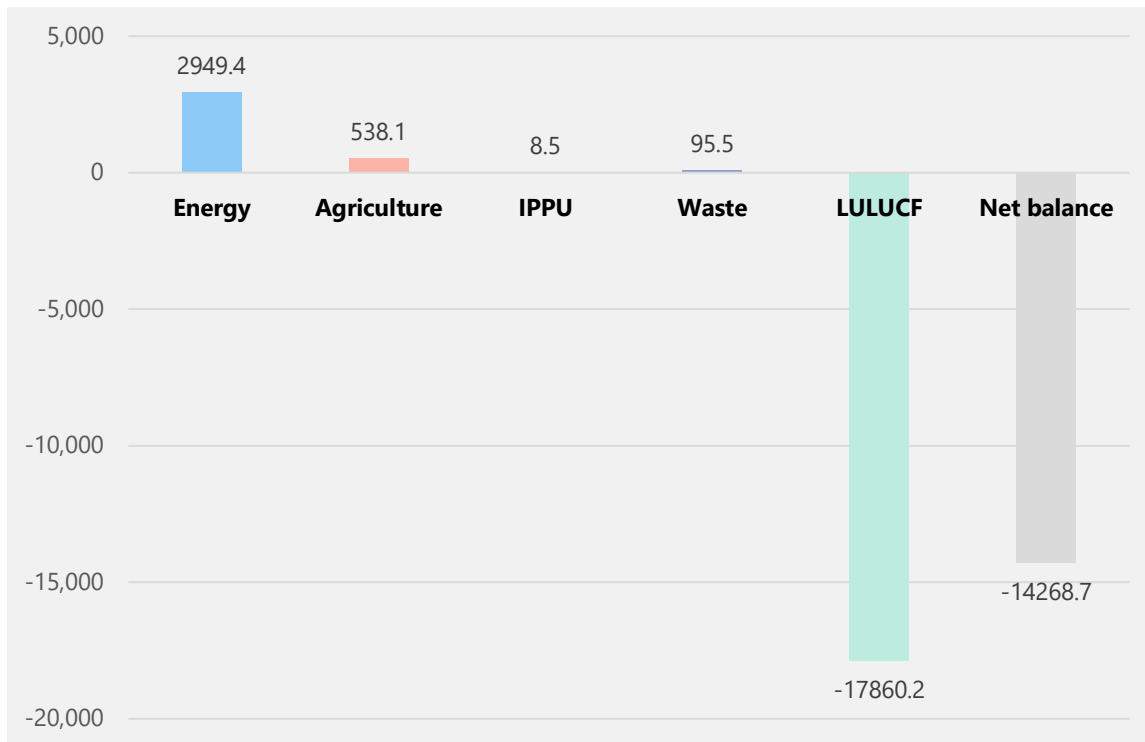


Figure 1. National emissions and removals for the year 2017, as included in the latest national communication to the UNFCCC.

## II. Description of the Party's NDC, as referred to in decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraph 64, where a participating Party has not yet submitted a biennial transparency report

### A. Target(s) and description, including target type(s)

Suriname's Second NDC is available on the UNFCCC NDC Registry.<sup>12</sup> The following are Suriname's NDC contributions related to forests for 2020-2030:

Table 1. Forest-related NDC contributions and target types.

NDC contribution	Target type
1. Suriname intends to increase efforts at sustainable forest and ecosystem management and stabilizing and minimizing deforestation and forest degradation unconditionally.	Policies and measures (Note 1)
2. Suriname has established 14% of its total land area under a national protection system and will continue to pursue the expansion of this system by increasing the percentage of forests and wetlands under protection to at least 17% of the terrestrial area by 2030, in line the UN CBD Aichi target.	Non-GHG metrics
3. As a High Forest Cover, Low Deforestation (HFLD) country, Suriname remains committed to maintaining its 93% forest cover of more than 15.2 million ha. Suriname is maintaining a carbon sink of 13.1 Gt CO <sub>2</sub> e.	Non-GHG metrics
4. Suriname is implementing a major REDD+ strategy. It enters as a <i>conditional contribution</i> the REDD+ Investment Strategy with a 10-year timeframe, aligned with the NDC. The strategy covers 5 main programs with the aim of attracting and guiding the allocation of international and national funding.	Policies and measures

Note 1: this contribution is not expressed in tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr, however, the reference levels used for tracking progress are expressed in these units. More information is provided under section III.C.

The National REDD+ Strategy is the overarching strategic framework for implementing these NDC contributions. Suriname's REDD+ strategic lines are:

1. Continue being a High Forest Cover and Low Deforestation (HFLD) country and receive compensation to invest in economic diversification.
2. Forest governance, including improving stakeholder participation, as well as enhancing law enforcement, control and monitoring, and the promotion of sustainable forest management.
3. Land use planning, including continuous efforts to clarify land tenure, improve land use planning, promote sustainable practices in other land use sectors and foster participatory community development.

<sup>12</sup> <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Suriname%20Second%20NDC.pdf>



4. Conservation of forests and reforestation, as well as research and education to support sustainable development.

Together, these targets and strategic lines seek to maintain the existing, standing forests in Suriname and to ensure that these forests continue to have a healthy, ecological function. From a financial perspective, Suriname implements REDD+ to reduce emissions from deforestation, forest degradation, and to obtain recognition for the invaluable environmental benefits provided by the 15.2 million hectares of forests currently being preserved.

#### B. Target year(s) or period(s), and whether they are single-year or multi-year target(s)

Suriname's forest-related contributions and their target year or periods are shown below:

Table 2. Target year or periods of forest-related NDC contributions.

NDC contribution	Target year or period
1. Suriname intends to increase efforts at sustainable forest and ecosystem management and stabilizing and minimizing deforestation and forest degradation unconditionally.	2030
2. Suriname has established 14% of its total land area under a national protection system and will continue to pursue the expansion of this system by increasing the percentage of forests and wetlands under protection to at least 17% of the terrestrial area by 2030, in line the UN CBD Aichi target.	2030
3. As a High Forest Cover, Low Deforestation (HFLD) country, Suriname remains committed to maintaining its 93% forest cover of more than 15.2 million ha. Suriname is maintaining a carbon sink of 13.1 Gt CO <sub>2</sub> e.	2020-2030
4. Suriname is implementing a major REDD+ strategy. It enters as a <i>conditional contribution</i> the REDD+ Investment Strategy with a 10-year timeframe, aligned with the NDC. The strategy covers 5 main programs with the aim of attracting and guiding the allocation of international and national funding.	2030

#### C. Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s), base year(s) or starting point(s), and their respective value(s)

Suriname's forest-related contributions and their reference points, baselines, base years or starting points, and their respective values, are shown below in table 3. For forest-related emissions and removals, Suriname employs the REDD+ reference levels submitted to the UNFCCC.

Table 3. Reference points, base years or starting points for Suriname's forest-related contributions in its Second NDC.

NDC contribution	Reference points, levels, baselines, base years or starting points
1. Suriname intends to increase efforts at sustainable forest and ecosystem management and stabilizing and minimizing deforestation and forest degradation unconditionally.	REDD+ reference levels under the UNFCCC <i>(see further description below)</i>
2. Suriname has established 14% of its total land area under a national protection system and will continue to pursue the expansion of this system by increasing the percentage of forests and wetlands under protection to at least 17% of the terrestrial area by 2030, in line the UN CBD Aichi target.	14% of total land area under a national protected system
3. As a High Forest Cover, Low Deforestation (HFLD) country, Suriname remains committed to maintaining its 93% forest cover of more than 15.2 million ha. Suriname is maintaining a carbon sink of 13.1 Gt CO <sub>2</sub> e.	93% forest cover, representing 15.2 million hectares
4. Suriname is implementing a major REDD+ strategy. It enters as a <i>conditional contribution</i> the REDD+ Investment Strategy with a 10-year timeframe, aligned with the NDC. The strategy covers 5 main programs with the aim of attracting and guiding the allocation of international and national funding.	1 of the 5 main programs, which is strengthening of forest institutions, has been implemented by setting up the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) within SBB.

### REDD+ reference levels under the UNFCCC

For purposes of the NDC's forest-related contributions and for REDD+, Suriname employs the REDD+ reference levels under the UNFCCC, expressed in tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year. Suriname has submitted three reference levels to the UNFCCC (Figure 2) in the years 2018, 2021 and 2023. The second and third reference levels are applicable to the current cooperative approach as they cover the implementation period 2020-2030. New FRELs and/or FRLs may be developed, as appropriate, taking into account new knowledge, new trends and any modification of scope and methodologies<sup>13</sup>.

The reference level values submitted to the UNFCCC were estimated following IPCC guidance and guidelines and using the best available knowledge, data, and science in the country.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Decision 12/CP.17, paragraph 12.

## Second REDD+ reference level (FREL), submitted in 2021

The Second FREL submitted in 2021 was technically assessed under the UNFCCC in accordance with decision 13/CP.19. This FREL is thoroughly explained in a publicly available, 116-page report<sup>15</sup>. As a result of the technical assessment under the UNFCCC REDD+, a verification report was issued and is also publicly available on the UNFCCC’s Web Platform.<sup>16</sup> The Second FREL’s values were estimated for 2020-2024 based on the historical period 2001-2019. For purposes of this cooperative approach, only the FREL value for the year 2021 is applicable, since pre-2021 mitigation is not eligible as ITMOs and since the Third FREL is used as the reference level for post-2021 mitigation. *This FREL includes emissions from deforestation and forest degradation only.*

## Third REDD+ reference level (FRL), submitted in 2024

The Third REDD+ reference level, or FRL applies from 2022 through 2030. It is currently undergoing technical assessment under the UNFCCC. The final verification report is expected later this year. The FRL values are zero since this reference level follows a zero FRL approach, applicable to countries with negative GHG balances, meaning net removals after considering all sectors of the economy. The goal of the zero FRL approach is to fully acknowledge the contribution of countries with net removals that have already achieved the balance in emissions and removals according to Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement. More information on this approach is provided in Annex 3 to this Initial Report. *The third FRL builds on the Second FREL by improving methods, data, and assumptions, especially by including removals from forests.*

Table 4. REDD+ reference levels covering the period 2021-2030 of the Second NDC.

Year	FREL/FRL values (t CO <sub>2</sub> eq/yr)	Relevant REDD+ reference level	Status under the UNFCCC
2021	14,612,231	Second FREL	Verified
2022	0	Third FREL	Verification ongoing*
2023	0	Third FREL	Verification ongoing*
2024	0	Third FREL	Verification ongoing*
2025	0	Third FREL	Verification ongoing*
2026	0	Third FREL	Verification ongoing*
2027	0	Third FREL	Verification ongoing*
2028	0	Third FREL	Verification ongoing*
2029	0	Third FREL	Verification ongoing*
2030	0	Third FREL	Verification ongoing*

\* Verification ongoing to be finalized in 2024.

<sup>15</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel2021\\_modified\\_resubmitted\\_20220215\\_clean.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel2021_modified_resubmitted_20220215_clean.pdf)

<sup>16</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022\\_SUR.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022_SUR.pdf)

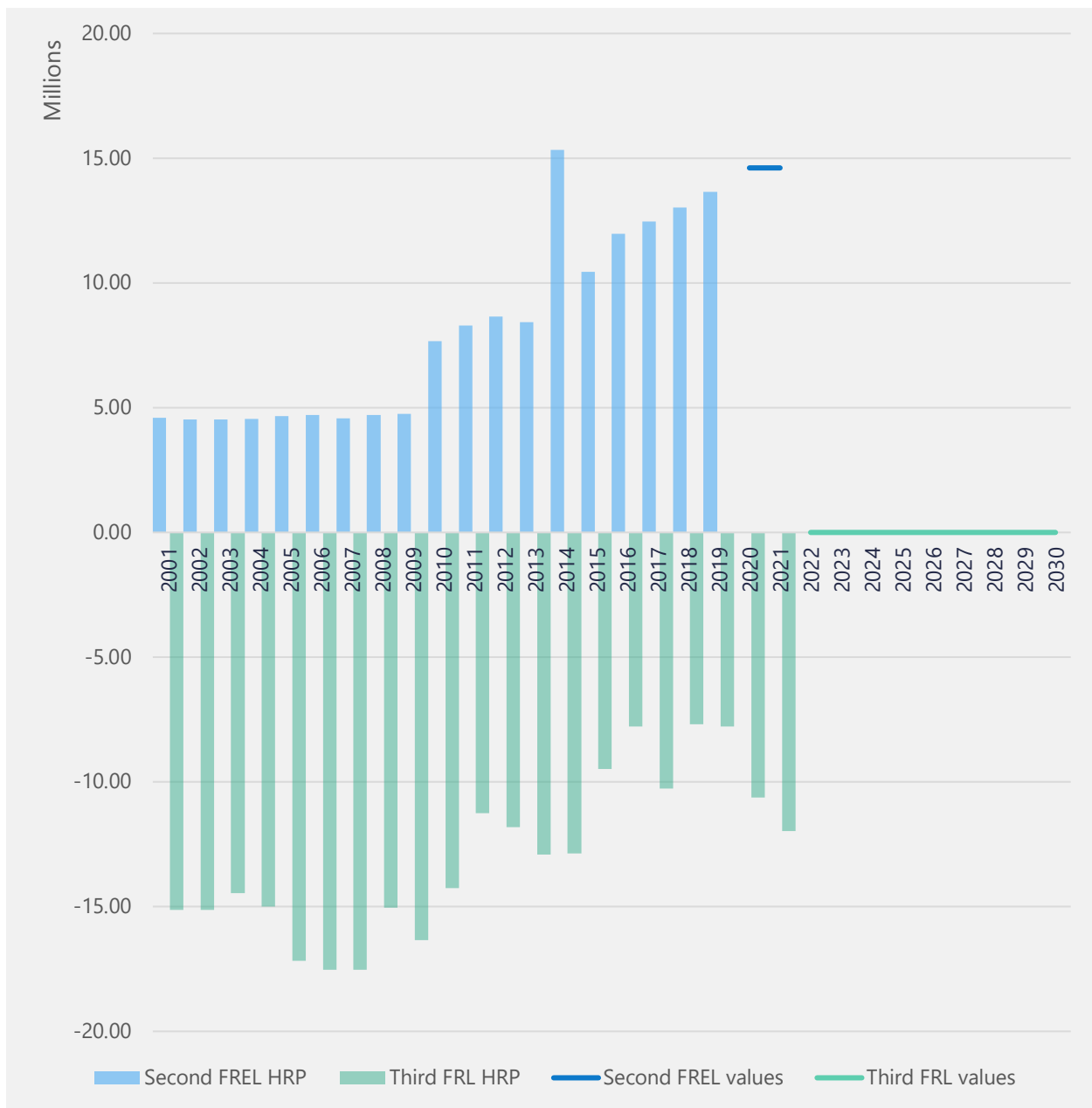


Figure 2. Second FREL and Third FRL submitted by Suriname to the UNFCCC.

**Units:** tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year.

**HRP:** historical reference period.

*Note: Figure 2 shows 2021 as the only FREL value from the Second FREL as this is the only year applicable to the current cooperative approach. The modified FREL report includes values for 2020-2024.<sup>17</sup>*

<sup>17</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/media/frel2021\\_modified\\_resubmitted\\_20220215\\_clean.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/media/frel2021_modified_resubmitted_20220215_clean.pdf)



## Suriname

Reporting to the UNFCCC

Date (Year)	Results (t CO <sub>2</sub> eq/year)	Assessed forest reference level (t CO <sub>2</sub> eq/year)	Links to documentation
2016	1,819,273	14,627,465	<a href="#">FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TATR.1/SUR</a> Biennial update report with submission of REDD+ results (BUR <sub>1</sub> )
2017	1,526,545	15,591,284	<a href="#">FCCC/TAR/2018/SUR</a> Submission on proposed reference level
2018	2,903,107	16,555,103	Modified submission on proposed reference level Safeguards Information Summary
2019	2,930,053	17,518,922	National REDD+ Strategy & Background Study
2020	4,097,351	14,008,889	<a href="#">FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TATR.2/SUR</a> Biennial update report with submission of REDD+ results (BUR <sub>1</sub> )
2021	4,839,390	14,612,231	<a href="#">FCCC/TAR/2021/SUR</a> Submission on proposed reference level Modified submission on proposed reference level Safeguards Information Summary National REDD+ Strategy
2024	-	-	Submission on proposed reference level

Figure 3. Suriname's site on the REDD+ Web Platform of the UNFCCC. Available here: <https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=sur>

### D. Time frame(s) and/or periods for implementation

Suriname's forest-related contributions and their timeframes and/or periods for implementation are shown below:

Table 5. Time frames and/or periods for implementation related to forest-related NDC contributions.

NDC contribution	Timeframes or periods for implementation
1. Suriname intends to increase efforts at sustainable forest and ecosystem management and stabilizing and minimizing deforestation and forest degradation unconditionally.	2020-2030
2. Suriname has established 14% of its total land area under a national protection system and will continue to pursue the expansion of this system by increasing the percentage of forests and wetlands under	2030

protection to at least 17% of the terrestrial area by 2030, in line the UN CBD Aichi target.	
3. As a High Forest Cover, Low Deforestation (HFLD) country, Suriname remains committed to maintaining its 93% forest cover of more than 15.2 million ha. Suriname is maintaining a carbon sink of 13.1 Gt CO <sub>2</sub> e.	2020-2030
4. Suriname is implementing a major REDD+ strategy. It enters as a <i>conditional contribution</i> the REDD+ Investment Strategy with a 10-year timeframe, aligned with the NDC. The strategy covers 5 main programs with the aim of attracting and guiding the allocation of international and national funding.	2020-2030

E. Scope and coverage, including, as relevant, sectors, categories, activities, sources and sinks, pools and gases

**Scale:** national.

**Scope:** energy (electricity, transport), and AFOLU (forests, agriculture).

**Activities:** Annex 1 of the Second NDC includes a project portfolio, including a detailed description of 18 projects across these two sectors.

**Carbon pools:** varies by FREL/FRL. Biomass and deadwood were included in the Second FREL and Third FRL, while litter and soil organic carbon were added to the Third FREL only.

**Greenhouse gases:** CO<sub>2</sub> for all sources. CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O for selected sources.

F. Intention to use cooperative approaches that involve the use of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes under Article 6 towards NDCs under Article 4

Suriname intends to participate in cooperative approaches with the intention of supporting the achievement of its Second NDC.

G. Any updates or clarifications of previously reported information (e.g. recalculation of previously reported inventory data, or greater detail on methodologies or use of cooperative approaches)

Not applicable.

### III. Information on ITMO metrics, method for applying corresponding adjustments and method for quantification of the NDC

#### A. ITMO metrics

Authorized REDD+ ITMOs as part of this cooperative approach are expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO<sub>2</sub>eq.) following decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1c.

#### B. Method for applying corresponding adjustments as per chapter III.B

*1. Description of the method for applying corresponding adjustment for multi- year or single-year NDCs that will be applied consistently throughout the period of NDC implementation, if applicable (para. 18(c))*

*Note to the reader: we recommend to check section IV.B while reading this section.*

**Application of “corresponding” adjustments.** In cases where the REDD+ ITMOs are used towards the achievement of an NDC, both participating Parties shall apply corresponding adjustments, following decision 2/CMA.3.<sup>18</sup> In cases where the REDD+ ITMOs are used for other international mitigation purposes (OIMP), Suriname will apply an adjustment, without the need for the buyer to apply a “corresponding” adjustment, as these REDD+ ITMOs will not be used towards the achievement of NDCs following Suriname’s authorization of use.

**Basis for applying corresponding adjustments.** The application of (corresponding) adjustments for the first phase (*i.e.* year 2021) is done in relation to the *measured forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks* (Column A in Table 6 below), which depends on the FREL/FRL being used. In the case of the second phase (*i.e.* 2022-2030), since the accounting is based on the zero FRL, ITMOs will be calculated by subtracting *total national emissions from total net removals from forests*, and this will be the basis for the application of the adjustments.

**Method for applying adjustments and calculating the emissions balance.** Authorized and transacted ITMOs will be added to the measured emissions and removals (A+B) for each year. As mentioned above, the only difference between phases is that for the second phase, REDD+ results will be calculated after deducting all national emissions, which will be reflected under the “Achieved mitigation (3<sup>rd</sup> FRL)”.

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<sup>18</sup> Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 6.

Table 6. Basis for applying corresponding adjustments for REDD+ ITMOs. All units in tons of CO2 equivalent per year.

Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> FREL's historical reference period	2 <sup>nd</sup> FREL values	Achieved mitigation (against 2 <sup>nd</sup> FREL)	3 <sup>rd</sup> FRL's historical reference period	3 <sup>rd</sup> FRL values	Achieved mitigation (against 3 <sup>rd</sup> FRL)	Basis for Correspond. Adjustments (reference)	Basis for Correspond. Adjustments (values) [A]	ITMOs authorized	ITMOs transacted [B]	Emissions balance [A+B]
2001		4,590,666			-15,132,221						
2002		4,537,967			-15,119,988						
2003		4,538,078			-14,456,898						
2004		4,550,330			-15,001,721						
2005		4,653,661			-17,165,993						
2006		4,708,898			-17,531,428						
2007		4,562,866			-17,529,349						
2008		4,716,286			-15,038,997						
2009		4,758,684			-16,346,085						
2010		7,674,347			-14,249,352						
2011		8,287,294			-11,253,267						
2012		8,642,609			-11,811,307						
2013		8,421,353			-12,914,917						
2014		15,327,204			-12,867,926						
2015		10,447,381			-9,488,833						
2016		11,962,911			-7,768,662						
2017		12,471,132			-10,275,134						
2018		13,024,072			-7,691,287						
2019		13,658,481			-7,770,774						
2020		9,610,512	14,008,882	4,097,351	-10,635,753						
2021		9,772,841	14,612,231	4,839,390	-11,970,478		Second FREL	9,772,841	4,839,390	TBD	TBD
2022			15,215,572			0.00	To be MRV	Third FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD
2023			16,422,255			0.00	To be MRV	Third FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD
2024						0.00	To be MRV	Third FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD
2025						0.00	To be MRV	Third FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD
2026						0.00	To be MRV	Third FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD
2027						0.00	To be MRV	Third FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD
2028						0.00	To be MRV	Third FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD
2029						0.00	To be MRV	Third FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD
2030						0.00	To be MRV	Third FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD



2. Description of the method for applying corresponding adjustments where the method is a multi-year emissions trajectory, trajectories or budget, if applicable

Not applicable.

C. Quantification of the Party's mitigation information in its NDC in t CO<sub>2</sub> eq, including the sectors, sources, GHGs and time periods covered by the NDC, the reference level of emissions and removals for the relevant year or period, and the target level for its NDC or, where this is not possible, the methodology for the quantification of the NDC in t CO<sub>2</sub> eq.

Suriname's forest-related contribution #1 is not quantified in the NDC, however, its reference levels are defined in t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr. The progress in achieving this contribution is also expressed in t CO<sub>2</sub>eq/yr following COP decisions for REDD+. The details on the quantification of the reference levels are provided as follows:

Table 7. Links to the technical reports and technical assessment reports of Suriname's FREL/FRL under the UNFCCC.

REDD+ reference level	Publicly available technical report describing the methods, data and assumptions	Publicly available technical assessment report under the UNFCCC
<b>Second FREL</b>	Modified submission (2021) <sup>19</sup>	Verification report (2021) <sup>20</sup>
<b>Third FRL</b>	Original submission (2024) <sup>21</sup>	Currently underway.

With respect to the 2021 mitigation achieved against the Second FREL and the plans to generate further REDD+ ITMOs in upcoming BTRs:

Table 8. Links to the technical reports and technical assessment reports for Suriname's REDD+ results under the UNFCCC.

REDD+ results eligible as ITMOs	Publicly available technical report describing the methods, data and assumptions	Publicly available technical assessment report under the UNFCCC
<b>Year 2021</b> , based on the Second FREL	Submitted as an technical annex in the first BUR. <sup>22</sup>	Verification report (2021) <sup>23</sup>
<b>Years 2022-2030</b> , to be estimated based on the Third FRL	First report to be submitted along with the country's first BTR in 2025.	TBD

<sup>19</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel2021\\_modified\\_resubmitted\\_20220215\\_clean.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel2021_modified_resubmitted_20220215_clean.pdf)

<sup>20</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022\\_SUR.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022_SUR.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> <https://redd.unfccc.int/media/suriname-frl-report-2024.pdf>

<sup>22</sup>

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Modified%20REDD%20%20TA%20Suriname%20%28FREL%20%29\\_FIN\\_AL.docx](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Modified%20REDD%20%20TA%20Suriname%20%28FREL%20%29_FIN_AL.docx)

<sup>23</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2\\_2023\\_SUR.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2_2023_SUR.pdf)

D. Quantification of the Party's NDC, or the portion in the relevant non-GHG indicator, in a non-GHG metric determined by each participating Party, if applicable

Suriname's forest-related contributions #2, #3 and #4 have reference points or levels defined in non-GHG metrics, as follows:

Table 9. Quantification of forest-related contributions in non-GHG metrics.

NDC contribution	Reference points, levels, baselines, base years or starting points	Description of quantification
1. Suriname intends to increase efforts at sustainable forest and ecosystem management and stabilizing and minimizing deforestation and forest degradation unconditionally.	REDD+ reference levels under the UNFCCC <i>(see further description above)</i>	Described under section III.C above as it is defined in t CO <sub>2</sub> eq/yr.
2. Suriname has established 14% of its total land area under a national protection system and will continue to pursue the expansion of this system by increasing the percentage of forests and wetlands under protection to at least 17% of the terrestrial area by 2030, in line the UN CBD Aichi target.	14% of total land area under a national protected system	The 14% under the national protected system from which the Nature Reserves are established through several implementing state decrees of the Nature Conservation Law of 1954 and the MUMAs are established by ministerial decrees according to the Decree issuing domain land. <i>(Note: new lands to be added will also be created through state decrees).</i>
3. As a High Forest Cover, Low Deforestation (HFLD) country, Suriname remains committed to maintaining its 93% forest cover of more than 15.2 million ha. Suriname is maintaining a carbon sink of 13.1 Gt CO <sub>2</sub> e.	93% forest cover, representing 15.2 million hectares	The forest cover of 93% has been estimated based on the 2015 deforestation map developed by SBB.
4. Suriname is implementing a major REDD+ strategy. It enters as a <i>conditional contribution</i> the REDD+ Investment Strategy with a 10-year timeframe, aligned with the NDC. The strategy covers 5 main programs with the aim of attracting and guiding the allocation of international and national funding.	1 of the main 5 programs, which is the strengthening of forest institutions, has been implemented by setting up the National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) within SBB.	The operationalization of the NFMS is determined by its capacity to collect data and produce domestic and international reports.

E. For a first or first updated NDC consisting of policies and measures that is not quantified, information on quantification of the Party's emission level resulting from the policies and measures that are relevant to the implementation of the cooperative approach and its mitigation activities for the categories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks, as identified by the first transferring Party pursuant to paragraph 10, and the time periods covered by the NDC

Not applicable.

## IV. Information on each cooperative approach

### A. Copy of the authorization by the participating Party

See Annex 1.

### B. Description of the cooperative approach

This cooperative approach seeks to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and to recognize the role of forest conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. Through this cooperative approach Suriname seeks to reduce forest-related emissions and to maintain and enhance forest-related removals, as much as possible, in order to re-invest in the conservation of forests, effectively contributing to the ultimate goal of the UNFCCC.

This cooperative approach covers all forest-related emissions and removals in Suriname. Through this cooperative approach the country seeks to obtain financial support to achieve its NDC, including maintaining a minimum of 93% forest cover at the national level. Suriname also intends to use the proceeds from this cooperative approach to secure the conservation of forests, in way that preserves their carbon removal capacity, effectively reducing CO<sub>2</sub> from atmospheric concentrations.

This cooperative approach is based on the operationalization of three key Articles of the Paris Agreement for forests:

#### **Operationalization of Articles 4, 5 and 6 of the Paris Agreement**

**Article 4**, paragraph 1: "...to achieve a balance in anthropogenic emissions and removals in the second half of the century".

**Article 5**, paragraph 2: "to implement and support ... policy approaches and positive incentives for activities relating to reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks in developing countries".

**Article 6**, paragraph 1: "Parties recognize that some Parties choose to pursue voluntary cooperation in the implementation of their nationally determined contributions to allow for higher ambition in their mitigation and adaptation actions and to promote sustainable development and environmental integrity. "

This cooperative approach proposes the inter-operation of these articles, based on the understanding that Suriname has already achieved a balance in emissions and removals (demonstrated by the net negative GHG balance even when considering all sectors of the economy). This balance requested by the Paris Agreement by 2050 has already been achieved by Suriname – **Article 4**. Further, through this cooperative approach Suriname seeks to lead the way for other high forest, low deforestation (HFLD) developing

countries when implementing REDD+ by seeking financial support for their net forest carbon removals – **Article 5**. Finally, the financial support needed for Suriname to achieve these largely depends on cooperative approaches under **Article 6**.

Suriname seeks to implement this cooperative approach in two distinct phases:

**Phase 1:** Obtain financial support for the emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation achieved by Suriname at the national-level, as a result of the implementation of its National REDD+ Strategy<sup>24</sup> in the year 2021. These emission reductions resulted from actions to enforce forest protection, regulations to halt unplanned logging, illegal deforestation, the protection of forest through the identification of new protected areas, monitoring the forest fires and formulating a regional strategy to monitor forest fires, and protection and maintenance of natural regeneration processes in degraded areas.<sup>25</sup>

**Phase 2:** Obtain financial support for preserving 15.2 million hectares of forests standing, including its carbon removal capacity and its invaluable biodiversity. Phase two covers the period 2022-2030 of this cooperative approach (and of the Second NDC), and is based on a novel approach for acknowledging and quantifying net removals at the national level through a zero forest reference level approach (explained in detail in Annex 3).

Suriname has in place all elements agreed by the COP for REDD+,<sup>26</sup> according to the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform:<sup>27</sup>

1. National REDD+ Strategy
2. Forest reference emissions level/forest reference level (FREL/FRL)<sup>28</sup>
3. National Forest Monitoring System<sup>29</sup>
4. Safeguards Information System<sup>30</sup>

Suriname has undergone the verification of their Second FREL/FRL and their REDD+ Results (based on the Second FREL) under the UNFCCC, both reports are publicly available:

5. Verification report for the Second FREL/FRL<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>24</sup> Please refer to the National REDD+ Strategy for more information on the policies and measures implemented by the Government of Suriname. [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/national\\_redd\\_strategy\\_of\\_suriname\\_en\\_web\\_1.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/national_redd_strategy_of_suriname_en_web_1.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/REDD%20TA%20Suriname%202000-2001%20%28FREL%20%29%20%281%29.pdf>

<sup>26</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71.

<sup>27</sup> <https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=sur>

<sup>28</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel2021\\_modified\\_resubmitted\\_20220215\\_clean.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel2021_modified_resubmitted_20220215_clean.pdf)

<sup>29</sup> Described in Chapter 5 of the Second Technical Annex with REDD+ Results, as required by COP decision 14/CP.19, annex, paragraph 4. Available here: <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/REDD%20TA%20Suriname%202000-2001%20%28FREL%20%29%20%281%29.pdf>

<sup>30</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/soi\\_suriname\\_final\\_29june2020.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/soi_suriname_final_29june2020.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022\\_SUR.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022_SUR.pdf)

6. Verification report for the REDD+ results for 2021<sup>32</sup>

The 2021 REDD+ results authorized as ITMOs through this cooperative approach are posted on the Lima Information Hub of the UNFCCC:<sup>33</sup>

# REDD+

WEB PLATFORM

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MEETINGS
CONTACT

Suriname

Reporting to the UNFCCC

Date (Year)	Results (t CO <sub>2</sub> eq/year)	Assessed forest reference level (t CO <sub>2</sub> eq/year)	Links to documentation
2016	<b>1,819,273</b>	<b>14,627,465</b>	<a href="#">FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TATR.1/SUR</a> Biennial update report with submission of REDD+ results (BUR1)
2017	<b>1,526,545</b>	<b>15,591,284</b>	<a href="#">FCCC/TAR/2018/SUR</a> Submission on proposed reference level
2018	<b>2,903,107</b>	<b>16,555,103</b>	Modified submission on proposed reference level Safeguards Information Summary
2019	<b>2,930,053</b>	<b>17,518,922</b>	National REDD+ Strategy & Background Study
2020	<b>4,097,351</b>	<b>14,008,889</b>	<a href="#">FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TATR.2/SUR</a> Biennial update report with submission of REDD+ results (BUR1)
2021	<b>4,839,390</b>	<b>14,612,231</b>	<a href="#">FCCC/TAR/2021/SUR</a> Submission on proposed reference level Modified submission on proposed reference level Safeguards Information Summary National REDD+ Strategy

REGISTRATION FOR SUBMISSION

Figure 4. Suriname's REDD+ Results posted on the Lima Information Hub of the UNFCCC.

<sup>32</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2\\_2023\\_SUR.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2_2023_SUR.pdf)

<sup>33</sup> <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub.html>

### C. Duration of the cooperative approach

The cooperative approach covers the period 2021-2030.

### D. Expected mitigation for each year of the duration of the cooperative approach

REDD+ results for the year 2021 have already been verified under the UNFCCC (**4,839,390** t CO<sub>2</sub>eq. in 2021).<sup>34</sup> [Table 10](#) also provides the expected mitigation for 2022-2030, based on the expected net removals that may occur in Suriname. The value **-12,953,350** t CO<sub>2</sub>eq./yr is the average of the net removals reported during 2001-2021 as reported in the Third FRL.

Table 10. Expected mitigation during the duration of the cooperative approach.

Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> FREL HRP	2 <sup>nd</sup> FREL values	Achieved mitigation (2 <sup>nd</sup> FREL)	3 <sup>rd</sup> FRL HRP	3 <sup>rd</sup> FRL values	Expected mitigation (3 <sup>rd</sup> FRL)
2001	4,590,666			-15,132,221		
2002	4,537,967			-15,119,988		
2003	4,538,078			-14,456,898		
2004	4,550,330			-15,001,721		
2005	4,653,661			-17,165,993		
2006	4,708,898			-17,531,428		
2007	4,562,866			-17,529,349		
2008	4,716,286			-15,038,997		
2009	4,758,684			-16,346,085		
2010	7,674,347			-14,249,352		
2011	8,287,294			-11,253,267		
2012	8,642,609			-11,811,307		
2013	8,421,353			-12,914,917		
2014	15,327,204			-12,867,926		
2015	10,447,381			-9,488,833		
2016	11,962,911			-7,768,662		
2017	12,471,132			-10,275,134		
2018	13,024,072			-7,691,287		
2019	13,658,481			-7,770,774		
2020	9,610,512	14,008,882	4,097,351	-10,635,753		
2021	9,772,841	14,612,231	<b>4,839,390</b>	-11,970,478		

<sup>34</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2\\_2023\\_SUR.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2_2023_SUR.pdf)

Year	2 <sup>nd</sup> FREL HRP	2 <sup>nd</sup> FREL values	Achieved mitigation (2 <sup>nd</sup> FREL)	3 <sup>rd</sup> FRL HRP	3 <sup>rd</sup> FRL values	<i>Expected mitigation (3<sup>rd</sup> FRL)</i>
2022					0.00	<b>12,953,350</b>
2023					0.00	<b>12,953,350</b>
2024					0.00	<b>12,953,350</b>
2025					0.00	<b>12,953,350</b>
2026					0.00	<b>12,953,350</b>
2027					0.00	<b>12,953,350</b>
2028					0.00	<b>12,953,350</b>
2029					0.00	<b>12,953,350</b>
2030					0.00	<b>12,953,350</b>

**Units:** t CO<sub>2</sub>eq./yr.

#### E. Participating Parties involved in the cooperative approach

Suriname has chosen to pursue voluntary cooperation (**Article 6.2**) through REDD+ (**Article 5.2**) to support the implementation and achievement of its NDC, with the aim to allow for higher ambition and promote sustainable development. Additional participating Parties may be indicated in due course through its inaugural BTR (regular information).

#### F. Authorized entities

Following section IV. E above, authorized entities may be indicated in due course through its inaugural BTR (regular information).

#### G. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity

##### *1. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures that there is no net increase in global emissions within and between NDC implementation periods*

Suriname is a net carbon remover country, also referred to as a “carbon sink”, meaning that it absorbs more CO<sub>2</sub> than it emits greenhouse gases at the national level. According to the latest National GHG Inventory reported through the Third (latest) National Communication to the UNFCCC<sup>35</sup>, the national balance in

<sup>35</sup> <https://unfccc.int/documents/627964>



emissions and removals is 14,268,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq./yr for the year 2017 (Figure 1). More recent data included in Suriname updated REDD+ reference level under the UNFCCC<sup>36</sup> confirms the presence of net removals for 2001-2021 (Figure 5), including the year 2021 relevant for this cooperative approach.

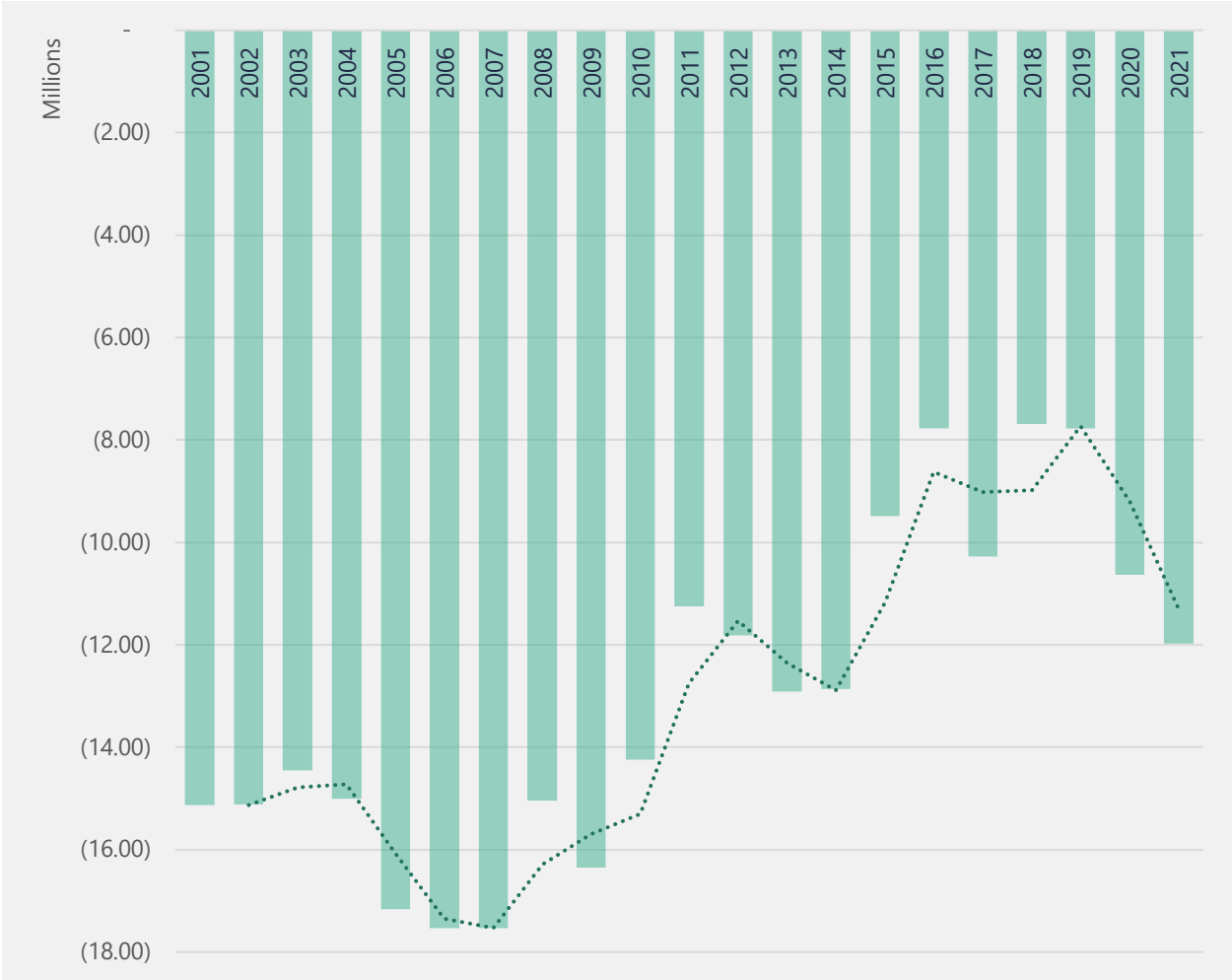


Figure 5. Net removals (t CO<sub>2</sub> eq./yr) included in Suriname's 3<sup>rd</sup> REDD+ Reference Level under the UNFCCC for the period 2001-2021.

Considering Article 4, paragraph 1, of the Paris Agreement:

*"In order to achieve the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2, Parties aim to reach global peaking of greenhouse gas emissions as soon as possible, recognizing that peaking will take longer for developing country Parties, and to undertake rapid reductions thereafter in accordance with best available science, **so as to achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of***

<sup>36</sup> <https://redd.unfccc.int/media/suriname-frl-report-2024.pdf>

*greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, on the basis of equity, and in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty.”*

Suriname already has achieved a balance in anthropogenic emissions and removals, even when considering all sectors of the economy (Figure 1). Further, following the latest IPCC guidance and guidelines, Suriname estimated net removals that occurred in the past 20 years (2001-2021). Thus, Suriname is effectively contributing to reducing the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations.

Based on this, any REDD+ ITMOs transferred will be (correspondingly) adjusted by Suriname as part of the emissions balance to be submitted via the BTR. Due to the magnitude of net removals, i.e. they surpass domestic emissions even when considering all sectors of the economy, any ITMOs would not lead to increasing emissions during the NDC period. Any ITMO during phase 2 of the cooperative approach represents net removals beyond all national emissions.

*2. Description of how the cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity through robust, transparent governance and the quality of mitigation outcomes, including through conservative reference levels and baselines set in a conservative way and below 'business as usual' emission projections (including by taking into account all existing policies and addressing uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage)*

The cooperative approach ensures environmental integrity as follows:

**Robust, transparent governance:** the cooperative approach is sectoral, meaning it covers all forest-related emissions and removals. It is based on transparent governance, because:

1. The Second NDC includes a comprehensive package of policies and measures with sectoral sub-targets, complemented by a portfolio of projects that contribute significantly to meeting the defined contributions and essential to achievement of the enhanced NDC ambition. Policy coherence has been significantly increased through a careful process of stakeholder engagement.
2. The National REDD+ Strategy<sup>37</sup>, underlying the NDC's sectoral policies, measures and projects, includes a summary of how the REDD+ environmental and social safeguards have been addressed.<sup>38</sup> This summary of safeguards includes detailed information on governance and full effective participation of stakeholders.

**Quality of mitigation outcomes:** Suriname submitted the Second FREL and the Third FRL for technical assessment under the UNFCCC (Table 7). These reference levels were constructed using the latest IPCC guidelines and guidance. Both reference levels are based on the latest knowledge and data in the country. In relation to the Second FREL, for which the technical assessment was already concluded, the UNFCCC

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<sup>37</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/media/national\\_redd\\_strategy\\_of\\_suriname\\_en\\_web\\_1.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/media/national_redd_strategy_of_suriname_en_web_1.pdf)

<sup>38</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/media/soi\\_suriname\\_final\\_29june2020.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/media/soi_suriname_final_29june2020.pdf)

reviewers noted that *"The assessment team notes that the data and information used by Suriname in constructing its FREL are transparent, complete and in overall accordance with the guidelines contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.17."*<sup>39</sup>

The verification of the REDD+ results under the UNFCCC concluded that:

- "The results... were estimated and reported using methodologies, definitions, assumptions and information that are consistent with those used for constructing the assessed FREL" (paragraph 43).
- "The LULUCF experts consider the data and information provided in the technical annex to be transparent, consistent, complete and accurate (paragraph 44).
- The LULUCF experts find the data and information provided in the technical annex to be consistent with the guidelines referred to in decision 14/CP.19, paragraph 9" (paragraph 45).
- "The results are accurate to the extent possible based on the assumptions used" (paragraph 46).

**There is no risk of leakage considering that the entire national territory is being accounted for.**

With respect to addressing uncertainties, Suriname submitted uncertainty analyses related to both FRELs/FRLs and the REDD+ results for the year 2021:

- Second FREL: Section 4.2.3, page 30)<sup>40</sup>
- Third FRL: Section 7, page 77.<sup>41</sup>
- REDD+ results for 2021: Section 8, page 45<sup>42</sup>.

*3. Description of how the cooperative approach is minimizing the risk of non-permanence of mitigation across several NDC periods and how, when reversals of emission reductions or removals occur, the cooperative approach will ensure that these are addressed in full*

According to the latest Summary of Information on how the REDD+ safeguards are being addressed and respected<sup>43</sup>, the following actions are underway to reduce the risk of reversals:

- Implement and maintain a robust National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) to identify and measure any reversals that may occur in the country;
- Assess and keep track of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation at the national level;

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<sup>39</sup> [https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022\\_SUR.pdf](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022_SUR.pdf)

<sup>40</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/media/frel2021\\_modified\\_resubmitted\\_20220215\\_clean.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/media/frel2021_modified_resubmitted_20220215_clean.pdf)

<sup>41</sup> <https://redd.unfccc.int/media/suriname-frl-report-2024.pdf>

<sup>42</sup>

[https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Modified%20REDD%20%20TA%20Suriname%20%28FREL%20%29\\_FIN\\_AL.docx](https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Modified%20REDD%20%20TA%20Suriname%20%28FREL%20%29_FIN_AL.docx)

<sup>43</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/soi\\_suriname\\_final\\_29june2020.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/soi_suriname_final_29june2020.pdf)

- Ensure continuity by investing in the National REDD+ Strategy from the revenue created after the selling of REDD+ ITMOs.

From a carbon accounting perspective, any reversal that may occur would be captured in the following biennial monitoring period (and assigned to the year in which it occurred). Any reversal would also be captured in any update of the FREL and/or FRL for the subsequent period, following COP decisions.

**Further, any reversed emission reduction would be transparently identified, measured, and deducted from future crediting, avoiding non-permanence across NDC periods. Along this line, any deductions would be transparently reflected in the emissions balance and described in the next biennial transparency report (BTR).**

## H. Additional description of the cooperative approach

### *1. Description of how the cooperative approach minimizes and, where possible, avoids negative environmental, economic and social impacts*

The COP requests that countries that voluntarily participate in REDD+ should have in place a system for providing information how the REDD+ safeguards defined by the COP are being addressed and respected, while respecting sovereignty.<sup>44</sup> Appendix I of this decision includes the REDD+ safeguards:

#### 1. REDD+ activities should:

- a) Contribute to the achievement of the objective set out in Article 2 of the Convention;
- b) Contribute to the fulfilment of the commitments set out in Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention;
- c) Be country-driven and be considered options available to Parties;
- d) Be consistent with the objective of environmental integrity and take into account the multiple functions of forests and other ecosystems;
- e) Be undertaken in accordance with national development priorities, objectives and circumstances and capabilities and should respect sovereignty;
- f) Be consistent with Parties' national sustainable development needs and goals;
- g) Be implemented in the context of sustainable development and reducing poverty, while responding to climate change;
- h) Be consistent with the adaptation needs of the country;
- i) Be supported by adequate and predictable financial and technology support, including support for capacity-building;
- j) Be results-based;
- k) Promote sustainable management of forests;

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<sup>44</sup> Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71d.

2. When undertaking REDD+ activities, the following safeguards should be promoted and supported:

- a) That actions complement or are consistent with the objectives of national forest programmes and relevant international conventions and agreements;
- b) Transparent and effective national forest governance structures, taking into account national legislation and sovereignty;
- c) Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples;
- d) The full and effective participation of relevant stakeholders, in particular indigenous peoples and local communities, in the actions referred to in paragraphs 70 and 72 of this decision;
- e) That actions are consistent with the conservation of natural forests and biological diversity, ensuring that the actions referred to in paragraph 70 of this decision are not used for the conversion of natural forests, but are instead used to incentivize the protection and conservation of natural forests and their ecosystem services, and to enhance other social and environmental benefits;<sup>45</sup>
- f) Actions to address the risks of reversals;
- g) Actions to reduce displacement of emissions.

These safeguards cover a wide range of issues, including environmental and social considerations. According to COP decisions, “developing countries seeking to obtain and receive results-based payments in accordance with decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 64, should provide the most recent summary of information on how all of the safeguards referred to in decision 1/CP.16, appendix I, paragraph 2, have been addressed and respected before they can receive results-based payments;”.

For this purpose, Suriname prepared a Summary of Information (Sol) describing how these safeguards have been addressed and respected. The Sol is available through the UNFCCC website and is publicly available.<sup>46</sup> The 83-page Sol includes the following contents:

- National circumstances in Suriname, including the REDD+ readiness process, the National REDD+ Strategy and potential benefits and risks of REDD+ (Section 1.1).
- A description of the Cancun Safeguards (Section 1.2).
- A description of the scope and development process of the Sol (Section 1.3).
- The Safeguards Information System (SIS) of Suriname (Section 2), including the structure of the SIS (Section 2.3), national institutional arrangements (Section 2.4) and consultations with Indigenous and Tribal Peoples of Suriname.

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<sup>45</sup> Taking into account the need for sustainable livelihoods of indigenous peoples and local communities and their interdependence on forests in most countries, reflected in the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the International Mother Earth Day.

<sup>46</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/soi\\_suriname\\_final\\_29june2020.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/soi_suriname_final_29june2020.pdf)

- Section 2.5 includes a description of how the SIS is operationalized, including how safeguards are interpreted and the identification of indicators.
- Section 3 provides an in-depth explanation of how each safeguard listed above is addressed and respected.

*2. Description of how the cooperative approach reflects the eleventh preambular paragraph of the Paris Agreement, according to which acknowledging that climate change is a common concern of humankind, Parties should, when taking action to address climate change, respect, promote and consider their respective obligations on human rights, the right to health, the rights of indigenous peoples, local communities, migrants, children, persons with disabilities and people in vulnerable situations and the right to development, as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity*

Please refer to the Summary of Safeguards (Sol) referred to in section H.1 above. Safeguard C is: *"Respect for the knowledge and rights of indigenous peoples and members of local communities, by taking into account relevant international obligations, national circumstances and laws, and noting that the United Nations General Assembly has adopted the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples"*. On page 39, section 3.3.2, Suriname includes a description of how this safeguard is being addressed and respected. The specific indicators under section 3.3.3 also provide additional information and relevant links to national policies and regulations.

Further, the following specific indicators were developed; for each, the Sol includes a detailed description of how they are addressed:

- **Indicator C.1.** Description of how traditional knowledge and rights are considered in the process of implementation of the REDD+ National Strategy and in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF).
- **Indicator C.2.** Number of documented traditional rights and rules or percentage (%) of ITP communities with documented traditional rights and rules that are to be taken into consideration in processes to amend legislation.
- **Indicator C.3.** Provisions included in the ESMF to ensure application of Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) and percentage (%) of REDD+ projects that demonstrate compliance with FPIC.
- **Indicator C.4.** Percentage (%) of REDD+ projects where community organizations and platforms, as well as knowledgeable Indigenous and Tribal Peoples' platforms and traditional authorities have been involved at some stage.
- **Indicator C.5.** Progress on implementing the reparations requested in the Saamaka Judgment and the Kaliña and Lokono Judgement.

*3. Description of how the cooperative approach is consistent with the sustainable development objectives of the Party, noting national prerogatives*

Under the National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname,<sup>47</sup> the Government of Suriname and national stakeholders have agreed on the following vision and mission for the role of forests in Suriname's sustainable development:

**Vision:** "Suriname's tropical forest continues to contribute to the improvement of the welfare and wellbeing of current and future generations, while continuing to offer a substantial contribution to the sustainable development of our country and the global environment, enabling the conditions for an adequate compensation for this global service."

**Mission:** "Establishing long-term partnerships through planning, research, effective protected areas management and sustainable forest management, resulting in an efficient use of the natural resources, including forests, ecosystems and biodiversity."

In addition, among the strategic lines included in the National REDD+ strategy, line #4 is about the "Conservation of forests and reforestation as well as research and education to support sustainable development". Please refer to Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy for more information.

*4. Description of how the cooperative approach applies any safeguards and limits set out in further guidance from the CMA pursuant to chapter III.D*

Not applicable.

*5. Description of how the cooperative approach contributes resources for adaptation pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable*

Besides its mitigation contribution, REDD+ promotes a wealth of adaptation benefits which have been thoroughly documented in scientific literature and reported by the FAO through their latest report on The State of the World's Forests.<sup>48</sup> By implementing REDD+, and by re-investing in REDD+, including the conservation of forests, Suriname is directly contributing to the adaptation to climate change. The ecological value of the country's >15 million hectares of almost contiguous forest is unmeasurable.

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<sup>47</sup> Government of Suriname (2019). National REDD+ Strategy of Suriname. Paramaribo, Suriname. [https://www.surinameredd.org/media/3351/national-reddplus-strategy-of-suriname-en\\_web.pdf](https://www.surinameredd.org/media/3351/national-reddplus-strategy-of-suriname-en_web.pdf)

<sup>48</sup> FAO, 2022. Available here: <https://www.fao.org/3/cb9360en/cb9360en.pdf>

*6. Description of how the cooperative approach delivers overall mitigation in global emissions pursuant to chapter VII (Ambition in mitigation and adaptation actions), if applicable (para. 18(i)(vi), to be updated by para. 22(k))*

Not applicable.



**Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement  
Letter of Authorization**

Issued by Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment of Suriname  
Cooperative approach reference: SUR\_IR\_NDC\_2021\_2030\_001.  
Letter reference: SUR\_LOA\_NDC\_2021\_2030\_001.

**Letter of Authorization for  
Verified Activities Under Article 5.2 for use under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement**

TO: UNFCC Secretariat.

FROM: Suriname Designated National Authorizing Entity  
Minister of Spatial Planning and Environment of Suriname  
H.E Marciano Dasai PhD

With regard to the cooperative approach, verified activities under Article 5.2 of the Paris Agreement, and in the context of Paragraph 34 of the UAE Consensus on the GST<sup>49</sup>, as further described in the documentation attached to this letter, we hereby acknowledge that these activities either reduce greenhouse gas emissions and/or remove carbon dioxide as accounted for on a national scale and will be included in Suriname's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory on a net basis. Suriname has issued, or intends to issue, ITMOs for these emission reductions and/or removals.

We hereby authorize that the GHG emission reductions and/or removals as verified under Article 5.2 and posted on the UNFCCC REDD+ Information Hub, where relevant, may be issued as ITMOs and used:

- a) Towards a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Paris Agreement<sup>50</sup>, or
- b) For Other International Mitigation Purposes<sup>51</sup>.

Under the hand and seal of the Authorizing Entity:  
Suriname Designated National Authorizing Entity  
Minister of Spatial Planning and Environment of  
Suriname H.E. Dr. Marciano Dasai



<sup>49</sup> Draft decision -/CMA.5, Outcomes of the first Global Stocktake, paragraph 34.

<sup>50</sup> Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(d).

<sup>51</sup> Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(f).

## Annex 2. Application of flexibility for Small Island Developing States (SIDS).

The special circumstances and needs of developing countries, in particular least developed countries (LDC) and small island developing States (SIDS) are recognized in the climate regime by the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in several part of their texts and decisions.

### Special needs and circumstances in the UNFCCC

Under the UNFCCC, the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties are recognized under Article 3.2 as part of the principles of the climate change regime. In that Article, the Convention indicates that *"the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, and of those Parties, especially developing country Parties, that would have to bear a disproportionate or abnormal burden under the Convention, should be given full consideration"*.

In addition, as indicated in the mitigation section of the agreement, *"Parties shall take full account of the specific needs and special situations of the least developed countries in their actions with regard to funding and transfer of technology"*.<sup>52</sup>

### Special needs and circumstances in the Paris Agreement

Under the Paris Agreement *"the specific needs and special circumstances of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, as provided for in the Convention"* are recognized in its preamble.

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<sup>52</sup> Article 4, paragraph 9 of the Paris Agreement.

In addition, the special needs of least developed countries and small island developing States are explicitly covered under mitigation (Article 4.6)<sup>53</sup>, adaptation (Article 7.6)<sup>54</sup>, finance (Article 9.4)<sup>55</sup> and capacity building (Article 11.1)<sup>56</sup>.

Further consideration of the special circumstances of the LDCs and SIDSs under the Article 6.2 will be considered by the SBSTA 59 for adoption by CMA5 in Dubai in 2023.

In particular, the result of SBSTA 58 held in Bonn in June 2023 includes the following reference to special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States:

- There is a need for capacity-building of LDCs and SIDS, as well as developing countries in general. In this regard, Regional Collaboration Centers (RCCs) have an important role to play;
- The rules for implementing Article 6.2 must be fully understood and implemented before exemptions and flexibility can be considered for LDCs and SIDS;
- Flexibility regarding special circumstances could be reviewed after five years and may include:
  - (a) The timeline on reporting;
  - (b) Access to the international registry that is free of charge;
  - (c) Support to national arrangements;
  - (d) Project cycle design, including baselines (similar to certain provisions under the CDM on baseline and additionality testing);
  - (e) Fast-track arrangements for LDC hosted activities;
  - (f) Participation requirements;
  - (g) Exemption from project cycle fees such as registration fees and SOP;
  - (h) Simplicity of reporting;
  - (i) Learning from experience will add clarity.

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<sup>53</sup> Article 4.6. The least developed countries and small island developing States may prepare and communicate strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emissions development reflecting their special circumstances.

<sup>54</sup> Article 7.6. Parties recognize the importance of support for and international cooperation on adaptation efforts and the importance of taking into account the needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

<sup>55</sup> Article 9.4. The provision of scaled-up financial resources should aim to achieve a balance between adaptation and mitigation, taking into account country-driven strategies, and the priorities and needs of developing country Parties, especially those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and have significant capacity constraints, such as the least developed countries and small island developing States, considering the need for public and grant-based resources for adaptation.

<sup>56</sup> Article 11.1. Capacity-building under this Agreement should enhance the capacity and ability of developing country Parties, in particular countries with the least capacity, such as the least developed countries, and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, such as small island developing States, to take effective climate change action, including, inter alia, to implement adaptation and mitigation actions, and should facilitate technology development, dissemination and deployment, access to climate finance, relevant aspects of education, training and public awareness, and the transparent, timely and accurate communication of information.

## Flexibility and the Enhanced Transparency Framework

Suriname is a member of the SIDS group, and as such, it can implement the Paris Agreement with a certain degree of flexibility.

The principle of flexibility is highlighted under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement as it follows:

- The enhanced transparency framework for action and support, with built-in flexibility takes into account Parties' different capacities and builds upon collective experience (paragraph 1)
- The transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of this Article to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities (paragraph 2)
- The modalities, procedures and guidelines referred to in paragraph 13 of this Article shall reflect such flexibility (paragraph 2)
- The transparency framework shall build on and enhance the transparency arrangements under the Convention, recognizing the special circumstances of the least developed countries and small island developing States, and be implemented in a facilitative, non-intrusive, non-punitive manner, respectful of national sovereignty, and avoid placing undue burden on Parties (paragraph 3)

The principle of flexibility is covered by the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) as per decision 18/CMA.1 as it follows:

- Enhanced transparency framework shall provide flexibility in the implementation of the provisions of Article 13 to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities, and these MPGs shall reflect such flexibility (Annex, paragraph 4)
- MPGs should reflect flexibility on the scope, frequency and level of detail of reporting, and in the scope of the review (Annex, paragraph 5)
- Application of a flexibility provided for in the provisions of these MPGs for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities is to be self-determined (Annex, paragraph 6)
- The developing country Party shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied (Annex, paragraph 6)

Based on the above, Suriname is applying the principle of flexibility in the implementation of Article 6, paragraph 2 and that is reflected in the following sections of this initial report:

- **Section I:** Participation responsibilities, C, arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards achievement of NDCs
- **Section I:** Participation responsibilities, F, long-term low-emission development strategy
- **Section IV:** Information on each cooperative approach, A, Copy of the authorization by the participating Party
- **Section IV:** Information on each cooperative approach D. Expected mitigation for each year of the duration of the cooperative approach
- **Section IV:** Information on each cooperative approach, E, Participating Parties involved in the cooperative approach
- **Section IV:** Information on each cooperative approach, F, Authorized entities

Information on the sections above will be provided by Suriname in due course.

### Annex 3. Rationale for Suriname's 3<sup>rd</sup> forest reference level under the UNFCCC

The Third FRL is based on the national forest-related greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals, including Forest land remaining Forest land and Forest land conversions to and from the other IPCC land use categories and country specific subcategories, as well as non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biomass burning.

The selected FRL has a value of **zero**, meaning that Suriname will only seek results-based payments for net removals after considering all forest-related emissions and removals in the country. This is the basis for REDD+ at the national level which guides the current efforts by the government and local stakeholders.

Suriname's zero FRL aims to recognize the country's special circumstance of being a net carbon remover. According to Suriname's first BUR (including the latest national GHG inventory submitted to the UNFCCC), the country has a national net balance of -14,268.7 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq for the year 2017 (latest reporting year; [Figure 1](#)), where the agriculture sector resulted in 538.1 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq, the energy sector in 2,949.4 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq., the industrial processes and product use (IPPU) in 8.5 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq., and the waste sector in 95.5 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq. Together, these sectors comprised 3,591.5 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq. The LULUCF sector had net removals of -17,860.2 Gg CO<sub>2</sub>eq.

This GHG balance shows that Suriname has already achieved the balance in emission and removals that the Paris Agreement requests of countries by the second half of the century (Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement). Further, due to the magnitude of emissions from the non-LULUCF sectors versus the LULUCF sector, it is expected that Suriname will continue to have a negative balance (net removals) even when considering all sectors of the economy. This grants unparalleled environmental integrity to the REDD+ results that would be offered by Suriname as a result of the zero FRL approach.

#### *Note on anthropogenic emissions and removals*

Suriname applies the IPCC's managed lands proxy, as adopted by the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines<sup>57</sup>. According to IPCC: "*Managed land is land where human interventions and practices have been applied to perform production, ecological or social functions*" (IPCC 2006, Volume 4, Chapter 1, page 1.5). According to this proxy, all emissions and removals occurring on managed lands are defined as anthropogenic. Suriname's forest policies impact the entire national forest area, and thus complies with this definition by the IPCC. An implication of applying this proxy is that Suriname is responsible for all emissions and removals occurring in the entire national territory. For ITMOs to be generated through this approach, Suriname first needs to consider all emissions in the country, and to demonstrate that removals are higher than total emissions. This grants unparalleled environmental integrity to potential REDD+ results stemming from this approach.

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<sup>57</sup> 2019 refinements to the 2006 IPCC guidelines for National GHG Inventories.

*Note on additionality of REDD+ ITMOs under the zero FRL approach.*

With the zero FRL approach, Suriname subscribes to the concept of additionality as anchored in the Paris Agreement, specifically, Article 4, paragraph 1. This paragraph requests Parties to achieve a balance in emissions and removals by the second half of the century. Suriname is already in balance, and even beyond that, it presents net removals (Table 1) that represent real mitigation as it reduces the atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations every year. Results will be verified under the Paris Agreement based on the real and additional net removals that occur annually on managed land. Under this approach, all net removals (after deducting for domestic emissions) are eligible as REDD+ ITMOs since they represent real mitigation, in line with decision 2/CMA3, annex, paragraph 1a: "ITMOs are real, verified, and additional".

*Table 11. Justification of the zero FRL approach per paragraph of decision 12/CP.17.*

<b>Modalities for submission of FREL/FRL (12/CP.17)</b>	<b>Elements for justification</b>
7. Agrees that, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71(b), forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year are benchmarks for assessing each country's performance in implementing the activities referred to in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suriname's zero FRL is expressed in tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent per year.</li> <li>• It is a special benchmark designed for assessing Suriname's efforts in maintaining yearly net removals (<i>when considering all forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks</i>).</li> <li>• By setting the FRL at zero, Suriname expresses its intention to get recognition for all net removals.</li> </ul>
8. Decides that forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, in accordance with decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71(b), shall be established taking into account decision 4/CP.15, paragraph 7, and maintaining consistency with anthropogenic forest-related greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks as contained in each country's greenhouse gas inventories;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This updated FRL includes new data and methods, which resulted in updated time-series, will be the basis for the updated national GHG inventory to be included in Suriname's first BTR under the Paris Agreement.</li> </ul>
9. Invites Parties to submit information and rationale on the development of their forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, including details of national circumstances and if adjusted include details on how the national circumstances were considered, in accordance with the guidelines contained in the annex to this decision and any future decision by the Conference of the Parties;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By applying the Zero FRL approach, Suriname is considering their national circumstance of being a net carbon remover, <i>i.e.</i> having net removals rather than net emissions.</li> <li>• This circumstance is the main reason behind the application of the approach, <i>i.e.</i> to recognize all removals.</li> </ul>

**Modalities for submission of FREL/FRL (12/CP.17)**

**Elements for justification**

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suriname contributes to reducing CO<sub>2</sub> from the global CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations and thus has a direct impact in the stabilization of the climate.</li> <li>• Net removals are additional every year. Consequently, the best FRL approach is to set it at zero to get full recognition of these countries' contribution to climate change mitigation.</li> <li>• This approach does not require adjustments.</li> </ul>
<p>10. Agrees that a step-wise approach to national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level development may be useful, enabling Parties to improve the forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level by incorporating better data, improved methodologies and, where appropriate, additional pools, noting the importance of adequate and predictable support as referenced by decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suriname's Zero FRL approach applies to national-scale only.</li> <li>• Suriname may use the stepwise approach to improve the estimation of emissions and removals that underlie the Zero FRL approach, following IPCC guidance and guidelines, and as methods, data and knowledge improves.</li> </ul>
<p>11. Acknowledges that subnational forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels may be elaborated as an interim measure, while transitioning to a national forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level, and that interim forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels of a Party may cover less than its entire national territory of forest area;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Zero FRL approach applies to national scale only, as it attempts to recognize national-level efforts in conserving national-level net removals.</li> </ul>
<p>12. Agrees that a developing country Party should update a forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level periodically as appropriate, taking into account new knowledge, new trends and any modification of scope and methodologies;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• See above, on paragraph 10.</li> </ul>
<p>(a) Information that was used by Parties in constructing a forest reference emission level and/or forest reference level, including historical data, in a comprehensive and transparent way;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Before applying a Zero FRL approach, Suriname first estimated emissions and removals following IPCC guidance and guidelines, in consistency with the national GHG inventory.</li> <li>• Through this process Suriname confirmed that they have net removals,</li> </ul>



**Modalities for submission of FREL/FRL (12/CP.17)****Elements for justification**

	<p>and thus the country decided to adopt the zero FRL approach.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The estimation of historical emissions and removals, and the understanding that it presents yearly net removals, is what enables Suriname to apply this approach, and as such, it is based on historical data.</li></ul>
<p>(b) Transparent, complete, consistent and accurate information, including methodological information, used at the time of construction of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, including, inter alia, as appropriate, a description of data sets, approaches, methods, models, if applicable and assumptions used, descriptions of relevant policies and plans, and descriptions of changes from previously submitted information;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• This zero FRL approach is based on transparent, complete, consistent, and accurate information, just as any other FREL/FRL should.</li><li>• There is no special treatment of Suriname's Zero FRL versus any other FRL with regards to these principles.</li></ul>
<p>(c) Pools and gases, and activities listed in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, which have been included in forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels and the reasons for omitting a pool and/or activity from the construction of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels, noting that significant pools and/or activities should not be excluded;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Suriname's FRL includes all significant pools, activities and GHGs, providing a complete representation of forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks.</li><li>• Suriname's zero FRL ensures that the IPCC category forest land remaining forest land is included, a key category in the forest sector.</li></ul>
<p>(d) The definition of forest used in the construction of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels and, if appropriate, in case there is a difference with the definition of forest used in the national greenhouse gas inventory or in reporting to other international organizations, an explanation of why and how the definition used in the construction of forest reference emission levels and/or forest reference levels was chosen.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The forest definition used is consistent with the national GHG inventory.</li></ul>