

Revised

Article 6.2 initial report

(Initial Report)

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

Version 02.0

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 the Revised Initial Report

Party	Suriname
Relevant NDC Period	2020-2030
Report type	Initial Report (revised), version 02.0
Report code	SUR_IR_NDC_2021_2030_001
Date	20 January 2025
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 use of ITMOs according to the Copy of the authorization attached to this Revised Initial Report (Annex 4)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International mitigation purposes¹ 2. Use towards the achievement of NDCs²

¹ Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1f.

² 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 2019.³

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 Registry⁴, 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 engagement⁵. 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 has arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs through the Council of State issued Order 147/RvS/24, signed by the President of Suriname on July 11, 2024 (Annex 1). This order addressed to the Minister of Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM) adopts the institutional arrangements necessary for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including Article 6 and the authorization of ITMOs.

In particular, Order 147/RvS/24 adopted the *National Guidelines on Carbon Credit Development and Trading*, including:

1. Governance Structure for Carbon Credit Development and Trading during Phase I (2024-2026) (Annex 2)
2. Technical Annexes: Requirements for Carbon Credit Development and Trading Activities in Suriname (Annex 3)

In accordance with these *National Guidelines on Carbon Credit Development and Trading*, the procedures and arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards achievement of NDCs pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3

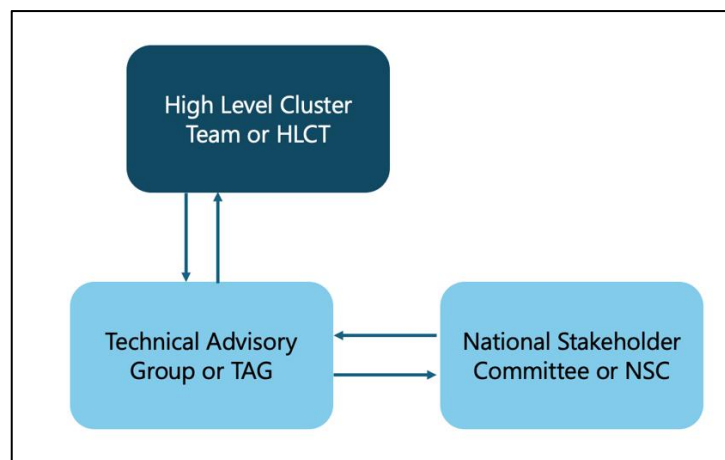
Summary of arrangements in place for authorizing ITMOs

³ https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVII-7-d&chapter=27&clang=en

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

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

The *National Guidelines on Carbon Credit Development and Trading* creates a high-level inter-ministerial committee (called High Level Cluster Team or HLCT), led by the President of Suriname, to provide guidance and ensure coordination with national climate and development policies. To oversee and regulate carbon credit development and trading activities, the national guidelines established a specialized committee under the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM), subject to the guidance of the HLCT. This is called the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) consisting of representatives from various ministries and agencies and offer technical support and expertise (see details on membership below). Additionally, the guidelines created a National Stakeholder Committee (NSC) representing local communities, the private sector, and multilateral banks to provide advice and feedback to ensure inclusivity and address local concerns.



Note: The High Level Cluster Team (HLCT) is the authority guiding the national strategy to access carbon market finance in Suriname. In performing its functions, the HLCT is supported by the Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and the National Stakeholder Committee (NSC).

Members of the High Level Cluster Team (HLCT):

- The President of Suriname
- The Minister of Foreign Affairs
- The Minister of ROM
- The Minister of Finance and Planning
- The Minister of Agriculture
- The Minister of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB)
- Depending on the nature of financing/ credits (forest, agriculture, energy, etc.), the sector Minister

Purposes and responsibilities of the High Level Cluster Team (HLCT):

- Define the national strategy to access carbon market finance

- **Give authorization for the selling of ITMOs**
- Give permission to the TAG to initiate Green bonds, Debt for NDC Swaps, or any other kind of marked based climate financing with relevant partners
- Give approval to the annual workplan of different institutions for capacity building and management of forest sector (ROM, GBB, Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB), National Environmental Authority (NMA) submitted to the TAG
- Give instructions/directions to the TAG to implement relevant activities

The Technical Annexes under the *National Guidelines on Carbon Credit Development and Trading* include further details of the national authorization process for selling ITMOs. According to Annex 1 of the *National Guidelines on Carbon Credit Development and Trading*: **Article 6 cooperative approach framework**:

1.2.1 In Suriname, the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (SPE-ROM) coordinates the implementation of the NDC and all climate change related policies and it is the focal point to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

1.2.5 The President of Suriname shall supervise and provide guidance to the High Level Cluster Team (HLCT).

1.2.6 The High Level Cluster Team (HLCT) is composed of the following members at the Ministerial level:

- The Minister of Foreign Affairs
- The Minister of ROM
- The Minister of Finance
- The Minister of Agriculture
- Depending on the nature of financing/ credits (forest, agriculture, energy, etc.), the sector Minister

1.2.7 The High Level Cluster Team (HLCT) shall operate as authorizing entity under the Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.

1.2.8 The functions of the HLCT are:

- Define the national strategy to access carbon market finance.
- Consider the implications on the overall NDC and grants authorization to Mitigation Outcomes (MOs) arising from an eligible mitigation activity.
- Oversee the development of bilateral engagements with prospective Article 6.2 participating Parties and/or entities.
- Operate as authorization entity for Article 6.2 transactions in Suriname.
- Consider regular updates and briefings on Suriname's participation in Article 6.2 transactions received from the Technical Advisory Group (TAG).
- Give permission to the TAG to authorize the selling of ITMOs.

- Authorize the TAG to initiate Green bonds, Debt for NDC Swaps, or any other kind of marked based climate financing with relevant partners.
- Approve the annual workplan of different institutions for capacity building and management of forest sector (ROM, GBB, SBB, NMA) submitted to the TAG.
- Provide instructions to the TAG to implement relevant activities.
- Receives petitions on grievances for settlement and may constitute an independent body to settle matters arising from its decisions or acts.

1.6.3 Suriname will grant authorization to all ITMOs generated from mitigation activities towards the NDC per Article 6.3 of the Paris Agreement, including those under Article 5.2, representing mitigation from 2021 onwards in adherence to the applicable provisions in existing cooperative approaches under the procedures in Annex 5.

1.6.4 Suriname will authorize internationally transferred mitigation outcomes for international mitigation purposes other than the achievement of an NDC, referred to in this framework as International Mitigation Purposes (IMP), or for other purposes as determined by Suriname as the first transferring participating Party, referred to in this document as Other Mitigation Purposes (OMP) both per Article 6.3 of the Paris Agreement representing mitigation from 2021 onward in adherence to the applicable provisions for cooperative approaches following the procedures in Annex 5.

Further, Annex 5 of the *National Guidelines on Carbon Credit Development and Trading*, states the following with respect to **National Authorization**:

5.1.1 Every Party or entity engaging in the transfer of mitigation outcomes achieved in the Suriname territory shall obtain a letter of authorization from the HLCT prior to effecting using the template in Annex 10.

5.1.2 Suriname will grant authorization to all internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) generated from mitigation activities towards the NDC per Article 6.3 of the Paris Agreement, including those under Article 5.2, representing mitigation from 2021 onwards in adherence to the applicable provisions in existing cooperative approaches as in Annex 5 of these guidelines

5.1.3 Furthermore, Suriname will grant authorization to internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs) for international mitigation purposes other than the achievement of an NDC, referred to in this framework as International Mitigation Purposes (IMP), or for other purposes as determined by Suriname as the first transferring participating Party, referred to in this document as Other Mitigation Purposes (OMP) both per Article 6.3 of the Paris Agreement, representing mitigation from 2021 onward in adherence to the applicable provisions for cooperative approaches as in Annex 5 of these guidelines.

5.1.4 The letter of authorization shall be consistent with all relevant CMA decisions and cover one of the following:

1. Authorization of ITMOs from a cooperative approach (decision 2/CMA.3, paragraph 18).

2. Authorization of use towards NDCs or for OIMPs (decision 2/CMA.3, paragraph 20a,b and 21c).
3. Authorization of A6.4ERs use towards NDCs or for OIMPs (decision 2/CMA.3, paragraph 1g; decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 42,⁶ 43, 44).
4. Authorization of entity or entities (decision 2/CMA.3, paragraph 18g, 20b; decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 41, 45⁷).
5. Approval of the activity (decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 40), including:
 - a. Confirmation that and information on how the activity fosters sustainable development in Suriname.
 - b. Approval of any potential renewal of the crediting period, if Suriname intends to allow the activity to continue beyond the first crediting period, where the Party has specified that the crediting periods of Article 6, paragraph 4, activities that it intends to host may be renewed pursuant to paragraph 27(b) of decision 3/CMA.3.
 - c. Explanation of how the activity relates to the implementation of its NDC and how the expected emission reductions or removals contribute to the host Party's NDC and the purposes referred to in Article 6, paragraph 1.

5.2.1 Parties or entities generating mitigation outcomes under Article 5.2 of the Paris Agreement shall obtain a letter of authorization only as per this Annex upon completion of the Article 6 and 13 reviews

Additionality, Annex 10 of the *National Guidelines on Carbon Credit Development and Trading*: **Article 6 templates – Letter of Authorization**, includes the following:

In Phase II (2027 onwards) Suriname will install a specialized authority under the Ministry of ROM to oversee and regulate all aspects of market-based climate financing, including Carbon Credit development and trading. The new authority will be called Market-based Climate Financing Authority and be responsible for the following:

- Evaluation and submission for approval: Evaluating Carbon Credit development and trading activities, ensuring they meet national standards and guidelines and contribute to Suriname's climate goals. After positive consideration, the authority will submit the request for approval to the Minister of ROM;
- Monitoring and Verification: Overseeing the monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) of emission reductions from Carbon Credit development and trading activities;
- Issuance of Carbon Credits: Issuing and managing carbon credits generated by approved activities;
- Market Facilitation: Facilitating the trading of Carbon Credits on domestic and international markets;

⁶ Specifying whether Suriname authorizes A6.4ERs issued for the activity for use towards achievement of NDCs and/or for other international mitigation purposes as defined in decision 2/CMA.3 (decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 42).

⁷ Authorization of public or private entities to participate in the activity as activity participants under the mechanism (decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 41).

- Capacity Building: Providing training and support to stakeholders and government agencies on Carbon Credit development and trading;
- Policy Development: Developing and updating policies and regulations related to Carbon Credit development and trading, ensuring alignment with international standards and best practices;
- International Cooperation: Engaging with international organizations and partners on Carbon Credit development and trading initiatives and collaborations.

Supplementary information referred to in the Baku decisions (-/CMA.6, annex I)

A description of any arrangements for authorizing using participating Parties and authorized entities, if applicable

The institutional arrangements for authorizing using participating Parties and authorized entities in Suriname are integrated in the arrangements in place for authorizing the use of ITMOs towards achievement of NDCs pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3.

In particular, in accordance with the *National Guidelines on Carbon Credit Development and Trading*, and its Technical Annexes:

1.6.2 National procedures for the authorization, tracking and reporting of ITMOs shall be consistent with the requirements under Decision 2/CMA.3 and 6/CMA.4; and applicable national laws of the participating Party and existing bilateral Agreements for Article 6.2 cooperative approach

4.1.3 All mitigation activities aiming at creating authorized ITMOs will come from GHG emission reductions and removals as jointly defined by Suriname and a participating Party or entity consistent with the Paris Agreement and all relevant CMA decisions

5.2.1 Parties or entities generating mitigation outcomes under Article 5.2 of the Paris Agreement shall obtain a letter of authorization only as per this Annex upon completion of the Article 6 and 13 reviews

5.3.2 All entities engaged in prior existing projects and activities on climate change or engaging in a mitigation activity not covered under the Paris Agreement shall ensure those are in compliance with these guidelines and obtain the letter authorization from the HLCT upon completion of the Article 6.4 process

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)⁸ on 5 November 2022 and an updated National Communication⁹ 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 discretion¹⁰, including the national inventory report¹¹.

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

Suriname has not submitted a long-term low emission development strategy under the UNFCCC; therefore, this requirement does not apply.

With respect to the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement, it establishes in its Article 4, paragraph 1,:

"...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 sink¹², 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 CO₂ 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 and of this cooperative approach is to maintain forests standing including their carbon

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/documents/622910>

⁹ <https://unfccc.int/documents/627964>

¹⁰ Decision 18/CMA.1, Annex, Paragraph 11.

¹¹ Annex 5 to this report includes further information on the application of flexibility in light of capacities, following the Paris Agreement and Decision 18/CMA.1.

removal capacity, and thereby maintain the balance in emissions and removals requested by the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals.

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.¹³ Table 1 shows Suriname's NDC contributions, targets and their types for the first NDC implementation period.

¹³ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Suriname%20Second%20NDC.pdf>

Table 1. NDC contributions, target and target types as included in the Second NDC's information to facilitate clarity, transparency and understanding (pages 20-23).

Sector	Code	NDC contribution	Target	Target type
Forests	FO-U-001	(Unconditional) Suriname intends to increase efforts at sustainable forest and ecosystem management and stabilizing and minimizing deforestation and forest degradation unconditionally. Opportunities for emission reductions through Sustainable Forest Management practices up to 40% exist.	Reduce up to 40% of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through Sustainable Forest Management.	GHG metrics, expressed in % of emission reductions
Forests	FO-U-002	(Unconditional) 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.	Expand the national protection system by integrating new areas of forests and wetlands representing at least 17% of the terrestrial area.	Non-GHG metrics, expressed in % of the national territory area
Forests	FO-C-001	(Conditional) 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 ₂ e.	Maintain 93% of the national territory area under forest cover.	Non-GHG metrics, expressed in % of the national territory area
Forests	FO-C-002	(Conditional) 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.	Implement the national REDD+ strategy, covering 5 main programs.	Policies and measures
Energy (electricity)	EE-U-001	(Unconditional) Reduce emissions through the use of renewable energy, ensuring the share of renewable energy stays above 35% by 2025.	35% of electricity is generated using renewable energy.	Non-GHG metrics, expressed in % of share of renewable energy.
Energy (electricity)	EE-U-002	(Unconditional) Adopt a Renewable Energy Act to provide the legal, economic and institutional basis for the promotion of the use of renewable energy resources. The Act will focus on methods of electrification serving the interior, such as grid expansion (connecting off-grid systems to the national grid), solar PV	Adopt a Renewable Energy Act.	Policies and measures

Sector	Code	NDC contribution	Target	Target type
		systems, mini-grids, and micro- and small-scale hydropower development.		
Energy (electricity)	EE-U-003	(Unconditional) Implement fiscal sustainability measures to promote energy efficiency. The current tariff is a disincentive to private investment in more efficient technology. Against the backdrop of growing electricity demand these measures present a win-win, as they reduce the need for new generation capacity as well as free up government resources for investment. In view of the impact of such reforms on citizens, a study of impacts and compensation measures will be conducted and a just transition plan prepared.	Implement fiscal sustainability measures to promote energy efficiency, including a study of impacts and compensation measures, as well as the development of a just transition plan.	Policies and measures
Energy (electricity)	EE-C-001	(Conditional) Further investments for expansion in both grid-connected and off-grid capacity, as well as efficiency programs are needed to ensure the sector contribution is achieved. The government is currently reviewing expansion plan options.	Further investments for expansion in grid-connected and off-grid capacity, as well as efficiency programs.	Policies and measures
Energy (electricity)	EE-C-002	(Conditional) There is need for a sustainable and scalable business model for installing, operating and maintaining mini-grids, including a payment system. Developing such innovative business models, taking into account any lessons learned from prior experiences, will be the key to future adoption of mini-grids in Suriname.	Developing a sustainable and scalable business model for mini-grids, including a payment system.	Policies and measures
Energy (electricity)	EE-C-003	(Conditional) Suriname wishes to facilitate commercial finance and investment by standardizing the way mini-grid projects are structured and applications evaluated by commercial banks.	Facilitate commercial finance and investment for mini-grid projects and applications evaluated by commercial banks.	Policies and measures
Energy (electricity)	EE-C-004	(Conditional) Technical and institutional support is needed to introduce new modalities, which includes public-private (investment) partnerships (PPPs), for rural electrification in order to facilitate investment.	Technical and institutional support to introduce modalities to facilitate investment in mini-grid	Policies and measures

Sector	Code	NDC contribution	Target	Target type
			projects.	
Energy (transport)	ET-U-001	(Unconditional) Update the Transport Master Plan (ISTS 2011). The plan contained a proposal for a transport network based on long term plans and growth rates and integrated with a spatial planning model for Paramaribo.	Update the Transport Master Plan.	Policies and measures
Energy (transport)	ET-U-002	(Unconditional) Suriname commits to introduce by 2027 vehicle emissions controls and tighten import to vehicles less than five years old, in order to reduce emissions under this NDC.	Introduce vehicle emissions controls and tighten imports to vehicles less than five years old.	Policies and measures
Energy (transport)	ET-C-001	(Conditional) A contribution will be made through a number of infrastructure investment projects for improving the road and drainage infrastructure, this includes sea defenses infrastructure (grey and green) for Paramaribo, upgrading of roads and canals. The total investment in upgrading the drainage system and flood protection is estimated to reach up to more than 500 million USD. The investments can be made jointly by the Government of Suriname and development partners.	A number of infrastructure investment projects for improving the road and drainage infrastructure.	Policies and measures
Agriculture	AG-U-001	(Unconditional) Adaptation to impacts and buildings resilience, including rehabilitation and enhancement of infrastructure as dikes and river defenses, improvements to water resources management, promotion of sustainable land management, and applying innovative technologies in the use of land.	Implement adaptations to impacts and buildings resilience.	Policies and measures
Agriculture	AG-U-002	(Unconditional) Introduce a national land use planning system, to make the embedding of climate change in (agricultural) development plans possible. This will allow assessment of the potential emissions impact of proposed agricultural land development, with a view to limiting emissions from agricultural land clearing. Suriname aims to cluster agricultural development, ensuring the efficient protection against sea level rise.	Introduce a national land use planning system to limit emissions from agricultural land clearing.	Policies and measures
Agriculture	AG-U-003	(Unconditional) To strengthen capacity, Suriname will scope and	Implement a national	Policies and measures

Sector	Code	NDC contribution	Target	Target type
		implement a national research, development and innovation program, and strengthen agricultural research. One priority area of research is to identify, trial and introduce more permanent agricultural systems to replace traditional shifting cultivation methods.	research, development and innovation program related to agriculture.	

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

Suriname's NDC contributions and their target year or periods are shown below:

Table 2. Target year or periods of NDC contributions and targets.

NDC contribution code	Target year or period	Single- or multi-year
FO-U-001	2030	Single-year
FO-U-002	2030	Single-year
FO-C-001	2020-2030	Multi-year
FO-C-002	2030	Single-year
EE-U-001	2025	Single-year
EE-U-002	2030	Single-year
EE-U-003	2030	Single-year
EE-C-001	2030	Single-year
EE-C-002	2030	Single-year
EE-C-003	2030	Single-year
EE-C-004	2030	Single-year
ET-U-001	2030	Single-year
ET-U-002	2027	Single-year
ET-C-001	2030	Single-year
AG-U-001	2030	Single-year
AG-U-002	2030	Single-year
AG-U-003	2030	Single-year

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

Suriname's NDC 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 NDC contributions in its Second NDC.

NDC contribution code	Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s) or starting point(s)	Value(s)
FO-U-001	<p>According to the REDD+ reference levels submitted under the UNFCCC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 2nd forest reference emissions level (FREL) is used for the reference year 2021 The 3rd forest reference level (FRL) is used for the 	<p>For 2021: the value is 14,612,231, and for 2022-2030: the value is 0.</p> <p><i>Note: All units are in t CO₂eq/yr.</i></p>

NDC contribution code	Reference point(s), level(s), baseline(s) or starting point(s)	Value(s)
	reference period 2022-2030	
FO-U-002	Total land area under a national protection system	14%
FO-C-001	Total national land under forest cover	93%
FO-C-002	No REDD+ strategy being implemented	N/A
EE-U-001	Proportion of renewable electricity produced	N/A
EE-U-002	No Renewable Energy Act	N/A
EE-U-003	No fiscal sustainability measures promoted	N/A
EE-C-001	No further investments for grid expansion	N/A
EE-C-002	No business models for mini-grids developed	N/A
EE-C-003	No commercial finance and investment facilitated	N/A
EE-C-004	No technical and institutional support provided	N/A
ET-U-001	Outdated Transport Master Plan	N/A
ET-U-002	No vehicle emissions controls	N/A
ET-C-001	No additional infrastructure projects	N/A
AG-U-001	No adaptations to impacts and buildings resilience	N/A
AG-U-002	No land use planning system	N/A
AG-U-003	No national program related to agriculture	N/A

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

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

Table 4. Time frames and/or periods for implementation related to NDC contributions.

NDC contribution code	Timeframe(s) and/or periods for implementation
FO-U-001	2020-2030
FO-U-002	2020-2030
FO-C-001	2020-2030
FO-C-002	2020-2030
EE-U-001	2020-2030
EE-U-002	2020-2030
EE-U-003	2020-2030
EE-C-001	2020-2030
EE-C-002	2020-2030
EE-C-003	2020-2030
EE-C-004	2020-2030
ET-U-001	2020-2030

NDC contribution code	Timeframe(s) and/or periods for implementation
ET-U-002	2020-2030
ET-C-001	2020-2030
AG-U-001	2020-2030
AG-U-002	2020-2030
AG-U-003	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 2nd FREL and 3rd FRL, while litter and soil organic carbon were added to the 3rd FREL.

Greenhouse gases: CO₂ for all sources. CH₄ and N₂O 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, to support sustainable development, ensure environmental integrity and achieve mitigation of global emissions.

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, this is Suriname's first Initial Report.

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

A. ITMO metrics

Authorized mitigation outcomes as part of this cooperative approach, including the 2021 vintage (Annex 4), are expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂eq.) 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))

Considering its national circumstance of being a net carbon sink, Suriname adopts a net-zero NDC approach for the period, meaning that any first transferred ITMOs will be correspondingly adjusted based on the national level of emissions and removals, considering all sectors of the economy and all sources and sinks occurring in Suriname according to the national GHG inventory, following IPCC guidelines and guidance.

Application of (corresponding) adjustments towards an NDC or for OIMP. In cases where the ITMOs are used towards the achievement of an NDC, both participating Parties shall apply corresponding adjustments, following decision 2/CMA.3.¹⁴ In cases where the 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 ITMOs would not be used towards the achievement of other NDCs following Suriname’s authorization of use per the Letter of Authorization attached to this Revised Initial Report.

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* (Column A in Table 5 below). In the case of the second phase (*i.e.* 2022-2030), since the accounting is based on the net-zero FRL, mitigation outcomes 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. The purpose and rationale of these two phases is presented in section IV.B below.

Method for applying adjustments and calculating the emissions balance. Authorized and first transferred 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

¹⁴ Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 6.

calculated after deducting all national emissions, which will be reflected under the “Achieved mitigation (3rd FRL)”.

Supplementary information referred to in the Baku decisions (-/CMA.6, annex I)

How the method for applying corresponding adjustments aligns with decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 7

Suriname opts for the method defined by the CMA in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 7(a)(ii), by calculating the average annual amount of ITMOs first transferred and used over the NDC implementation period, by taking the cumulative amount of ITMOs and dividing by the number of elapsed years in the NDC implementation period and annually applying indicative corresponding adjustments equal to this average amount for each year in the NDC implementation period and applying corresponding adjustments equal to this average amount in the NDC year.

Table 5. Method for applying corresponding adjustments. All units in tons of CO2 equivalent per year.

Year	Measured emissions & removals during NDC	2 nd FREL's historical data	2 nd FREL values	Mitigation Outcomes (against 2 nd FREL)	3 rd FRL's historical data	3 rd FRL values	Mitigation Outcomes (against 3 rd FRL)	Basis for emissions balance (reference)	Basis for emissions balance (values)	Authorized Mitigation Outcomes	ITMOs transacted	Emissions balance
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 (2 nd FREL)		14,008,882	4,097,351	-10,635,753							
2021	9,772,841 (2 nd FREL)		14,612,231	4,839,390	-11,970,478	N/A	N/A	2 nd FREL	9,772,841	4,839,390	TBD	TBD
2022			15,215,572			0.00	To be MRV	3 rd FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD	TBD
2023			16,422,255			0.00	To be MRV	3 rd FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD	TBD
2024						0.00	To be MRV	3 rd FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD	TBD
2025						0.00	To be MRV	3 rd FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD	TBD
2026						0.00	To be MRV	3 rd FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD	TBD
2027						0.00	To be MRV	3 rd FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD	TBD
2028						0.00	To be MRV	3 rd FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD	TBD
2029						0.00	To be MRV	3 rd FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD	TBD
2030						0.00	To be MRV	3 rd FRL	To be MRV	TBD	TBD	TBD

Notes on Table 5.

- Historical data differs between the 2nd FREL and 3rd FRL because they have different scopes in terms of sources and sinks (see table 8).
- The measured emissions and removals on column 2, presents values for 2020 and 2021 submitted as part of Suriname's technical annex to the BUR containing REDD+ results, in relation to the 2nd FREL.
- The 2nd FREL values on the fourth column were included in Suriname's submission to the UNFCCC, and depict an increasing trend in emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation.
- The mitigation outcomes (against the 2nd FREL) were also submitted as part of the technical annex to the BUR containing REDD+ results, in relation to the 2nd FREL.
- The 3rd FRL's historical data (sixth column) covers the period 2001-2021 as reported through Suriname's submission under the UNFCCC.
- The emission level which is the basis for corresponding adjustments is shown in column 10), named "Basis for CA (values)", and in the case of the year 2021, it corresponds to the total level of emissions associated to deforestation and forest degradation at the national level for that year. The value for 2021 is the same as in column 2 (measured emissions and removals during the NDC implementation period). Note: for subsequent years (2022-2030), this emission level will include all national emissions, beyond deforestation and forest degradation, following the zero FRL approach.
- For 2021, the amount of mitigation outcomes available for authorization (column 11) is the same as the mitigation outcomes shown in the fifth column (against 2nd FREL), resulting from deducting the measured emissions and removals from the expected emissions and removals (2nd FREL).
- **For the period 2022-2030, per section IV.G.1 of this Revised Initial Report, all national emissions are deducted from forest removals to estimate mitigation outcomes.**

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, Suriname did not define an emissions trajectory, trajectories or budget

Supplementary information referred to in the Baku decisions (-/CMA.6, annex I)

The methods used for establishing the indicative trajectory, trajectories or budget and the resulting trajectory, trajectories or budget and their relationship to the indicators referred to in decision 18/CMA.1, annex, paragraph 65, to which corresponding adjustments will be applied

Considering the method selected for applying corresponding adjustments over the NDC implementation period, Suriname did not establish an indicative trajectory or budget in relation to an NDC indicator. Suriname is proposing to use the national GHG inventory to inform the emissions balance in two phases as explained above. As such this requirement does not apply to Suriname.

C. Quantification of the Party's mitigation information in its NDC in t CO₂ 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 CO₂ eq.

NDC implementation period. 2020-2030.

Reference year or period. GHG inventory reference year 2008, 2nd FREL reference period for 2021 and 3rd FRL reference period for 2022-2030; however, please note that an overarching mitigation target was not defined in the latest NDC, as it is composed of policies and measures by sector.

Scope (sectors). The NDC describes sectoral policies and measures covering 70% of national emissions, including forests, energy, agriculture, and transport. The NDC seeks to protect 15.2 million hectares of forests representing 13.1 Gigatons of stored carbon in Surinamese forests.

Greenhouse gases. CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O for selected sources only.

Methodological approaches. 2006 IPCC guidelines, as described in the Second National Communication. For the forest sector, also the 2006 IPCC guidelines as described in the FRELs/FRLs for REDD+ under the UNFCCC.

NDC target. The NDC does not include an overarching mitigation target, targets vary by policy and measure as presented in table 2.

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 Second (latest) NDC is composed of policies and measures, including sectors that represent 70% of national emissions. Suriname did not provide an overarching mitigation target for its latest NDC. The relevant targets and indicators relevant to the NDC contributions are those included under section I of this Revised Initial Report.

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

The policies and measures relevant to this cooperative approach are those related to forests (FO-U-001, FO-U-002, FO-C-001, FO-C-002; see table 6 below). These NDC contributions seek to mitigate forest emissions, and to maintain the carbon removal capacity of Surinamese forests, through different means as each contribution has a slightly different scope (see table 6 below). Sometimes these contributions overlap in terms of the impacted sources, sinks, GHGs, and pools, aiding in addressing the underlying drivers of these emissions from multiple perspectives.

Table 6. Scope and impacted sources and sinks related to the NDC contribution relevant to this cooperative approach.

Relevant NDC contribution	NDC contribution name	Impacted sources and/or sinks
FO-U-001	(Unconditional) Suriname intends to increase efforts at sustainable forest and ecosystem management and stabilizing and minimizing deforestation and forest degradation unconditionally. Opportunities for emission reductions through Sustainable Forest Management practices up to 40% exist.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest land remaining forest land (CO₂, all carbon pools) • Land conversion to Forest land (CO₂, CH₄, N₂O, all carbon pools)
FO-U-002	(Unconditional) 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest land remaining forest land (CO₂, all carbon pools) • Wetlands remaining Wetlands (CO₂, CH₄, all carbon pools) • Land converted to Forest land (CO₂, all carbon pools)
FO-C-001	(Conditional) 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 ₂ e.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest land remaining forest land (CO₂, all carbon pools)
FO-C-002	(Conditional) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest land remaining forest land (CO₂, all carbon pools) • Land conversion to Forest land

Relevant NDC contribution	NDC contribution name	Impacted sources and/or sinks
	strategy covers 5 main programs with the aim of attracting and guiding the allocation of international and national funding.	(CO ₂ , CH ₄ , N ₂ O, all carbon pools) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land converted to Forest land (CO₂, all carbon pools)

As shown in Table 6, together these four forest-related NDC contributions comprise all possible land use categories related to forests, per IPCC's definitions and land classification. The level of emissions and removals resulting from these contributions, per the requirement III.E above, is reflected in the REDD+ reference levels submitted by Suriname under the UNFCCC as described below.

Note: these four contributions are relevant to the current cooperative approach because they all impact forest-related emissions and removals, however, from a monitoring perspective, we decided to keep the specific non-GHG indicators associated to contributions FO-U-002, FO-C-001, FO-C-002 (see table 3 above) because they are also useful to track progress of our NDC. Nonetheless, for purposes of accounting emission reductions and removals as part of this cooperative approach, in terms of tons of CO₂ equivalent, we use the REDD+ reference levels described below.

REDD+ reference levels under the UNFCCC

For purposes of the accounting (in terms of t CO₂eq) of the NDC's forest-related contributions and for REDD+, Suriname employs the REDD+ reference levels under the UNFCCC, expressed in tons of CO₂ equivalent per year. Suriname has submitted three reference levels to the UNFCCC (Figure 1) in the years 2018, 2021 and 2023. The 2nd and 3rd reference levels are applicable to the current cooperative approach as they cover the implementation period 2021-2030. New FRELs and/or FRLs may be developed during this NDC implementation period, as appropriate, taking into account new knowledge, new trends and any modification of scope and methodologies, following COP decisions¹⁵.

The reference level and their underlying historical data submitted to the UNFCCC were estimated following IPCC guidance and guidelines and using the best available knowledge, data, and science in the country.¹⁶

2nd 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 report¹⁷. As a result of the technical assessment under the UNFCCC REDD+, a verification report was issued and is also publicly

¹⁵ Decision 12/CP.17, paragraph 12.

¹⁷ https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel2021_modified_resubmitted_20220215_clean.pdf

available on the UNFCCC's Web Platform.¹⁸ The 2nd 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 an ITMO and since the 3rd FRL is used as the reference level for post-2021 mitigation. *This FREL includes emissions from deforestation and forest degradation only.*

3rd REDD+ reference level (FRL), submitted in 2024

The 3rd FRL builds on the 2nd FREL by improving methods, data, and assumptions, especially by including removals from forests and all forest areas in the country. The 3rd FRL applies from 2022 through 2030. It is currently undergoing technical assessment under the UNFCCC. The final verification report is expected in 2025. The 3rd FRL values are zero since this reference level follows a net-zero 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 6 to this Initial Report.

Table 7. REDD+ reference levels covering the period 2021-2030 of the Second NDC.

Year	FREL/FRL values (t CO ₂ eq/yr)	Relevant REDD+ reference level	Status under the UNFCCC
2021	14,612,231	2 nd FREL	Verified
2022	0	3 rd FREL	Verification ongoing*
2023	0	3 rd FREL	Verification ongoing*
2024	0	3 rd FREL	Verification ongoing*
2025	0	3 rd FREL	Verification ongoing*
2026	0	3 rd FREL	Verification ongoing*
2027	0	3 rd FREL	Verification ongoing*
2028	0	3 rd FREL	Verification ongoing*
2029	0	3 rd FREL	Verification ongoing*
2030	0	3 rd FREL	Verification ongoing*

* Verification ongoing, to be finalized in 2025.

Suriname's national policy is to employ its REDD+ FRELs/FRLs as the reference levels for its NDC's forest-related contributions, in terms of t CO₂eq, as explained in section III.E above.. The details on the quantification of the reference levels are provided as follows:

Table 8. 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,	Publicly available technical assessment report under the UNFCCC
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¹⁸ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022_SUR.pdf

	data and assumptions	
2nd FREL	Modified submission (2021) ¹⁹	Verification report (2021) ²⁰
3rd FRL	Original submission (2024) ²¹	Currently underway, expected in 2025.

With respect to the 2021 mitigation outcomes achieved against the 2nd FREL and the plans to generate further REDD+ ITMOs in upcoming BTRs:

Table 9. 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
Year 2021 , based on the Second FREL	Submitted as an technical annex in the first BUR. ²²	Verification report (2021) ²³
Years 2022-2030 , to be estimated based on the Third FRL	First report to be submitted along with the country's first BTR in 2025.	To be reported as soon as it is published. The draft technical report is available for purposes of the Article 6 TER.

¹⁹ https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel2021_modified_resubmitted_20220215_clean.pdf

²⁰ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022_SUR.pdf

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

²² https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Modified%20REDD%20%20TA%20Suriname%20%28FREL%20%29_FINAL.docx

²³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2_2023_SUR.pdf



Suriname

Reporting to the UNFCCC

Date (Year)	Results (t CO ₂ eq/year)	Assessed forest reference level (t CO ₂ eq/year)	Links to documentation
2016	1,819,273	14,627,465	FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TATR.1/SUR Biennial update report with submission of REDD+ results (BUR1)
2017	1,526,545	15,591,284	FCCC/TAR/2018/SUR 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	FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TATR.2/SUR Biennial update report with submission of REDD+ results (BUR1)
2021	4,839,390	14,612,231	FCCC/TAR/2021/SUR Submission on proposed reference level Modified submission on proposed reference level Safeguards Information Summary National REDD+ Strategy
2024	-	-	Submission on proposed reference level

Figure 1. Suriname's site on the REDD+ Web Platform of the UNFCCC.²⁴

²⁴ <https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=sur>



Figure 2. Second FREL and Third FRL submitted by Suriname to the UNFCCC. *Figure 2 shows 2021 as the only FREL value from the 2nd FREL as this is the only year applicable to the current cooperative approach, and also considering that the 3rd FRL is an update and improvement selected for 2022-2030. The modified 2nd FREL report includes values for 2020-2024.*²⁵

Units: tons of CO₂ equivalent per year.

HRP: historical reference period.

²⁵ https://redd.unfccc.int/media/frel2021_modified_resubmitted_20220215_clean.pdf

IV. Information on each cooperative approach

A. Copy of the authorization by the participating Party

See Annex 4.

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 CO₂ 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 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 – year 2021: 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+ Strategy²⁶ 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. More information on the implemented policies and measures can be found in the technical annex to Suriname's 1st BUR including REDD+ results.²⁷

Phase 2 – 2022-2030: 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 net-zero accounting approach (explained in detail in Annex 6).

For purposes of complying with the requirements under Article 5 of the Paris Agreement, Suriname has in place all elements agreed by the COP for REDD+,²⁸ according to the UNFCCC REDD+ Web Platform:²⁹

1. National REDD+ Strategy
2. Forest reference emissions level/forest reference level (FREL/FRL)³⁰
3. National Forest Monitoring System³¹
4. Safeguards Information System³²

Suriname has undergone the verification of their 2nd FREL and their REDD+ Results (based on the 2nd FREL) under the UNFCCC, both reports are publicly available:

5. Verification report for the 2nd FREL/FRL³³

²⁶ 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

²⁷ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/REDD%20TA%20Suriname%202000-2001%20%28FREL%20%29%20%281%29.pdf>

²⁸ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71.

²⁹ <https://redd.unfccc.int/submissions.html?country=sur>

³⁰ https://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel2021_modified_resubmitted_20220215_clean.pdf

³¹ 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>

³² https://redd.unfccc.int/files/soi_suriname_final_29june2020.pdf

³³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022_SUR.pdf

6. Verification report for the REDD+ results for 2021³⁴

The 2021 REDD+ mitigation outcomes authorized through this cooperative approach are posted on the Lima Information Hub of the UNFCCC:³⁵

REDD+

WEB PLATFORM

HOME

FACT SHEETS


SUBMISSIONS

INFO HUB

FORUM

MEETINGS


CONTACT



Suriname

Reporting to the UNFCCC

Date (Year)	Results (t CO2 eq/year)	Assessed forest reference level (t CO2 eq/year)	Links to documentation
2016	1,819,273	14,627,465	FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TATR.1/SUR Biennial update report with submission of REDD+ results (BUR1)
2017	1,526,545	15,591,284	FCCC/TAR/2018/SUR 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	FCCC/SBI/ICA/2023/TATR.2/SUR Biennial update report with submission of REDD+ results (BUR1)
2021	4,839,390	14,612,231	FCCC/TAR/2021/SUR Submission on proposed reference level Modified submission on proposed reference level Safeguards Information Summary National REDD+ Strategy



REGISTRATION FOR SUBMISSION

Figure 3. Suriname's REDD+ Results posted on the Lima Information Hub of the UNFCCC.

³⁴ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2_2023_SUR.pdf

³⁵ <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 CO₂eq. in 2021)³⁶ are shown in Table 10 and highlighted in red. These are estimated as emission reductions based on the 2nd FREL.

For the period 2022-2030, as explained in section IV.G.1 of this Revised Initial Report, all national emissions are deducted from forest removals to estimate mitigation outcomes. The value **-12,953,350** t CO₂eq./yr is the average of the net removals reported during 2001-2021 as reported in the 3rd FRL. These are preliminary estimates, just for purposes of information and for addressing this CMA requirement, to be confirmed by measurements through Suriname's national forest monitoring system and verified through the relevant technical assessments under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement. These values will also be adjusted per year by deducting all national emissions. Again, the value **-12,953,350** t CO₂eq./yr is an indication of mitigation in the forest sector, however, all national emissions need to be deducted, as shown in table 11.

The expected mitigation shown in the table above changes when using the 2nd and the 3rd forest reference levels because they have different scopes. The 2nd FREL only covers emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, while the 3rd FRL covers these sources and also the categories forest land remaining forest land and land converted to forest land, effectively covering the entire forest sector in Suriname. The COP requests Parties to transition to a national-level coverage when implementing REDD+³⁷. This is what was accomplished by increasing the scope of the REDD+ reference level in its 3rd version. Further, as described in section III.E above, the accounting approach was also enhanced by adopting a net-zero NDC approach, whereby Suriname will claim net removals after deducting all national emissions from forest removals. Finally, these are expected mitigation estimates and they may vary according to land use dynamics.

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

Year	2 nd FREL HRP	2 nd FREL values	Achieved mitigation (2 nd FREL)	3 rd FRL HRP	3 rd FRL values	Expected mitigation (3 rd FRL)
2001	4,590,666			-15,132,221		
2002	4,537,967			-15,119,988		
2003	4,538,078			-14,456,898		

³⁶ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tatr2_2023_SUR.pdf

³⁷ Decision 12/CP.17, paragraph 10.

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

Units: t CO₂eq./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 CO₂ 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 UNFCCC³⁸, the national balance in emissions and removals is 14,268,000 tons of CO₂eq./yr for the year 2017 (Figure 1). More recent data included in Suriname updated REDD+ reference level under the UNFCCC³⁹ confirms the presence of net removals for 2001-2021 (Figure 4), including the year 2021 relevant for this cooperative approach.

³⁸ <https://unfccc.int/documents/627964>

³⁹ <https://redd.unfccc.int/media/suriname-fri-report-2024.pdf>

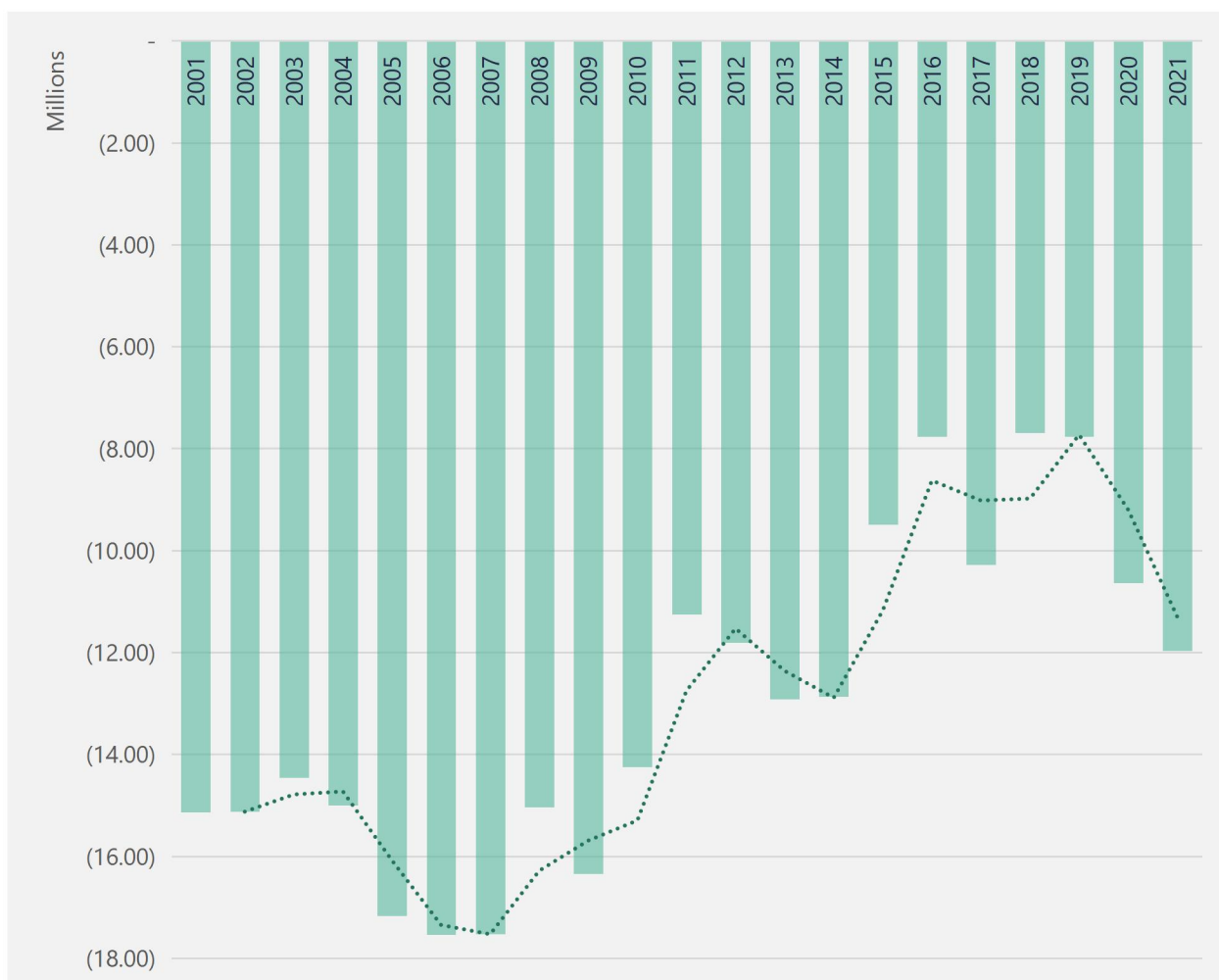


Figure 4. Net removals (t CO₂ eq./yr) included in Suriname's 3rd REDD+ Reference Level under the UNFCCC for the period 2001-2021.

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 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 CO₂ 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.

Further description of the net-zero accounting approach (3rd FRL) and how any first transferred ITMOs do not lead to a net increase in global emissions

As long as Suriname continues to be a net carbon remover, or carbon sink, any first transfer of ITMOs would not lead to an increase in global emissions if those first transferred ITMOs and the resulting emissions balance:

- 1) Take into account all national emissions during the NDC implementation period,
- 2) Addresses any reversals during the NDC implementation period,
- 3) Are not higher than the national net removals after deducting all national emissions and any reversals.

Step 1: Mitigation outcomes consider all national emissions.

Before a mitigation outcome can be claimed, all national emissions (+) are subtracted from the total removals (-), including emissions from **energy, IPPU, waste, agriculture**, and other **LULUCF**⁴⁰ emissions not accounted under REDD+. Mitigation outcomes can only be claimed after deducting ALL national-level emissions across the economy. Only those remaining net removals represent mitigation outcomes under this approach, with the aim of seeking the highest environmental integrity possible.

$$\text{Total removals (-)} + \text{emissions from all sectors (+)} = \text{net mitigation outcomes (-)}$$

Table 11 shows how mitigation outcomes would be estimated by Suriname (using dummy data for the period 2021-2025 – *this is just an example to illustrate the accounting approach, this is not real data*) following its national policy to adopt a net-zero NDC approach.

This step ensures that, even if national emissions increase, and even if ITMOs are first transferred, they do not lead to a net increase in global emissions because the national emissions balance will always be negative (net removals) for there to be a basis for crediting mitigation outcomes.

Step 2: Addressing any reversals during the accounting/reporting period.

Any annual net emissions during the implementation period represents a reversal. To ensure environmental integrity, any reversals shall be discounted from the total net removals reported (see Table 11 below). This means that, for the year 2027 where a reversals occurred, net emissions for this year are subtracted from the total net removals in 2021-2030.

⁴⁰ Land Use, Land Use Change, and Forestry.

This step ensures that, even if reversals occur, and even if ITMOs are first transferred, they do not lead to a net increase in global emissions because the national emissions balance will always be negative (net removals) for there to be a basis for crediting mitigation outcomes. As Suriname updates its emissions balance through its BTRs, it will demonstrate in a continuous basis that its standing emissions balance is negative.

Step 3: The volume of first transferred ITMOs do not surpass net removals over the NDC period.

Even after deducting all national emissions and any reversals, any mitigation outcomes will be claimed only if Suriname's emission balance continues to reflect national removals. Forest removals will be higher than national emissions and any reversals at the end of the NDC period, since the annual accounting will take into account step 1 and 2 above, as reported biennially through the regular information annexes in the BTRs.

Table 11. Estimation of economy-wide REDD+ results using a net-zero NDC benchmark=0. All units in tons of CO₂ equivalent per year. (This is just an example to illustrate the accounting approach, this is not real data).

Year	Net-zero FRL = 0	Forest-related emissions	Forest-related removals	Energy	IPPU	Waste	Agriculture	Other LULUCF	Total National GHG Balance	Mitigation outcomes
2021	N/A	777,876	-11,951,272	1,946,420	136,170	298,651	1,334,350	999,023	-6,458,782	N/A
2022	0	1,200,340	-11,592,734	2,004,813	138,893	313,584	1,381,052	1,001,232	-5,552,820	-5,552,820
2023	0	912,211	-11,476,807	2,064,957	141,671	329,263	1,429,389	654,555	-5,944,761	-5,944,761
2024	0	845,111	-11,132,503	2,126,906	144,504	345,726	1,479,418	454,345	-5,736,493	-5,736,493
2025	0	934,878	-10,798,528	2,190,713	147,394	363,012	1,531,197	787,000	-4,844,334	-4,844,334
2026	0	1,118,903	-10,690,542	2,256,434	150,342	381,163	1,584,789	878,056	-4,320,855	-4,320,855
2027	0	9,768,023	-10,369,826	2,324,127	153,349	400,221	1,640,257	5,565,789	9,481,940	9,481,940
2028	0	999,345	-10,266,128	2,393,851	156,416	420,232	1,697,666	834,435	-3,764,183	-3,764,182
2029	0	1,323,000	-9,958,144	2,465,667	159,544	441,244	1,757,084	923,334	-2,888,271	-2,888,271
2030	0	1,232,980	-9,858,563	2,539,637	162,735	463,306	1,818,582	1,001,223	-2,640,100	-2,640,099
Total		19,112,667	-108,095,047	22,313,525	1,491,018	3,756,402	15,653,784	13,098,992	-32,668,659	-26,209,875

Notes: negative numbers are in parenthesis. Mitigation outcomes are shown as negative numbers as they represent net removals. All units are in tons of CO₂ equivalent per year. The year 2027 represents a reversal, addressed in full in the final NDC accounting period. The total amount of mitigation outcomes are additional to any reversals and national emissions across the economy, and therefore, ensure that there is no net increase in global emissions.

Supplementary information referred to in the Baku decisions (-/CMA.6, annex I)

How the cooperative approach avoids locking in emission levels, technologies or practices that are inconsistent with achieving the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement

This cooperative approach seeks to preserve forests, by reducing forest emissions and ensuring the conservation of forest carbon stocks, as well as the removal capacity of Surinamese forests. As such it is in line with the Paris Agreement's Article 5, paragraph 1: "Parties should take action to conserve and enhance, as appropriate, sinks and reservoirs of greenhouse gases as referred to in Article 4, paragraph 1(d), of the Convention, *including forests*."

This cooperative approach does not lock in levels of emissions inconsistent with the Paris Agreement. On the contrary, it proposes as part of its core objectives to enable Suriname to continue to be a carbon sink, meaning that it helps reduce global atmospheric CO₂ concentrations.

How the mitigation outcomes from the cooperative approach are shared between the participating Parties

According to the method proposed for the application of corresponding adjustments (section III.B), any ITMOs authorized for use towards NDCs will be correspondingly adjusted and will be use by the acquiring Party. In case of ITMOs used towards OIMP, Suriname will apply an adjustment without the need for the acquiring private entity to do so, unless it is required by national law and/or use towards another Party's NDC, in which case a corresponding adjustment is needed. In both cases all mitigation outcomes will remain in Suriname, unless a first transfer is agreed with another participating Party or private entity, for which a (corresponding) adjustment is required per the descriptions above.

How it is ensured that decision-making processes in an underlying policy or regulatory framework, and relevant activities, are transparent and inclusive, and whether they include opportunities for public participation and scrutiny, including the standards and procedures for conducting stakeholder consultation, including with civil society organizations, Indigenous Peoples and local communities

This cooperative approach covers the entire forest sector in Suriname and is linked to the country's National REDD+ Strategy, the underlying policy and regulatory framework that supports REDD+. Further, according to section IV.H.1 below, this cooperative approaches makes use of an establish System Information on Safeguards (SIS) developed for Suriname's National REDD+ Strategy, including specific safeguards and indicators related to full and effective participation of stakeholders. Please see below for more information.

How participation in the cooperative approach and the combination of all cooperative approaches in which the Party participates contributes to the implementation of the Party's nationally determined contribution and long-term low-emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, and the long-term goals of the Paris Agreement

According to section I.F, with this cooperative approach, the goal of Suriname is to directly help in the implementation of the four NDC contributions related to forests (table 1, section II.A), including

maintaining 93% of forest cover. Thus, the intention of the Second NDC and of this cooperative approach is to maintain forests standing including their carbon removal capacity and thereby maintain the balance in emissions and removals requested by the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals according to Article 4, paragraph 1.

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 2nd 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+ Strategy⁴¹, underlying the NDC's sectoral policies, measures and projects, includes a summary of how the REDD+ environmental and social safeguards have been addressed.⁴² This summary of safeguards includes detailed information on governance and full effective participation of stakeholders.

Quality of mitigation outcomes: Suriname submitted the 2nd FREL and the 3rd FRL for technical assessment under the UNFCCC. 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 2nd FREL, for which the technical assessment was already concluded, the UNFCCC 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.*"⁴³

The verification of the REDD+ mitigation outcomes 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).

⁴¹ https://redd.unfccc.int/media/national_redd_strategy_of_suriname_en_web_1.pdf

⁴² https://redd.unfccc.int/media/soi_suriname_final_29june2020.pdf

⁴³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022_SUR.pdf

- “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:

- 2nd FREL: Section 4.2.3, page 30)⁴⁴
- 3rd FRL: Section 7, page 77.⁴⁵
- REDD+ mitigation outcomes for 2021: Section 8, page 45⁴⁶.

Additional information on how the 3rd FRL based on the net-zero approach is based on IPCC guidelines and guidance and the Assessment Team’s (AT) views

Both the 2nd FREL and the 3rd FRL, as per COP decisions for REDD+, are based on IPCC guidelines and guidance. This means that the historical emissions and removals that support these reference levels are estimated following the 2006 IPCC guidelines for national GHG inventories and its 2019 refinements. Specifically for the 3rd FRL, Suriname submitted a 20-year time series of historical data including all forest-related sources and sinks, GHGs and carbon pools, according to these guidelines. Further, according to the draft technical assessment report (unpublished), the Assessment Team noted that: *“For constructing its FRL, Suriname used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines... Historical annual emissions were estimated using EFs derived from national studies and in cases where national data do not exist, default values from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used.”* In summary, and according to this draft report:

- “Suriname used the six IPCC land-use categories, dividing them into 22 national land-use subcategories.”
- “Historical annual emissions were estimated using emission factors derived from national studies and in cases where national data do not exist, default values from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used.”
- “The EFs used by Suriname were based on carbon stock values for four pools – above-ground biomass, below-ground biomass, DOM and SOC – for each of the six forest subtypes, which were sourced from national studies and IPCC default values.”
- “The Party followed the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in assuming that carbon stock changes in the SOC pool take 20 years to stabilize, except in the case of conversion of forest land to mining, where

⁴⁴ https://redd.unfccc.int/media/frel2021_modified_resubmitted_20220215_clean.pdf

⁴⁵ <https://redd.unfccc.int/media/suriname-fri-report-2024.pdf>

⁴⁶ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Modified%20REDD%20%20TA%20Suriname%20%28FREL%20%29_FINAL.docx

instant oxidation and complete loss of SOC in the year of conversion was assumed as mining activities in Suriname lead to removal of the top layer of soil.”

- “Suriname estimated the changes in above-ground and below-ground biomass carbon stocks using the gain–loss method with IPCC default values except for biomass growth in primary forest, for which a country-specific value was used.”
- “For DOM and SOC carbon stocks, Suriname followed the IPCC tier 1 approach, which assumes that DOM and SOC carbon stocks remain constant over time.”
- “Emissions for forest degradation due to fuelwood consumption were estimated using equation 2.13 in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (vol. 4).”
- “The AT noted that Suriname calculated changes in the SOC pool by dividing the difference between average SOC for the original land-use type and average SOC in the land-use type following conversion by 20, because 20 years is the default time period for transition to equilibrium in SOC values, in accordance with equation 2.25 of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (vol. 4, chap. 2.3.3.1).”
- Among others...

In this draft report, the Assessment Team (AT) noted areas for improvement where Suriname may better adhere to IPCC guidelines and guidance, however, overall the AT concluded that “ the data used by Suriname to inform its FRL with a zero FRL approach includes information on all the activities, the most important forest types and the most significant pools in terms of emissions from forests in the historical data contained in its submission. The AT considers that, in doing so, Suriname followed paragraph 70 of decision 1/CP.16, on activities undertaken, and paragraph 10 of decision 12/CP.17, on applying the stepwise approach.”

Further, the “AT commends Suriname for showing strong commitment to continuously improving its FRL estimates in line with the stepwise approach. A number of areas for the future technical improvement of Suriname’s FRL have been identified in this report. At the same time, the AT acknowledges that such improvements are subject to national capabilities and policies, and notes the importance of providing adequate and predictable support”.

This text remains to be a draft, as proposed by the AT to Suriname, however, it serves as an indication that 1) Suriname employed IPCC guidelines and guidance to estimate historical emissions and removals, in line with COP decisions, and 2) the draft technical assessment report notes that Suriname improved its FRL estimates following the stepwise approach through the submission of its 3rd FRL under the UNFCCC. Once the final report is published on the UNFCCC website, we will update any text included under this note.

Note on additionality and the concept of “business as usual” through the net-zero FRL

A net-zero approach is based on “what the atmosphere sees”. As such, the approach defines mitigation outcomes as only those forest-related removals that surpass total national emissions which effectively remove CO₂ from the atmosphere. This type of REDD+ result is of the highest environmental integrity because it offers real climate change mitigation. Mitigation outcomes are NOT the effect of baselines nor emissions projections, they represent real mitigation outcomes.

Note on how the net-zero FRL was established in a conservative way

According to the IPCC, accuracy is defined as avoiding the under- and over-estimation of GHG estimates. With respect to baselines, conservativeness has been implemented in the context of avoiding the over-estimation of mitigation outcomes. Thus, the IPCC's principle of accuracy includes the concept of conservativeness, and as such, as long as there is no under- or over-estimation of emissions, depending on the benchmarking scenario, conservativeness is ensured. In Suriname's view, there is no over-estimation of:

- The **net-zero FRL**, since it is just a number (i.e. zero), reflecting a level of additionality anchored in Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement, which is a national policy. The net-zero is not over-estimated because it is not the product of an estimation procedure, it is an intentional selection of a level of emissions based on the concept of additionality defined by the Paris Agreement.
- **Mitigation outcomes**, because for their estimations, Suriname employs the same methods, data, and assumptions as for the historical emissions and removals, following IPCC guidelines and guidance, specifically focusing on IPCC's principles, including accuracy (no over-estimation, nor under-estimation).

Overall, the 3rd FRL is conservative because both historical data and the baseline itself are not overestimated, and do not lead to unreal mitigation outcomes. Since national, net removals are the result of the estimation of emissions and removals for all IPCC-defined sectors and categories, conservativeness is guaranteed since accuracy is a key guiding principle.

Additional note on historical averages (*relevant to the Article 6 TER*)

A historical average is not conservative per se. Conservativeness, which is not defined in CMA decisions for Article 6, is an important principle that is left for Parties to define as part of the cooperative approach. Please note that above we have explained how the accounting approach for the cooperative approach ensures that there is no net increase in global emissions as the result of any first transferred ITMOs.

Precisely because historical net removals have been demonstrated in Suriname, the country adopts a national policy to define its baseline as a net-zero, to seek maximum environmental integrity, the higher-level principle sought when defining conservative baselines. Thus, we have been able to ensure environmental integrity (see table 11 and its associated descriptions) in our accounting approach, and have also demonstrated how our historical data and future estimation of mitigation outcomes is accurate, by adhering to IPCC guidelines and guidance.

Additional note on how the 2nd FREL was established in a conservative way

Similarly, the 2nd FREL was estimated in a conservative way because it is based on the best statistical fit of the data, when considering national deforestation and forest degradation, also following IPCC guidance

and guidelines. For example, according to the Assessment Team's (AT) final report, published on the UNFCCC website⁴⁷:

- "The information used by Suriname in constructing its FREL for reducing emissions from deforestation and reducing emissions from forest degradation is transparent and complete and in overall accordance with the guidelines for submissions of information on reference levels" (para. 58).

Nowhere in this report there is a reference to an over- or under- estimation of emissions, that would result in a non-conservative FREL. This should serve as demonstration that the 2nd FREL is conservative, as it follows the latest trends in land use and land use change in the country and does not have material issues related to accuracy.

Supplementary information referred to in the Baku decisions (-/CMA.6, annex I)

How any baseline or reference levels have been established, including how the participating Party has taken into account its nationally determined contribution and long-term low-emission development strategy, if it has submitted one, as well as any relevant climate policies, laws, regulations or targets

The information and associated technical reports on how the reference levels have been established and have been technically assessed under the UNFCCC is provided in section III.E, including links to this publicly available information in the UNFCCC website.

Relating to its Second NDC (latest), Suriname noted that the REDD+ reference level would be used for benchmarking purposes, which is further clarified in section III.E and other associated sections in this Revised Initial Report. Further, the established and technically assessed reference levels have been established in direct coordination with the National REDD+ Strategy, a key national policy.

How baseline and reference levels are established ensure they are conservative and below 'business as usual' emission projections, and information on what assumptions have been made

This has been thoroughly described under section IV.G.2, including specific descriptions on conservativeness, business-as-usual and emission projections. Please refer to the relevant section and sub-sections.

The methodological approaches used for quantifying the mitigation outcomes derived from the cooperative approach

The methodological basis for estimating mitigation outcomes varies by phase (I, II), as described in section IV.B. Detailed methodological descriptions have been submitted and technically assessed under the UNFCCC, according to the reports referred to in tables 8 and 9 of this Revised Initial Report.

⁴⁷ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/tar2022_SUR.pdf

How uncertainties in the quantification of emission reductions and removals are assessed and how such uncertainties are taken into account

The methodological basis for the estimation of emissions by sources and removals by sinks follows the 2006 IPCC guidelines for national GHG inventories, and its 2019 refinements, as explained in sections III.B, III.C, III.E, IV.G.2, and Annex 6, among others, of this Revised Initial Report. All GHG estimates reported and technically assessed under the UNFCCC in relation to reference levels, and the mitigation outcomes for 2021 also reported and technically assessed under the UNFCCC following IPCC guidelines and guidance, and as such, adhere to the principle of accuracy. Additionally in these reports (see tables 8 and 9), Suriname submitted information on the estimation of uncertainties associated to land use and land use change, as well as carbon stock and carbon stock change factors, following IPCC guidelines and guidance. Overall, uncertainties are taken into account by quantifying and assessing them following IPCC guidelines and guidelines.

How the risk of leakage is assessed, and prevented or minimized, and how any remaining leakage will be quantified and deducted in the quantification of mitigation outcomes

There is no risk of leakage because the cooperative approach includes all forests in Suriname, ensuring a national coverage of forest-related emissions and removals.

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 respected⁴⁸, 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;
- 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).

⁴⁸ https://redd.unfccc.int/files/soi_suriname_final_29june2020.pdf

Further information on the accounting approach to ensure any reversals are addressed in full

To illustrate the accounting provision above, table 11 includes an example of how Suriname would “address in full” any reversals during the NDC implementation period, *i.e.* net emissions would be added to the emissions balance during the NDC period, effectively reducing the volume of net removals, or mitigation outcomes, available to authorize as ITMOs. Please note that *this is just an example to illustrate the accounting approach, it does not present real data.*

In this example, net emissions were reported at the national level in the year 2027, due to an increase in forest-related emissions and other LULUCF emissions. As a result, the total balance for the NDC period was reduced to -26,209,875 t CO₂eq. For the year 2027, there is no basis crediting/claiming mitigation outcomes, as a reversal was observed amounting to 9,481,940 t CO₂eq, since the baseline is represented by the zero FRL, or net-zero level. By 2027, when the reversal occurred, Suriname had a standing emissions balance of -26,339,263 t CO₂eq of net removals. Thus, in the next emissions balance reported through the BTR, it would be updated to:

$$-26,339,263 \text{ t CO}_2\text{eq} + 9,481,940 \text{ t CO}_2\text{eq} = -16,857,323 \text{ t CO}_2\text{eq (up to the year 2027)}$$

This emissions balance does not include any first transfers of ITMOs that may have been performed during 2021-2027, which cannot be higher than the emissions balance. If due to the reversal that occurred in 2027, and in an extreme example, Suriname would address this gap in full in the next biennial accounting period, and suspend any additional first transfer of ITMOs until the emissions balance is restored to a negative balance. Per the example in table 11, during 2028-2030 a total of -9,292,552 t CO₂eq of additional net removals were reported, which are useful to remediate in full all reversals that occurred in 2027.

Further, through the biennial update of the national GHG inventories under the Paris Agreement, Suriname will report updates on all other sectors, to provide a complete national emissions balance. Together, this information is sufficient to identify any reversals against the net-zero benchmark biennially. In case reversals are suspected or identified, Suriname will apply the following rules:

1. Suriname will suspend any planned first transfers of ITMOs, unless it is demonstrated that the current emissions balance for the NDC period is sufficient to address reversals, even in extreme scenarios.
2. In its next BTR, Suriname will update its emission balance including updated information and deduct any reversals from the current emissions balance to address any reversals in full.
3. Suriname will resume any planned first transfers of ITMOs once the updated emissions balance is calculated and reported through BTRs, and once it is demonstrated that reversals were addressed in full and that there is still sufficient volume of mitigation outcomes to perform new first transfer of ITMOs.

Further information on the monitoring approach to enable and support the accounting approach described above

Suriname collects yearly land use and land use change data through its national forest monitoring system. According to the 3rd FRL draft technical assessment report under the UNFCCC:

- “The AD used in constructing the FRL were obtained from land use and land-use change assessments conducted using CfrN LUA App. CfrN LUA App enables activity data collection and satellite image viewing and analysis, and is linked with Google Earth, Google Earth Engine and Bing Maps. Satellite imagery of high and very high resolution is available for 2015–2021. The land use assessment took into account information relating to annual land use and land-use change for 2001–2021 and covered all land-use categories and subcategories. It evaluated forest degradation (analysing drivers of degradation such as infrastructure, mining, shifting cultivation, windbreaks and fire) and the fraction of biomass affected by a degradation event”.

Our national forest monitoring system is able to detect changes in land use every year, based on a systematic sampling grid, as noted by the Assessment Team (AT) in their draft technical assessment report for the 3rd FRL: “Suriname adopted a systematic sampling approach whereby a grid of 26,193 plots distributed at intervals of 2.5 km covered the whole country. The minimum area of each sample plot was 1 ha to ensure alignment with Suriname’s forest definition”.

This land use and land use change data is then treated following the same IPCC methods, assumptions and approaches in consistency with the estimation of historical emissions and removals technically assessed under the UNFCCC. As a result, the country is able to estimate national, forest-related emissions every year, expressed in t CO₂eq. Any abnormal increases in emissions may indicate potential for reversals on a particular year.

Additional note on how the use of different satellite imagery is made consistent throughout the historical land use and land use change time-series, and how the estimation of mitigation outcomes is accurate

Through the Land Use App (LUAapp), Suriname makes use of different satellite imagery for the visual interpretation of land use and land use changes, ranging from mid-resolution imagery such as LANDSAT to high resolution imagery such as those available through Google Earth Engine. For more information, please refer to the 3rd FRL submission under the UNFCCC,⁴⁹ especially sections 6.1 and 7.1.

Suriname ensures consistency in the classification of different satellite imagery because these images are not automatically classified by an algorithm, they are visual inspected by national experts before a decision is made, i.e. visual interpretation. Page 88 of the 3rd FRL submission provides the “definitions and characteristics” and use of satellite imagery for visually interpreting each land use categories including how each class is observed and treated.⁵⁰ Please note that in the earlier part of the time-series (early 2000s), the availability of images is less, which is a common challenge for all developing countries.

⁴⁹ <https://redd.unfccc.int/media/suriname-frl-report-2024.pdf>

⁵⁰ <https://redd.unfccc.int/media/suriname-frl-report-2024.pdf>

However, for purposes of estimating mitigation outcomes during the NDC period, this is not an issue since higher-resolution imagery is readily available for more current years. Please note that, despite this challenge in the earlier part of the time-series, it is not material to the definition of the 3rd FRL or for the estimation of mitigation outcomes, because the trend in emissions and removals is not used to inform neither.

Supplementary information referred to in the Baku decisions (-/CMA.6, annex I)

How the risk of non-permanence is assessed under the cooperative approach and minimized across several nationally determined contribution periods, including the frequency and timing of risk assessments, the methodological approaches used for those assessments, the types of risk identified, the likelihood, scale and potential impacts of such risks, and the time-horizons considered

Above in this section, we have provided information on:

- **Further information on the accounting approach to ensure any reversals are addressed in full**
- **Further information on the monitoring approach to enable and support the accounting approach described above**

Table 12 shows summary information with respect to the Baku requirements:

Table 12. Reference to how Suriname is addressing the new Baku requirements related to reversals.

Baku requirement	Description of measures
How the risk of reversals is minimized across several NDC periods	Reversals are minimized by implementing the National REDD+ Strategy, in support of the NDC contributions related to forests. By implementing the policies and measures outlined in the National REDD+ Strategy, Suriname aims to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, as well as maintain a 93% of forest cover, ensuring the removal capacity of their forests. Thus, the cooperative approach is underlined and supported by a National REDD+ Strategy which has been consulted with relevant stakeholders and is informed by historical data on forest-related emissions and removals.
Frequency and timing of risk assessments	Land use and land use change assessments are conducted annually, while the national GHG inventory is updated biennially. BTRs are updated biennially through which the national emissions balance is updated showing reversals, if any.
Methodological approaches	2006 IPCC guidelines and guidance for national GHG inventories, and its 2019

Baku requirement	Description of measures
used for the risk assessments	IPCC refinements. Suriname uses the national GHG inventory as the main tool to track progress of its NDC and this cooperative approach. Any reversals would be identified after estimating total national emissions and removals and assessing this balance against the net-zero approach for 2022-2030. For the year 2021, as long as the net removals surpass the REDD+ mitigation outcomes for this year (4,938,390 t CO ₂ eq). Updates and notifications of reversals will be provided through the BTRs, including the regular information annexes according to CMA decisions for Article 6.
Types of risks identified, likelihood, scale, potential impacts of such risks and time-horizons considered	<p>For purposes of identifying reversals and addressing them in full, Suriname will identify forest-related emissions and removals associated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest land remaining forest land • Land converted to Forest land • Forest land conversion <p>Please note that according to Suriname's accounting approach for this cooperative approach, including the calculation of its emissions balance, a reversal is defined as national net emissions.</p> <p>The scale of these assessments or national GHG inventories is national. The time-horizons considered is biennial, through updated inventories in the BTR under the Paris Agreement.</p>

How reversals are monitored and quantified, and when they occur, how they are addressed in full, including which methodological approaches are used to address reversals, how the responsibility for addressing reversals is assigned, the duration and frequency of monitoring for reversals, and the measures envisaged in case of failures in monitoring

Above in this section, we have provided information on:

- **Further information on the accounting approach to ensure any reversals are addressed in full**
- **Further information on the monitoring approach to enable and support the accounting approach described above**

Table 13 shows summary information with respect to the Baku requirements:

Baku requirement	Description of measures
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Baku requirement	Description of measures
How are reversals monitored and quantified	Reversals are monitored using the national GHG inventory and assessing national emissions against the relevant reference level, according to phase I and II explained in this Revised Initial Report. Quantification is performed following the 2006 IPCC guidelines and guidance for national GHG inventories, and its 2019 IPCC refinements as explained above.
How are they addressed in full	See subsection “Further information on the accounting approach to ensure any reversals are addressed in full” under section IV.G.3.
Methodological approaches used to address reversals	See subsection “Further information on the accounting approach to ensure any reversals are addressed in full” under section IV.G.3.
How the responsibility for addressing reversals is assigned	Addressing reversals is a responsibility of the national government of Suriname.
The duration and frequency of monitoring reversals	Land use and land use change assessments are conducted annually, while the national GHG inventory is updated biennially. BTRs are updated biennially through which the national emissions balance is updated showing reversals, if any.
Measures envisaged in case of failures in monitoring	In case of a monitoring failure, Suriname proposed to deduct any reversals from the existing emission balance, however, we do not expect this to happen as our national GHG inventory will continue to be maintained and updated following UNFCCC and Paris Agreement requirements and through financial support from the GEF.

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.⁵¹ 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.

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

⁵¹ Decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 71d.

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.⁵²

- 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.⁵³ 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.
- 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.

Further information on how the Safeguards Information System (SIS) is applicable to the cooperative approach

The cooperative approach presented through this Revised Initial Report covers the entire forest sector in Suriname, and as such its scope matches that of the National REDD+ Strategy. The SIS has been developed at the national level for purposes of fulfilling the mandated safeguards which are relevant for the National REDD+ Strategy. Thus, since the scope, scale and intent of the National REDD+ Strategy is the same as the current cooperative approach, the SIS applies to the cooperative approach identically without modifications, in order to maintain consistency in the government’s efforts to minimize and avoid environmental and social safeguards in the forest sector.

⁵² 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.

⁵³ https://redd.unfccc.int/files/soi_suriname_final_29june2020.pdf

The fact that a SIS already exists and is operational in Suriname is an advantage of integrating the country's efforts under Article 5 (REDD+) when implementing a cooperative approach under Article 6, as they address the same forest-related sources and sinks, the same forest areas, and the same local communities. As such, we consider our approach to addressing environmental and social impacts to be above-average, when considering other existing cooperative approaches.

With respect to the specific SIS indicators to be used, Suriname will employ ALL indicators for reporting on these safeguards in relation to the cooperative approach.

Further information on how the risk of environmental, economic and social safeguards is minimized, and where possible, avoided

According to the summary on how the REDD+ safeguards have been addressed and respected⁵⁴, the following are relevant for purposes of the cooperative approach:

- The summary includes a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), which applied a combination of analytical and participatory approaches to assess the risks and benefits of the planned REDD+ mitigation actions.
- The summary refers to community consultations that encompass all 10 indigenous and tribal peoples.
- A gender expert participated in these consultations and integrated specific recommendations as part of the National REDD+ Strategy.
- The SESA identified 21 categories of benefits in the implementation of REDD+, from enhanced livelihoods to biodiversity conservation.
- Equally, the SESA identified 21 categories of risk, including illegal activities and the risk of reversals.

The SIS includes a wealth of indicators and elements that will improved over time and monitored by Suriname, providing key information on the role of stakeholders, their perceived risks and potential benefits, to continue to inform the evolution of the National REDD+ Strategy in a way that minimizes and avoids impacts. This national level policy approach is of sufficient scale and depth and is best practice for developing countries.

The 87-page document cannot be summarized here without losing key information, please refer to this document which is publicly available in the UNFCCC website.

⁵⁴ https://redd.unfccc.int/media/soi_suriname_final_29june2020.pdf

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,⁵⁵ 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:

⁵⁵ 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

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.⁵⁶ 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.

For clarification, we do not have a specific amount in terms of financial resources being invested in adaptation versus mitigation, since both occurred at the same time when forests are conserved. Further, we do not have the capability to monitor all potential benefits of REDD+ on adaptation considering our current capacities, resources and available technology. This does not mean, however, that our National REDD+ Strategy does not contribute to adaptation. On the contrary, ensuring that the country remains a net carbon removing territory necessarily means that vast areas of forests are preserved, including their non-monetary benefits such as biodiversity conservation, preservation of the livelihoods of our Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, among at least 21 categories of benefits identified through our Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA), which is part of our summary on how REDD+ safeguards have been addressed and respected (see section IV.H of this Revised Initial Report).

⁵⁶ 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.

Annexes submitted as part of this Revised Initial Report

1. July 2024 Letter of Approval of Suriname's Carbon Trading Guidelines
2. Carbon Trading Guidelines Part I (v2)
3. Carbon Trading Guidelines Part II (v10)
4. Copy of Authorization of ITMOs (January 14, 2025)
5. Application of flexibility for Small Island Developing States (SIDS).
6. Rationale for Suriname's 3rd forest reference level under the UNFCCC.



DE REGERING VAN SURINAME

MISSIVE

Paramaribo, 11 juli 2024

Aan:

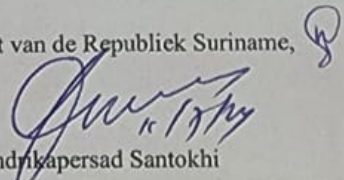
de Minister van
Ruimtelijke
Ordening en
Milieu ✓

No. 147/RvS/24

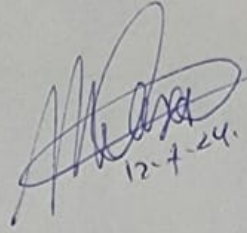
Hierbij deel ik u mede dat de Regering in haar vergadering van woensdag 10 juli 2024, naar aanleiding van uw voorstel MinROM/RRV/cm/256/24, gedateerd 10 juli 2024, heeft goedgekeurd:

- in het kader van een richtige uitvoering van artikel 6 van het Parijs Akkoord ter ontwikkeling en verhandeling van Carbon Credits van Suriname, de navolgende acht (8) randvoorwaarden en wel voor de periode 2024 tot en met 2026 ("Phase I"), te weten:
 1. Benefit-Sharing mechanism;
 2. Internal country Financial Processes;
 3. Audit 'use of proceeds' by International Auditor;
 4. Approval for Developing Legislation on market-based climate financing;
 5. Governance structure Carbon Credit Development and Trading during Phase I;
 6. Dispute resolution/grievance redress mechanisms;
 7. Requirements for Carbon Credits Development and Trading Activities in Suriname; en
 8. Project submission, Approval and Implementation Process.

De President van de Republiek Suriname,


Chandrikapersad Santokhi

Cc: De Vice-President van de Republiek Suriname
De overige Ministers
De Directeur van het Kabinet van de President


12-7-24



Suriname's National Guidelines on Carbon Credit Development and Trading

JULY 2024

Foreword

Suriname, as a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement, recognizes the importance of addressing climate change through both mitigation and adaptation measures.

This document, approved by the Government of Suriname on the 10th of July 2024, contains guidelines that aim to establish a national framework for Carbon Credit development and trading in Suriname, promoting greenhouse gas emission reductions while ensuring environmental integrity and sustainable development.

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List of Abbreviations

AF	Adaptation Fund
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BUR	Biennial Update Report
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FREL	Forest Reference Emissions Level
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IMP	International Mitigation Purposes
ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NC	National Communication
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NSC	National Stakeholder Committee
OIMP	Other International Mitigation Purposes
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
ROM	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

PART I: POLICY CONTEXT

1 Introduction

1.1 Background and Current status

Suriname, a nation on the northeastern shoulder of South America, faces a significant challenge: climate change. With a vast coastline, dense rainforests with a coverage of 93%, and low-lying areas, Suriname is particularly vulnerable to rising sea levels, more intense storms and droughts, and altered precipitation patterns. The country is committed to implementing policies and activities that contribute to sustainable development and the conservation of its carbon sinks, following the global goals of the Paris Agreement, to do its part in limiting the increase in global temperatures to 1.5°C. Moreover, Suriname belongs to a very small group of net carbon-absorbing countries. Each year, our country generates a net carbon balance of 14,268,000 tons, thereby cleaning up some of the carbon emitted into the atmosphere by the developed world. The preservation of our carbon sinks - forests, mangroves, and peat lands – is, therefore, a vital lever for the global carbon balance of the planet. Nothing can take us away from this role of global net carbon cleaner. Suriname is on track to meet the ambition and transparency framework of the Paris Agreement.

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and National Adapted Plan (NAP)

Suriname's primary policy document guiding its climate action is the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Updated in 2020, the NDC outlines the country's commitment to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to the unavoidable impacts of climate change. It focuses on key sectors like energy, forestry, agriculture, and waste management. The NDC emphasizes a strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+), recognizing the crucial role of Suriname's rainforests in carbon sequestration.

The Suriname National Adaptation Plan (NAP) 2019-2029, complements the NDC by outlining specific strategies to enhance Suriname's resilience to climate change impacts. The NAP identifies priority areas for adaptation, including coastal zone management, water resource management, and food security. It emphasizes the importance of strengthening institutional arrangements, improving data collection, and integrating climate change considerations into national development plans.

Although Suriname has developed a comprehensive climate change policy framework, its successful implementation hinges on securing adequate climate financing as prescribed under the Paris Agreement, Article 4, paragraphs 4 and 5.

The Crucial Role of Climate Finance

While Suriname has a robust policy framework in place, translating plans into action requires significant financial resources. Climate finance is essential for implementing the initiatives outlined in the NDC and NAP. These funds can support a variety of activities, such as:

- **Developing renewable energy infrastructure** to reduce reliance on fossil fuels and curb emissions;
- **Sustainable forest management** by implementing its REDD+ program;
- **Investing in climate-smart agriculture** techniques to ensure food security in a changing climate;
- **Building coastal protection measures** to safeguard against rising sea levels and storm surges;
- **Enhancing early warning systems** to improve preparedness for extreme weather events.

Based on the above mentioned, Suriname can make use of the following types of climate financing:

- Market-based Climate Financing: monetizing ITMOs (carbon credits), Debt for NDC Swaps, Green- and blue bonds and any other relevant mechanism compliant with the Paris Agreement;
- General mitigation and adaptation funding streams including the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Adaptation Fund (AF) and other conventional financing mechanism.

1.1.1 Suriname's current status to access Market-based Climate Financing

To get access from Market-based Climate Financing, Suriname did submit its REDD+ strategy, two forest reference levels and its first biennial update report to the UNFCCC. Based on these reports Suriname gained more than 18 million REDD+ Result Units between 2016 and 2021. These results have been verified under the UNFCCC. The tonnage and verification reports are available in the Lima Information Hub of the UNFCCC¹. Following the rules under the UNFCCC, only the 2021 results are eligible for cooperative approaches, i.e., transacting Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) under the Paris Agreement. The 2021 results amount to 4,839,390 tons. Suriname is right now looking at opportunities to monetize these ITMOs.

Up till now no progress has been made on the other Market-based Climate Financing options.

REDD+ PROGRAM SURINAME

Suriname submitted its first REDD+ strategy in November 2017. The National REDD+ Strategy outlines the strategic lines, related policies, and actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation emissions:

- Strategic line 1: Continue being a High Forest cover and Low Deforestation country (HFLD) and receive compensation to invest in economic diversification;
- Strategic line 2: Forest governance;
- Strategic line 3: Land use planning;

¹ <https://redd.unfccc.int/info-hub.html>

- Strategic line 4: Conservation of forests and reforestation as well as research and education to support sustainable development.

1.1.2 Current requirement for monetizing the ITMOs (2021 and beyond) under the Paris agreement

To be able to monetize its ITMOs on the market according to Articles 5.2 and 6.2 of the Paris Agreement, Suriname is initially required to have the following matters in place:

- A fully operated National Registry;
- Submit an Initial Report to the UNFCCC;
- Submit Authorization Letter to UNFCCC.

Although not a requirement of the Paris agreement, to be able to provide full transparency Suriname will need to work additionally on the following matters:

- Benefit Sharing mechanism;
- Internal country Financial Processes;
- Awareness program on market-based climate financing;
- Dispute resolution/grievance redress mechanisms;
- Audit 'use of proceeds' by International Auditor;
- Legislation on market-based climate financing;
- Governance structure to obtain market-based climate financing.

As UNFCCC negotiations are still ongoing around the 6.2 and 6.4 mechanisms, Suriname will be piloting activities on a "learning by doing" basis in order to inform the international process while simultaneously refining national systems.

1.1.3 Capacity constraints of Suriname to receive a market-based climate financing

Despite its ecological wealth, Suriname faces limitations in fully exploiting the market-based climate financing. These constraints include:

- **Technical Expertise:** Implementing robust national registry systems for ITMOs exchange requires special expertise;
- **Preparing different technical reports under the Paris Agreement Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)**, including: NDC, BTR, NC, FREL, REDD+ Technical Annex, Article 6 reporting (Initial Report, Annual Information and Regular Information);
- **Market Access:** Navigating the complexities of the international market can be challenging for countries without established infrastructure.

1.2 Goal and Principles of Carbon Credit development and trading guidelines

1.2.1 Goal

The goal of these guidelines is to establish a transparent and effective framework for Carbon Credit development and trading in Suriname, contributing to global greenhouse gas emission reduction efforts while promoting sustainable development and environmental conservation.

These guidelines are composed of two main parts: Part I is covering the **policy context** and Part II covering the **national process and technical information** (Annexes).

The technical information will cover the following items:

- Annex 1: Article 6 cooperative approach framework;
- Annex 2: Definition of terms and abbreviations;
- Annex 3: Ensuring environmental integrity and promoting sustainable development;
- Annex 4: Eligible mitigation activities and outcomes;
- Annex 5: National authorization process;
- Annex 6: Corresponding adjustments;
- Annex 7: Article 6 templates.

These guidelines in its current form will provisionally apply until a final document is approved in accordance with the national process and procedures.

1.2.2 Principles

The guidelines are based on the following principles:

- Promoting of sustainable development;
- Ensuring environmental integrity;
- Promoting local participation;
- Promoting transparency, accuracy, completeness, consistency and comparability;
- Ensuring that double counting is avoided.

1.3 Objectives of Guidelines

The objectives of these guidelines are to:

- Provide clear procedures and requirements for regulating Carbon Credit development and trading and formally recognize Carbon Credit development and trading activities in Suriname;
- Guide cost and benefit-sharing mechanisms in Carbon Credit development and trading in Suriname;
- Establish institutional and administrative arrangements for Carbon Credit development and trading, including a national authorization process in line with the Paris Agreement (Annex 5);
- Raise awareness among stakeholders about Carbon Credit development and trading opportunities in different sectors;
- Apply corresponding adjustments for all ITMOs first transferred and used towards achievement of the NDC, international mitigation purposes or other international mitigation purposes (Annex 6).

1.4 Scope of the Guidelines

These guidelines cover procedures and requirements for new and ongoing Carbon Credit development and trading activities in Suriname, aligning with relevant national policies and legal frameworks. They also highlight potential sectors for Carbon Credit development and trading in the country.

1.5 Rationale of the Carbon Credit development and trading Guidelines

Suriname possesses significant potential for Carbon Credit development and trading activities across various sectors. These guidelines aim to provide a regulatory framework, ensuring that Carbon Credit development and trading activities are conducted in an informed, transparent, and coordinated manner, contributing to Suriname's climate goals and sustainable development.

2 POTENTIAL SECTORS FOR CARBON CREDIT DEVELOPMENT AND TRADING

An initial and non-exhaustive list of sectoral opportunities for mitigation activities is provided below.

2.1 Energy Sector

- Promoting renewable energy sources (solar, wind, hydro, biomass);
- Improving energy efficiency in various sectors;
- Developing clean energy infrastructure.

2.2 Transport Sector

- Promoting low-carbon transportation options (electric vehicles, public transport);
- Improving fuel efficiency standards;
- Developing sustainable transport infrastructure.

2.3 Waste Management

- Landfill gas capture and utilization;
- Waste-to-energy projects;
- Composting and recycling initiatives.

2.4 Forestry Sector

- Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+);
- Sustainable forest management practices;
- Afforestation and reforestation efforts.

2.5 Industrial Processes and Product Use Sector

- Adopting cleaner production technologies;
- Improving energy efficiency in industrial processes;
- Implementing waste reduction and recycling measures.

2.6 Agriculture Sector

- Promoting climate-smart agriculture;
- Improving soil carbon management;
- Reducing emissions from livestock and fertilizer use.

2.7 Other Land Uses

- Improved grassland management;
- Restoration of degraded lands;
- Sustainable land-use planning.

3 SURINAME'S VISION AND STRATEGY ON BUILDING A ROBUST CARBON CREDIT DEVELOPMENT AND TRADING MARKET

Suriname envisions establishing a robust and transparent framework for Carbon Credit development and trading to achieve its climate goals while promoting sustainable development and environmental conservation. The country aims to leverage its significant potential for Carbon Credit development and trading across various sectors, including energy, transport, waste management, forestry, industrial processes, agriculture, and other land uses.

Suriname's strategy for Carbon Credit development and trading involves a two-phase approach.

Phase 1 (2024-2026)

Recognizing the need to develop expertise and infrastructure for Carbon Credit development and trading, Suriname will have to partner with an experienced international organization. This collaboration will facilitate the monetization of the ITMOs (Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes) generated between 2021 and 2025.

The partnership will focus on:

1. **Technical Expertise:** The international organization will provide technical assistance in setting up and maintaining a robust national registry system for ITMOs exchange, ensuring compliance with international standards;
2. **Reporting and Documentation:** The partner will assist in preparing essential technical reports, including Forest Reference Emission Levels (FRELs), Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), Article 6 reporting and any other information required for transparency and compliance under the Paris Agreement;
3. **Institutional Arrangements:** assistance in the setting up of the institutional arrangements and legislative framework to regulate Carbon Credit development and trading activities in Suriname in view of Phase 2 below;
4. **Market Access:** Leveraging their expertise and networks, the international organization will help Suriname navigate the complexities of the international carbon market, ensuring fair value for its carbon credits;

5. **Capacity Building:** A comprehensive capacity-building program will be implemented to equip Suriname with the knowledge and skills to manage its Carbon Credit development and trading program independently in the future.

Governance structure during Phase 1

A high-level inter-ministerial committee (High Level Cluster Team), led by the President of Suriname, will provide guidance and ensure coordination with national climate and development policies.

To oversee and regulate Carbon Credit development and trading activities, Suriname will establish a specialized committee under the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (ROM) and subject to the guidance of the HLCT. This will be called Technical Advisory Group (TAG) consisting of representatives from various ministries and agencies and offer technical support and expertise. Additionally, a National Stakeholder Committee (NSC) representing local communities, the private sector, and multilateral banks will provide advice and feedback to ensure inclusivity and address local concerns.

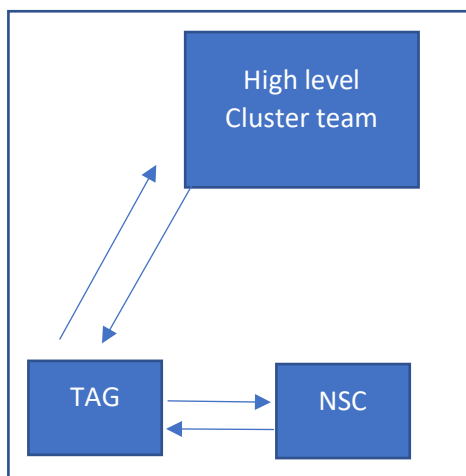


Figure 1 Governance structure Carbon Credit development and trading mechanism during Phase 1

Responsibilities

The structure in figure 1 provides information and guidance on the governance of the **Climate Financing Mechanism**. The President of Suriname will lead this mechanism and establish a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) and National stakeholder committee (NSC).

High Level Cluster team (HLCT)

Members:

- The President of Suriname;
- The Minister of Foreign Affairs;
- The Minister of ROM;
- The Minister of Finance and Planning;
- The Minister of Agriculture;
- The Minister of Land Policy and Forest Management (GBB);
- Depending on the nature of financing/ credits (forest, agriculture, energy, etc.), the sector Minister.

Purpose/Responsibilities:

- Define the national strategy to access carbon market finance;
- Give authorization for the selling of ITMOs;
- Give permission to the TAG to initiate Green bonds, Debt for NDC Swaps, or any other kind of marked based climate financing with relevant partners;
- Give approval to the annual workplan of different institutions for capacity building and management of forest sector (ROM, GBB, Foundation for Forest Management and Production Control (SBB), National Environmental Authority (NMA) submitted to the TAG;
- Give instructions/directions to the TAG to implement relevant activities.

National Stakeholder Committee (NSC)

Members:

The NSC will be represented by local communities, private sector dealing with forest related matters and multilateral banks. A TOR will be prepared to design the membership and functioning of the NSC.

Purpose/Responsibilities: The NSC will provide advice and feedback to the TAG with regard to matters put before them by the TAG.

The NSC will advise the TAG to better understand the different necessary needs in the respective rural area of Suriname, and how to achieve the rural development objectives.

TAG – Technical Advisory Group

Members:

- Ministry of ROM;
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Ministry of Agriculture;
- Ministry of Finance and Planning;
- Ministry of Regional Affairs;
- Ministry of Natural Resources;
- Ministry of GBB;
- SBB;
- NMA.

Purpose/Responsibilities:

The TAG will assist the High-level cluster team with the following:

- Prepare all necessary technical inputs for the HLCT to take appropriate decisions in order to maximum benefits from different types of marked based climate financing;
- Respond to all reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement Article 6 mechanisms;
- Request formal permission from the HLCT to monetize Suriname's ITMOs;
- Act as a point of contact of all kind of matters on behalf of the HLCT. Therefore, the TAG will have a secretary to handle daily matters;

- Acts as an evaluation and monitoring board and for projects submitted by different government agencies, indigenous and tribal communities. After evaluation, the TAG will request the HLCT permission for approval;
- During the implementation, the TAG will monitor or will appoint an agency to monitor the projects;
- Will prepare an annual technical and financial report.

Phase 2 (2027 onwards)

- Achieve self-sufficiency in accessing market-based climate finance;
- Install a specialized Market-based Climate Financing Authority under the Ministry of ROM to oversee and regulate all aspects of market-based climate financing;
- Implement a comprehensive capacity-building program;
- Enact legislation on market-based climate financing, covering governance, benefit-sharing, financial processes, and dispute resolution;
- Establish a national Carbon Credit development and trading system and internal financial processes;
- Independently access and navigate the international carbon market.

Institutional arrangement for Carbon Credit development and trading during Phase 2

Suriname will install a specialized authority under the Ministry of ROM to oversee and regulate all aspects of market-based climate financing, including Carbon Credit development and trading. The Market-based Climate Financing Authority will be responsible for:

- Evaluation and submission for approval: Evaluating Carbon Credit development and trading activities, ensuring they meet national standards and guidelines and contribute to Suriname's climate goals. After positive consideration, the authority will submit the request for approval to the Minister of ROM;
- Monitoring and Verification: Overseeing the monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) of emission reductions from Carbon Credit development and trading activities;

- Issuance of Carbon Credits: Issuing and managing carbon credits generated by approved activities;
- Market Facilitation: Facilitating the trading of Carbon Credits on domestic and international markets;
- Capacity Building: Providing training and support to stakeholders and government agencies on Carbon Credit development and trading;
- Policy Development: Developing and updating policies and regulations related to Carbon Credit development and trading, ensuring alignment with international standards and best practices;
- International Cooperation: Engaging with international organizations and partners on Carbon Credit development and trading initiatives and collaborations.

4 REQUIREMENTS AND PROCEDURES FOR CARBON CREDIT DEVELOPMENT AND TRADING

4.1 Requirements for Carbon Credit development and trading Activities

4.1.1 Entity Requirements

By opening its doors to a diverse range of Carbon Credit activities, Suriname is taking a bold step towards harnessing its natural resources for a sustainable future. Any entity or individual undertaking Carbon reduction and removal activities in Suriname shall have relevant expertise and financial capacity and be registered in Suriname in accordance with national laws and regulation. Details of eligible mitigation activities and outcomes will be provided in Annex 4 (as mentioned in paragraph 1.2.1).

All Carbon Credit development and trading activities undertaken in the country must align with article 6 of the Paris Agreement, national policies, contribute to Suriname's NDCs, and undergo environmental and social impact assessments.

Key principles and rules for Carbon Credit development and trading:

- Ownership of the ITMOs (Carbon Credits): All ITMOs generated by a carbon reduction and removal activity under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement shall be owned by the Government of Suriname;
- Authorization: ITMOs can only be transferred if authorized by Suriname;
- Transparency: The transfer of ITMOs requires reporting and transparency to ensure accountability and track progress towards climate goals;
- Sustainable development: Article 6 emphasizes the importance of ensuring that the use of ITMOs contributes to sustainable development and minimizes negative environmental and social impacts.

4.1.2 Documentation

Suriname shall authorize mitigation outcomes associated with its conditional mitigation NDC activities and mitigation activities outside the NDC (covering the remaining xx% of the total national emissions) based on the eligibility criteria in Annex 4 of these guidelines.

5 Benefit/Revenue Sharing Mechanism and Financial Processes

5.1 Benefit/Revenue Sharing Mechanism

There is no Benefit/Revenue Sharing Mechanism in place at the national level. Suriname will have to build this mechanism with a very intensive and inclusive stakeholder process over the coming years.

Given the economic challenges Suriname is facing and the IMF's recommendations to prioritize social spending, the benefit-sharing mechanism for Phase 1, Year 1 (2024-2025) will be as follows:

- **National Budget (Social, Educational and Health programs): 40%**
This allocation will directly support social, educational and health programs aimed at alleviating the hardships faced by the Surinamese people;
- **Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF): 20%**
This allocation is meant for the future generation;
- **Sector Management (SM): 10%**
This portion will ensure the continued management and oversight of the Carbon Credit development and trading sector;
- **Rural Communities (RC): 10%**
This allocation will support community-level projects and initiatives related to sustainable development and climate resilience;
- **Project Developers (PD): 20%**
This will incentivize and reward those directly involved in developing carbon reduction and removal projects.

Starting from Year 2 of Phase 1, the benefit-sharing mechanism will revert to the initially proposed distribution:

- National Budget (NB): 20%
- Sector Management (SM): 10%
- Rural Communities (RC): 10%

- Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF): 20%
- Debt Payment (DP): 20%
- Project Developers (PD): 20%

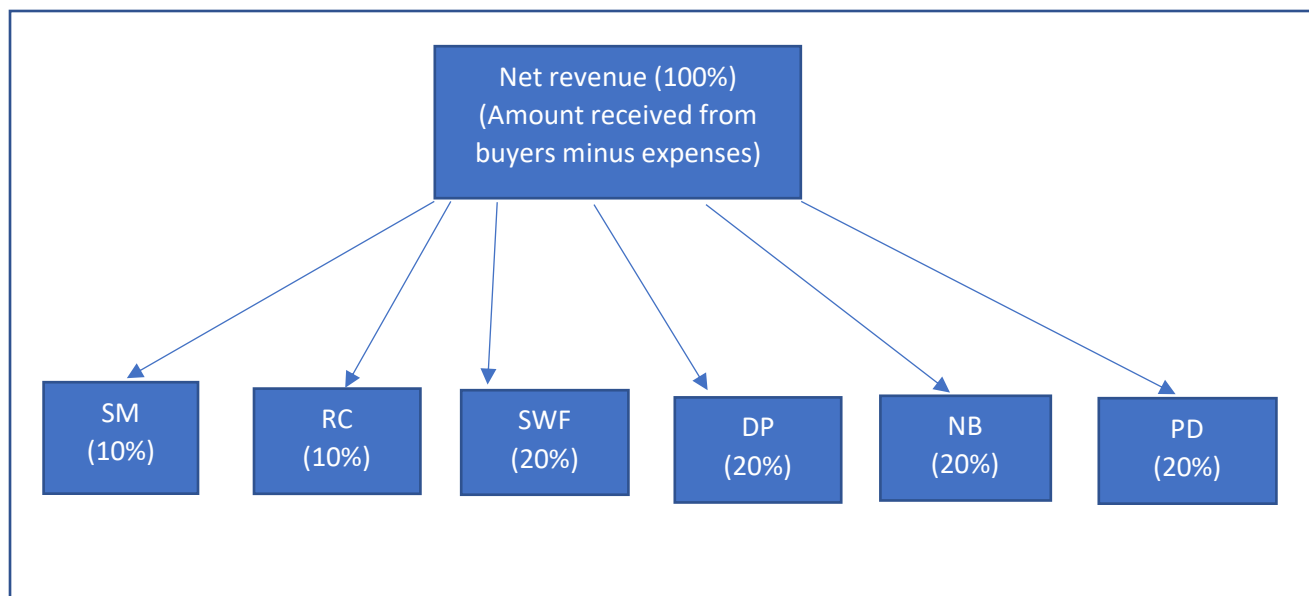


Figure 2 Benefit sharing mechanism Phase 1 from year 2

5.2 Financial Processes

Since the government of Suriname does not have a special fund in place yet for such revenues, during the first phase we will use the existing Treasury Single Account (TSA) system of the ministry of Finance and Planning to implement this project.

The financial administrative procedure for implementation

The Ministry of Finance has three bank accounts for donor funds and foreign loan funds at the Central Bank of Suriname (CBvS) within the TSA and registered under General Project Accounts and (Sub) Project Accounts namely:

- SRD account no. 0313100-001-147-968
- USD account no. 0313100-001-063-840
- EURO account no. 0313100-001-061-978

Opening sub account

The executive ministry or agency (PEU) makes the application:

- a written request to the Ministry of Finance and Planning to open an entity account with the CBvS;
- The executive body sends the underlying documents: (1) A plan of action for the project, (2) Signed contracts and (3) Approval document.

The Ministry of Finance and Planning opens the requested entity accounts. The ministries are informed by email/telephone when the accounts have already been opened. These accounts are registered as sub-accounts. The account holder of these accounts is the Ministry of Finance and Planning, but the responsibility for the management of the project remains with the implementing agency in terms of resources and reporting to the donor.

TSA WORKFLOW

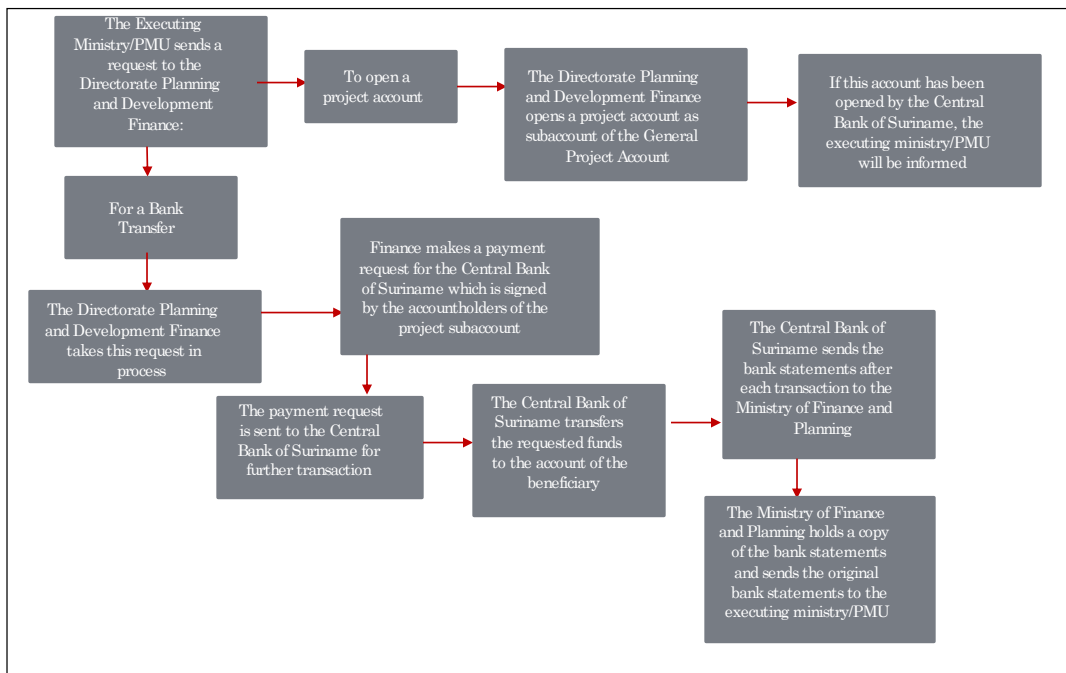


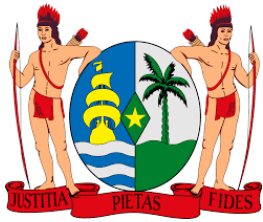
Figure 3 TSA Workflow

PART II: National process and technical information (Technical Annexes)

Please note that these guidelines will be further developed to include the following list of Technical Annexes:

- Annex 1: Article 6 cooperative approach framework;
- Participation requirements, guiding principles, ITMOs, authorization, mitigation outcomes, reporting, fees;
- Annex 2: Definition of terms and abbreviations;
- Annex 3: Ensuring environmental integrity and promoting sustainable development;
- Annex 4: Eligible mitigation activities and outcomes;
- Sectors, methodologies, other standards, activity development, registration, verification;
- Annex 5: National authorization process;
- Annex 6: Corresponding adjustments;
- Annex 7: Article 6 templates.

As previously mentioned on page 10 be advised that these guidelines in its current form provisionally apply until a final document is approved in accordance with the national process and procedures.



Ministerie
VAN RUIMTELIJKE ORDENING
& MILIEU

Part 2 Guidelines on Carbon Credit Development and Trading – Technical Annexes

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AEF	Agreed Electronic Format
AF	Adaptation Fund
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CMA	Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
FREL/FRL	Forest Reference Emissions Level/Forest Reference Level
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
HLCT	High Level Cluster Team
IMP	International Mitigation Purposes
ITMO	Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcome
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NC	National Communication
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NSC	National Stakeholder Committee
OIMP	Other International Mitigation Purposes
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
ROM	Ministerie van Ruimtelijke Ordening en Milieu
SPE	Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment
TAG	Technical Advisory Group
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Part 2 of the carbon trading guidelines of Suriname includes the list of the following Annexes that define the technical process to generate and manage ITMOs under Article 6.2:

- Annex 1: Article 6 cooperative approach framework
- Annex 2: Definition of terms and abbreviations
- Annex 3: Ensuring environmental integrity and promoting sustainable development
- Annex 4: Eligible mitigation activities and outcomes
- Annex 5: National authorization
- Annex 6: National registry
- Annex 7: Corresponding adjustments
- Annex 8: Fees
- Annex 9: Dispute resolution
- Annex 10: Article 6 templates

ES1 Institutional Arrangements

ES1.1 Suriname will operationalise the Article 6.2 cooperative approaches to govern the generation, authorisation and tracking of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) in compliance with any existing and forthcoming CMA guidance

ES1.2 These guidelines shall govern the operationalization of the Article 6.2 cooperative approaches and any transactions under Article 6 by Suriname and be in compliance with the Paris Agreement and any relevant CMA decision, in particular:

- Decision 18/CMA.1, Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
- Decision 2/CMA.3, Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement
- Decision 3/CMA.3, Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
- Decision 6/CMA.4, Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement
- Decision 7/CMA.4, Guidance on the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
- Decision -/CMA.6, Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement
- Decision -/CMA.6, Guidance on the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
- Decision -/CMA.6, Further guidance on the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement

ES1.3 The following elements are covered by these guidelines:

- Institutional arrangements

- Ensuring environmental integrity and sustainable development
- Eligible mitigation activities and outcomes
- National authorization
- National registry
- Corresponding adjustments
- Fees
- Dispute resolution

ES1.4 Suriname will fulfil all the requirements of the Paris Agreement, including Articles 4, 5.2, 6.2 and 6.4 and apply the same principles and rules to all national sectors covered in the NDC

ES1.5 In phase 1 (2024-2026), the governance structure proposed in Part 1 of these guidelines is the following:

- The **High Level Cluster Team (HLCT)** composed at the Ministerial level and operate as authorizing entity under the Article 6 of the Paris Agreement
- The **Technical Advisory Group (TAG)** composed at the Permanent Secretary level and assist the HLCT in performing its functions
- The **National Stakeholder Committee (NSC)** represented by local communities, private sector dealing with forest related matters and multilateral banks

ES1.6 The President of Suriname shall supervise and provide guidance to the **High Level Cluster Team (HLCT)**

ES1.7 In phase 2 (2027 onwards) the **Market-based Climate Financing Authority** will be established and its rules, modalities and procedures determined by subsequent regulation

ES2 Environmental integrity, ITMOs and NDC

ES2.1 Environmental integrity will be ensured as long as Suriname continues to be a net carbon sink, meaning that forest-related carbon dioxide removals are greater than national emissions from all sectors of the economy. The national emissions balance will be updated biennially through the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) submitted under the Paris Agreement

ES2.2 By continuing to be a net carbon sink, Suriname will contribute to the achievement of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement and a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, as requested by Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement

ES2.3 Suriname shall implement the environmental integrity requirements in the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3, any relevant CMA decisions on the ETF, for the purposes of any agreement of Article 6.2 cooperative approaches to which it is a participating Party

ES2.4 Suriname will ensure environmental integrity by fulfilling its NDC with the aim to contribute to the overall objective of the Paris Agreement, by continuing to be a net carbon sink and by keeping a high percentage of forest cover of its national territory

ES2.5 Transactions of authorised ITMOs originating from Suriname's participation in cooperative approaches over the first (2021 to 2030) and successive NDC implementation periods in the **forest**

sector will be determined by the completion of the process under Article 5.2 and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to deliver on the contributions above, with a maximum amount equal to the level of forest-related removals after deducting total national emissions from all sectors of the economy and any other first-transferred ITMOs from other sectors, associated to the calendar year in which the mitigation occurred and for the first and successive NDC implementation periods

- ES2.6 Transactions of authorised ITMOs originating from Suriname's participation in cooperative approaches over the the first (2021 to 2030) and successive NDC implementation periods in **other sectors** will be determined by the completion of the process under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to deliver on the contributions of the other sectors of the NDC
- ES2.7 For the purpose of ensuring environmental integrity and fulfilling Articles 2 and 4 of the Paris Agreement, ITMOs shall be consistent with all CMA decisions under **Article 5.2, 6.2 and 6.4** of the Paris Agreement and exchanged upon **completion of the review under Article 13** of the Paris Agreement
- ES2.8 Environmental integrity of the ITMOs generated from the forest sector is ensured by **adherence to all the CMA decisions under Article 4, 5.2, 6.2, 6.4 and 13 at the national level**
- ES2.9 For the same purpose, **Article 6.4** guidance and rules shall apply for Article 6.4 activities related to other sectors of the NDC and achieving GHG emissions reductions and removals, while ensuring robust and integrated national GHG emissions and removals accounting

ES3 Eligible mitigation outcomes

- ES3.1 Mitigation outcomes for which Suriname authorises the international transfer shall originate from mitigation activities that are consistent with and contribute to the **sustainable development objectives of Suriname** related to climate change and consistent with the Paris Agreement and relevant CMA decisions, including any respective strategies, policies, or long-term low greenhouse emission development strategies
- ES3.2 Within Suriname's NDC, only the mitigation outcomes that are real, verified and additional and consistent with the UNFCCC rules and relevant CMA decisions **are eligible for authorisation**, subsequent transfer and use in the acquiring country or entity under this framework
- ES3.3 The mitigation activities that fall **outside the scope of Suriname's NDC** are not encouraged but **may be eligible to create authorised** and transferable mitigation outcomes if the associated activity is included in the latest National GHG Inventory using IPCC methodologies and metrics consistent with relevant CMA decisions, and used for domestic mitigation pricing schemes or domestic price-based measures, for the purpose of contributing to the reduction of emission levels in the host Party
- ES3.4 All mitigation activities generating mitigation outcomes for a purpose **other than** authorisation, transfers and use by a participating acquiring Party or entity shall not require a corresponding adjustment, and such outcomes shall be used toward achieving Suriname's own NDC
- ES3.5 Suriname considers any mitigation activity or technology automatically **additional** (not needing to demonstrate technical and financial additionality) if associated to an NDC contribution or if it represents an opportunity for achieving a mitigation level previously not available to the country

- ES3.6 Climate change activities responding to standards other than the guidance and rules of the Paris Agreement such as Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) projects (**other standards**), seeking to generate carbon offset credits for domestic voluntary commitment or programmes shall complete the Article 6.2 and Article 6.4 processes to obtain authorization for use and transfer
- ES3.7 Any **methodology** applied for generating mitigation outcomes under other standards shall comply with IPCC methodologies and metrics, the Paris Agreement and all relevant CMA decisions and these guidelines

ES4 Authorization

- ES4.1 The authorization process is governed by these guidelines (Annex 5) in compliance with the Paris Agreement requirements and any relevant CMA decision
- ES4.2 Any international transfer of mitigation outcomes achieved in the territory of Suriname shall be subject to the **prior and formal authorization of the national government** to ensure compliance with the national climate commitments resulting from the NDC and justify the decision taken
- ES4.3 The use by other Parties or entities of mitigation outcomes achieved in the territory of the Suriname that have been acquired through any mechanism, instrument or arrangement established **outside** the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement shall not be recognized
- ES4.4 Every Party or entity engaging in the transfer of mitigation outcomes achieved in the Suriname territory shall **obtain a letter of authorization from the HLCT** prior to effecting using the template in Annex 10
- ES4.5 Suriname shall grant authorisation to all **internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)** generated from mitigation activities **towards the NDC** per Article 6.3 of the Paris Agreement, including those under Article 5.2, representing mitigation from 2021 onwards in adherence to the applicable provisions in existing cooperative approaches as in Annex 5 of these guidelines
- ES4.6 Furthermore, Suriname shall grant authorisation to **internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)** for international mitigation purposes other than the achievement of an NDC, referred to in this framework as **International Mitigation Purposes (IMP)**, or for other purposes as determined by Suriname as the first transferring participating Party, referred to in this document as **Other Mitigation Purposes (OMP)** both per Article 6.3 of the Paris Agreement, representing mitigation from 2021 onward in adherence to the applicable provisions for cooperative approaches as in Annex 5 of these guidelines
- ES4.7 Parties generating mitigation outcomes under **Article 5.2** of the Paris Agreement shall obtain a letter of authorization only as per Annex 5 upon **completion of the Article 6 and 13 reviews**
- ES4.8 **In the interim**, while CMA guidance on Article 6 is finalized, Suriname shall only authorize ITMOs from the forest sector as resulting from Article 5.2 and 6.2 guidance
- ES4.9 Mitigation outcomes from **other sectors and activities** shall adhere to the methodologies, rules and procedures approved under Article 6.4 and Article 6.2 and be authorized upon completion of the Article 6 and 13 reviews

ES4.10 All entities engaged in **prior existing projects and activities** on climate change or engaging in a mitigation activity not covered under the Paris Agreement shall ensure those are in compliance with these guidelines and obtain the letter authorization from the HLCT upon completion of the **Article 6.4 process**

ES4.11 Mitigation outcomes responding to standards other than the guidance and rules of the Paris Agreement **shall not obtain any authorization**

ES5 National registry

ES5.1 Suriname will use a national registry to **track and record ITMOs** from a cooperative approach consistent with the NDC implementation period

ES5.2 The national registry shall:

- Track and record the issuance of authorised MOs implemented in Suriname and transfer of ITMOs
- Hold information on actions relating to ITMOs, including (a) authorisation, (b) first transfer and transfers, (c) acquisitions, (d) use toward NDCs, (e) authorisation for use toward other international mitigation purposes and (f) voluntary cancellation including for OMGE, if applicable, (g) carbon prices

ES5.3 Authorized ITMOs shall be recorded in the national registry with **unique serial numbers** into the holding account of the participating Party and/or entity according to the procedures described in Annex 6 of these guidelines

ES5.4 The issuance of ITMOs on the national registry shall be conditional to the fulfilment of the following requirements:

- **Opening of an account in the registry**
- **Obtaining the letter of authorisation**

ES5.5 The national registry of Suriname shall comply with the guidance on tracking and recording in annex 1 of decision 6/CMA.4 and any subsequent decisions by the CMA

ES6 Adjustments

ES6.1 To ensure environmental integrity Suriname will apply **adjustments to all authorised and first-transferred ITMOs** consistent with these guidelines and CMA decisions

ES6.2 Any mitigation activity that seeks to generate ITMOs for transfer and use for NDC, IMP or OMP requires an adjustment by the host country and when agreed to by the participating acquiring Party for use towards NDC shall require a **corresponding adjustment**

ES6.3 Adjustments will be applied resulting in a national emissions balance, reflecting the level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by Suriname's NDC. Adjustments are applied by Suriname by adding the quantity of ITMOs authorized and first-transferred, for the calendar year in which the mitigation outcomes occurred, for use toward IMP or OMP, and subtracting the quantity of ITMOs purchased by Suriname, for the calendar year in which the mitigation outcomes occurred, for use towards its NDC.

PART 2: National process and technical information

The following Annexes define the carbon trading guidelines of Suriname. Where necessary, subsequent and implementing regulation will be enacted by the Suriname to strengthen the national enabling environment and to foster carbon market and opportunities in the country.

The list of Annexes included in the guidelines is as it follows:

- Annex 1: Article 6 cooperative approach framework
- Annex 2: Definition of terms and abbreviations
- Annex 3: Ensuring environmental integrity and promoting sustainable development
- Annex 4: Eligible mitigation activities and outcomes
- Annex 5: National authorization
- Annex 6: National registry
- Annex 7: Adjustments
- Annex 8: Fees
- Annex 9: Dispute resolution
- Annex 10: Article 6 templates

Annex 1 – Article 6 Cooperative Approach Framework

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Suriname will operationalise Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to govern the generation, authorisation and tracking of Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes (ITMOs) in compliance with any existing and forthcoming CMA guidance
- 1.1.2 These guidelines shall govern the operationalization of the Article 6.2 cooperative approaches and any transactions under Article 6 by Suriname and be in compliance with the Paris Agreement and any relevant CMA decision, in particular:
- Decision 18/CMA.1, Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
 - Decision 2/CMA.3, Guidance on cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement
 - Decision 3/CMA.3, Rules, modalities and procedures for the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
 - Decision 6/CMA.4, Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement
 - Decision 7/CMA.4, Guidance on the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
- 1.1.3 The following elements are covered by these guidelines:
- Institutional arrangements
 - Ensuring environmental integrity and sustainable development
 - Eligible mitigation activities and outcomes
 - National authorization
 - National registry
 - Adjustments
 - Fees
 - Dispute resolution
- 1.1.4 Cooperative approaches, including bilateral and multilateral agreements, with public and private participants will be created meeting the basic requirements for participating in Article 6.2 and reflecting the policy aspirations of the participating Parties
- 1.1.5 Suriname will fulfil all the requirements of the Paris Agreement, including Articles 4, 5.2, 6.2, 6.4 and 13, and apply the same principles and rules to all national sectors covered in the NDC

1.2 Institutional arrangements

- 1.2.1 In Suriname, the Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment (SPE-ROM) coordinates the implementation of the NDC and all climate change related policies and it is the **focal point** to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement
- 1.2.2 The participation of Suriname in the international carbon market supports the country's domestic and international climate finance resource mobilisation efforts to implement the NDC
- 1.2.3 In phase 1 (2024-2026), the governance structure proposed in Part 1 of these guidelines is adopted
- 1.2.4 In phase 2 (2027 onwards) the Market-based Climate Financing Authority will be established and its rules, modalities and procedures determined by subsequent regulation
- 1.2.5 The President of Suriname shall supervise and provide guidance to the **High Level Cluster Team (HLCT)**
- 1.2.6 The High Level Cluster Team (HLCT) is composed of the following members at the Ministerial level:
- The Minister of Foreign Affairs
 - The Minister of ROM
 - The Minister of Finance
 - The Minister of Agriculture
 - Depending on the nature of financing/ credits (forest, agriculture, energy, etc.), the sector Minister
- 1.2.7 The **High Level Cluster Team (HLCT)** shall operate as authorizing entity under the Article 6 of the Paris Agreement
- 1.2.8 The functions of the HLCT are:
- Define the national strategy to access carbon market finance
 - Consider the implications on the overall NDC and grants authorisation to Mitigation Outcomes (MOs) arising from an eligible mitigation activity
 - Oversee the development of bilateral engagements with prospective Article 6.2 participating Parties and/or entities
 - Operate as authorization entity for Article 6.2 transactions in Suriname
 - Consider regular updates and briefings on Suriname's participation in Article 6.2 transactions received from the Technical Advisory Group (TAG)
 - Give permission to the TAG to authorize the selling of ITMOs
 - Authorise the TAG to initiate Green bonds, Debt for NDC Swaps, or any other kind of marked based climate financing with relevant partners
 - Approve the annual workplan of different institutions for capacity building and management of forest sector (ROM, GBB, SBB, NMA) submitted to the TAG
 - Provide instructions to the TAG to implement relevant activities

- Receives petitions on grievances for settlement and may constitute an independent body to settle matters arising from its decisions or acts

1.2.9 The **Technical Advisory Group (TAG)** is composed of the following members at the level of Permanent Secretary:

- Ministry of ROM
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Regional Affairs
- Ministry of Natural Resources
- Ministry of Land and Forest Management
- Foundation of Forest Management
- National Environment Authority

1.2.10 The functions of the TAG are:

- Assist the HLCT in performing its functions
- Prepare all necessary technical inputs for the HLCT to take appropriate decisions in order to maximum benefits from different types of marked based climate financing
- Respond to all reporting requirements of the Paris Agreement Article 6 mechanisms
- Request formal permission from the HLCT to monetize Suriname's ITMOs
- Authorise MOs created from eligible mitigation activities according to the processes outlined in Annex 5 of these guidelines
- Liaise with any relevant institution or organization on behalf of the HLCT
- Review, evaluate and monitor the implementation of climate change activities submitted by different government agencies, indigenous and tribal communities
- Request the HLCT permission for approval of climate change activities
- Appoint a national agency to monitor the implementation of climate change activities
- Prepare an annual technical and financial report

1.2.11 A secretary for the TAG to handle daily matters shall be established

1.2.12 The **National Stakeholder Committee (NSC)** will be represented by local communities, private sector dealing with forest related matters and multilateral banks

1.2.13 The functions of the NSC are:

- Respond to the TAG request to provide advice and feedback on selected matters
- Advise the TAG to better understand the different necessary needs in the respective rural area of Suriname, and how to achieve the rural development objectives

1.2.14 A Terms of Reference will be prepared to design the membership and functioning of the NSC.

1.3 Participation requirements

- 1.3.1 As a Party to the Paris Agreement, Suriname engages in the Article 6.2 cooperative approach on a voluntary basis consistent with the participation conditions in Decision 2/CMA.3 as per these guidelines
- 1.3.2 Suriname ratified **the Paris Agreement in February 2019** and subsequently maintained its latest NDC on the NDC registry per Article 4, paragraph 12 of the Paris Agreement to satisfy the obligations under section 4 (a-b) of the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3.
- 1.3.3 Consistent with its NDC, Suriname shall authorise and transfer ITMOs in **tCO₂eq units** to meet the requirements in section 1(c) of the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3.
- 1.3.4 Transactions of authorised ITMOs originating from Suriname's participation in cooperative approaches over the first (2021 to 2030) and successive NDC implementation periods in the **forest sector** will be determined by the completion of the process highlighted in Article 5.2 and Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, with a maximum amount equal to the level of forest-related removals after deducting total national emissions from all sectors of the economy and any other first-transferred ITMOs from other sectors, associated to the calendar year in which the mitigation occurred for relevant NDC implementation period
- 1.3.5 Transactions of authorised ITMOs originating from Suriname's participation in cooperative approaches over the first (2021 to 2030) and successive NDC implementation periods in **other sectors** will be determined by the completion of the process under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement to deliver on the conditional contributions of the other sectors of the NDC
- 1.3.6 For purposes of **accounting**, following CMA decisions, Suriname shall add to the national emissions balance any first-transferred ITMOs for the calendar year in which the mitigation occurred. The national emissions balance reflects the level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by the NDC, adjusted on the basis of (corresponding) adjustments undertaken under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement. This national emissions balance will be updated and reported through BTRs, and will reflect any ITMO transfers biennially, also noting the annual information to be submitted by Suriname under the Paris Agreement according to CMA decisions. Further, the BTR containing information for the end year of the current NDC implementation period will provide information on the accounting of ITMOs and the updated national emissions balance for the totality of the relevant NDC implementation period.
- 1.3.7 In 2003 and 2008 respectively, Suriname published single year GHG inventories (as part of the First and Second national communications) and in 2022, Suriname revised and updated its GHG Inventory as part of the Third National Communication to cover GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks for the period 2000 – 2017
- 1.3.8 Suriname shall regularly provide the most recent national inventory reports in line with decision 18/CMA.1 to satisfy the conditions in section 4(e) of the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3

- 1.3.9 As per section 1(c) of the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3, this framework document establishes **Suriname's national arrangements** for authorisation, tracking (involving the transfer and use) of ITMOs and reporting

1.4 Guiding principles

- 1.4.1 In the implementation of these guidelines and participation in the Article 6 cooperative approaches and the centralized mechanism, Suriname shall comply with national laws and alignment with relevant existing national policies, and with the principles enshrined in the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, including:
- Adherence with any existing and forthcoming guidance from the CMA
 - Contribution to the achievement of the sustainable development objectives set out in national laws and policies and Annex 3 of these guidelines;
- 1.4.2 No entity, including a private individual, company, organization or country shall engage in the trade or transfer of credits resulting from mitigation outcomes achieved in Suriname **without** first applying to the HLCT and **obtaining written formal consent**
- 1.4.3 Each cooperative approach aiming to generate **mitigation outcomes (MOs)** for authorisation must demonstrate environmental integrity per the established requirements in Annex 3 of these guidelines in furtherance of the requirements specified in Decision 2/CMA.3 and applicable national laws of any participating acquiring Party.
- 1.4.4 Suriname will maintain a national registry system built on the robust NDC accounting rules and apply **Adjustments** as per Annex 7
- 1.4.5 No entity, including a private individual, company, organization or country, shall **double count** the same emission reductions and/or removals towards their climate commitments generated in Suriname
- 1.4.6 All transactions in carbon trading as carried out under these guidelines shall result in an **adjustment** reflecting the addition of first-transferred ITMOs and the subtraction of purchased ITMOs
- 1.4.7 All mitigation outcomes which are reported under the requirements of these guidelines are to be accounted for in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent
- 1.4.8 All mitigation outcomes which are reported under the requirements of these guidelines are to be implemented in compliance with IPCC methodologies and metrics, and the Paris Agreement

1.5 ITMOs

- 1.5.1 ITMOs are defined as per CMA guidance
- 1.5.2 An ITMO is **real**, meaning it is based on the latest science available, including guidelines and guidance from the IPCC, and follows best practice with respect to carbon accounting, tracking and registering, in adherence to CMA decisions

- 1.5.3 An ITMO is **verified**, meaning it undergoes the necessary technical expert reviews under Articles 6 and 13 of the Paris Agreement, prior to a first-transfer and transaction
- 1.5.4 An ITMO is **additional**, meaning it contributes to the ultimate goal of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, and represents a positive impact in terms of reducing the atmospheric GHG concentrations with the aim to avoid interference with the global climate
- 1.5.5 An ITMO is an emission reduction or removal, including mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and (or economic diversification plans or the means to achieve them), when internationally transferred
- 1.5.6 An ITMO is measured in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO₂eq) in accordance with the methodologies and metrics assessed by the IPCC
- 1.5.7 An ITMO represents mitigation from 2021 onwards
- 1.5.8 An ITMO is from a cooperative approach referred to in Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement
- 1.5.9 An ITMO is an Article 6, paragraph 4, emission reductions issued under the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4 that has completed the Article 6.2 process
- 1.5.10 ITMOs can be first-transferred upon completion of the review under Article 6.2 and 13 of the Paris Agreement
- 1.5.11 REDD+ results generated Article 5.2 and issued as ITMOs under Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement are authorized under these guidelines
- 1.5.12 ITMOs generated from sectors and activities outside Article 5.2 of the Paris Agreement shall follow the rules and guidelines under Articles 6.4 and 6.2, noting that the CMA requires standardized baselines to be established at the highest possible level of aggregation in the relevant sector of the host Party, as well as other environmental integrity requirements in paragraph 33, of decision 3/CMA.3, in its annex. ITMOs generated from these sectors shall also ensure the associated cooperative approaches minimize, and where possible, avoids negative, environmental, economic and social impacts per CMA decision.
- 1.5.13 **In the interim**, while CMA guidance on Article 6 is finalized, Suriname shall only authorize ITMOs from the forest sector as resulting from Article 5.2 and Article 6.2 guidance.
- 1.5.14 Mitigation outcomes from **other sectors and activities** shall adhere to the methodologies, rules and procedures approved under Article 6.4 and Article 6.2, and be authorized upon completion of the Article 6 and 13 reviews

1.6 Authorization

- 1.6.1 All ITMOs created in Suriname must satisfy the requirements as set out Annexes 3, 4 and 5 of these guidelines

- 1.6.2 National procedures for the authorisation, tracking and reporting of ITMOs shall be consistent with the requirements under Decision 2/CMA.3 and 6/CMA.4; and applicable national laws of the participating Party and existing bilateral Agreements for Article 6.2 cooperative approach
- 1.6.3 Suriname will grant authorisation to all ITMOs generated from mitigation activities **towards the NDC** per Article 6.3 of the Paris Agreement, including those under Article 5.2, representing mitigation from 2021 onwards in adherence to the applicable provisions in existing cooperative approaches under the procedures in Annex 5
- 1.6.4 Suriname will **authorise internationally transferred mitigation outcomes** for international mitigation purposes other than the achievement of an NDC, referred to in this framework as **International Mitigation Purposes (IMP)**, or for other purposes as determined by Suriname as the first transferring participating Party, referred to in this document as **Other Mitigation Purposes (OMP)** both per Article 6.3 of the Paris Agreement representing mitigation from 2021 onward in adherence to the applicable provisions for cooperative approaches following the procedures in Annex 5
- 1.6.5 ITMOs shall be recorded in the national registry according to the procedures described in Annex 5.

1.7 Reporting

- 1.7.1 To participate in the Article 6.2 cooperative approaches Suriname shall:
- a) Respect the sequencing indicated in any CMA guidance to ensure environmental integrity and the promotion of sustainable development
 - b) Use the templates provided for in Annex 10
- 1.7.2 Suriname shall report on any Article 6 related cooperative approaches under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement in compliance with any existing and forthcoming CMA guidance
- 1.7.3 Suriname will submit its Initial Report no later than the authorisation of ITMOs from a cooperative approach or, where practical, in conjunction with the next Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) due according to decision 18/CMA.1 for the period of NDC implementation, consistent with chapter IV. Paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3.
- 1.7.4 In line with chapter IV.B (a-b) of the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3, Suriname will annually submit to the Paris Agreement a report in an electronic format for recording in the Article 6 database, uniquely identifying information, including references to the respective authorisation, monitoring and verification reports on:
- a) Year mitigation occurred, sectors, mitigation activity type, and unique identifiers
 - b) Authorisation of ITMOs for use towards the achievement of NDC.
 - c) Authorisation of ITMOs for use towards IMP or OMP, or OMGE.

- d) First transfers, transfers, acquisitions, holdings, cancellations, voluntary cancellation, voluntary cancellation of ITMOs towards overall mitigation in global emissions and use towards NDCs.
- e) All offset credits are listed in the national registry

1.7.5 Suriname will prepare the annual information using the agreed electronic format

1.7.6 Suriname will include regular information on Article 6.2 transactions as annexes to its BTR submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat per paragraph 10(b) of the annex to decision 18/CMA.1 and no later than 31 December of the relevant year

1.7.7 The regular information shall be prepared according to the outline for annex 4 (information in relation to the Party's participation in cooperative approaches, as applicable) to the biennial transparency report, as referred to in the decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 21-24

Annex 2: Definition of terms and abbreviations

- 2.1 Anthropogenic emissions mean emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) caused by human activity and management practices. These activities include the burning of fossil fuels, deforestation, land use and land-use changes (LULUCF), livestock production, fertilisation, waste management and industrial processes
- 2.2 Anthropogenic removals mean the withdrawal of CO₂ from the atmosphere as a result of deliberate human activities. These include enhancing biological sinks of CO₂ and using chemical engineering to achieve long-term removal and storage.
- 2.3 Carbon credit means the emission reduction or removal of one metric tonne of carbon dioxide or the equivalent amount of greenhouse gases that contribute equally to global warming (CO₂e)
- 2.4 Climate change activity means any project, programme or activity aimed at reducing emissions or increasing the absorption of greenhouse gases or any project or activity that is undertaken in response to the effects of climate change to ensure climate resilience and a carbon neutral pathway for climate compatible development;
- 2.5 Corresponding adjustments means the addition of verified emission reductions or removals by the Host Party and deduction of the corresponding amount of verified emission reductions or removals by the Receiving Party, as reflected in each participating Party's emissions balance;
- 2.6 Double counting means counting a single GHG reduction or removal, which is achieved through a mechanism issuing units, more than once towards attaining mitigation pledges or financial pledges for the purpose of mitigating climate change
- 2.7 Emissions: means the release of greenhouse gases and/or their precursors into the atmosphere over a specified area and period of time
- 2.8 Emissions balance means the level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by its NDC adjusted on the basis of corresponding adjustments as per decision 1/CMA.18, Annex, paragraph 77,d, ii
- 2.9 ITMOs means real, additional and verified reduction in greenhouse gas emissions or removal of greenhouse gases from the atmosphere, measured in tCO₂eq and representing one tCO₂eq per methodologies approved under the Paris Agreement Rules and generated by a specific mitigation activity from 2021 onwards
- 2.10 Mitigation activity means any effort to reduce emissions and enhance sinks consistent with IPCC guidance and the Paris Agreement rules

- 2.11 Mitigation outcome means reductions in greenhouse gas emissions with global warming potential or removals equivalent to one tonne of carbon dioxide that has been measured and verified in accordance with IPCC guidance and Paris Agreement rules
- 2.12 NDC means nationally determined contribution as per Article 3 of the Paris Agreement
- 2.13 IMP means international mitigation purposes as per decision 2/CMA.3
- 2.14 OMP means other international mitigation purposes as per decision 2/CMA.3
- 2.15 Other standards mean standards other than the guidance and rules of the Paris Agreement
- 2.16 REDD+ means reducing 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 (REDD+)
- 2.17 Reduction of emissions means the process of reducing anthropogenic greenhouse gases from the atmosphere as a result of deliberate human activities;
- 2.18 Removal of means the process of removing CO₂ from the atmosphere as a result of deliberate human activities, including enhancing biological sinks of CO₂ through photosynthesis;
- 2.19 Reservoir or carbon pool means a component of the climate system where a greenhouse gas or a precursor of a greenhouse gas is stored;
- 2.20 Sink means any process, activity, or mechanism which removes a greenhouse gas, an aerosol, or a precursor of a greenhouse gas from the atmosphere;
- 2.21 Source means any process or activity which releases a greenhouse gas, an aerosol, or a precursor of a greenhouse gas into the atmosphere;
- 2.22 Registry means a digital platform that records the issuance and tracking of carbon credits and ITMOs in a metric-specific registry account
- 2.23 Verification means the process that independently verifies and/or assess that a quantity of emission reductions and removals have been generated by an activity consistent with IPCC guidance and the Paris Agreement rules

Annex 3: Ensuring environmental integrity and promoting sustainable development

- 3.1 Environmental integrity will be ensured as long as Suriname continues to be a net carbon sink, meaning that forest-related carbon dioxide removals are greater than national emissions from all sectors of the economy. The emissions balance will be updated biennially through the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR) submitted under the Paris Agreement
- 3.2 By continuing to be a net carbon sink, Suriname will contribute to the achievement of the long-term temperature goal set out in Article 2 of the Paris Agreement and a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases in the second half of this century, as requested by Parties under Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Paris Agreement
- 3.3 Suriname shall implement the environmental integrity requirements in the Annex to Decision 2/CMA.3, any relevant CMA decision on the ETF, for the purpose of any agreement of Article 6.2 cooperative approaches to which Suriname is a Party
- 3.4 Suriname will ensure environmental integrity by adhering to the NDC principles and contributions with the aim to contribute to the overall objective of the Paris Agreement, by continuing to be a net carbon sink and by keeping a high percentage of forest cover of its national territory
- 3.5 While this is not encouraged, Suriname may grant **authorisation to ITMOs created from mitigation activities outside the NDC** insofar as the GHG emissions and removals attributed to the activity are included in the latest National GHG Inventory using IPCC methodologies and metrics consistent with relevant CMA decisions, and used for domestic mitigation pricing schemes or domestic price-based measures, for the purpose of contributing to the reduction of emission levels in the host Party
- 3.6 Suriname shall apply the an adjustment to all authorised ITMOs from eligible mitigation activities listed in these guidelines to ensure environmental integrity
- 3.7 Environmental integrity of the ITMOs generated in the forest sector is ensured by adherence to the Article 5.2 and Article 6 guidance and rules. The same guidance and rules shall apply to all other national sectors and activities
- 3.8 For the purpose of ensuring environmental integrity and fulfilling Articles 2 and 4 of the Paris Agreement, ITMOs shall be consistent with all CMA decisions under **Article 5.2, 6.2 and 6.4** of the Paris Agreement and exchanged upon **completion of the review under Article 13** of the Paris Agreement
- 3.9 Environmental integrity of the ITMOs generated in the forest sector is ensured by **adherence to all the CMA decisions under Article 5.2, 6.2, 6.4 and 13 at the national level**

- 3.10 For the same purpose, **Article 6.4 guidance and rules** shall apply for activities related to other sectors of the NDC, and achieving GHG emissions reductions and removals while ensuring robust and integrated national GHG emissions and removals accounting
- 3.11 **No net increase in global emissions** within and between the NDC implementation period shall occur through:
- a) A robust and transparent governance arrangement for creating MOs
 - b) High quality of MOs is achieved through conservative reference levels; baselines set conservatively and below 'business as usual emission projections, considering all existing policies and addressing uncertainties in quantification and potential leakage and;
 - c) Minimising the risk of non-permanence of mitigation across several NDC periods and when reversals of emission removals occur, ensuring that these are addressed in full
- 3.12 ITMOs for which Suriname authorises for transfer shall originate from mitigation activities that are consistent with and contribute to **the sustainable development objectives** of Suriname and the acquiring participating Party or entity, including any respective strategies, policies, or long-term low greenhouse emission development strategies
- 3.13 In addition to the requirements set in these guidelines mitigation activities implemented in Suriname shall be accompanied by the Voluntary National Review (VNR) Report on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development issued by the government of Suriname to identify and monitor sustainable development impacts of the activity and
- 3.14 In addition to the requirements set in these guidelines mitigation activities implemented in Suriname shall be conducted in compliance with the Environmental Permit obtained under the **Environmental Impact Assessment Legislation** as a way of safeguarding any negative social or environmental-related impacts caused by the activity, including on air and water quality, biodiversity, and worksite safety

Annex 4: Eligible mitigation activities and outcomes

4.1 General eligibility of mitigation activities

- 4.1.1 All mitigation activities developed in the country must be developed according to the requirements of and methodologies under the Paris Agreement, all relevant CMA decisions and these guidelines
- 4.1.2 All mitigation outcomes generated in the country shall:
- a) fulfil the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement requirements, and all relevant CMA decisions
 - b) be accounted in the national GHG inventory and tracked under the ETF
 - c) correspond to real and additional GHG emission reductions or removals;
 - d) be measured, reported and verified;
 - e) ensure permanence of GHG emissions reductions and removals, including risk mitigation measures that address the risk of reversal
 - f) assess and mitigate the incidence of leakage
 - g) ensure there is no double counting and issuance of mitigation outcomes
- 4.1.3 All mitigation activities aiming at creating authorised ITMOs will come from GHG emission reductions and removals as jointly defined by Suriname and a participating Party or entity consistent with the Paris Agreement and all relevant CMA decisions

4.2 Mitigation outcomes and NDC

- 4.2.1 All mitigation activities eligible to create authorised ITMOs for transfer to an acquiring participating Party under this framework document shall originate from inside the scope of Suriname's NDC
- 4.2.2 Mitigation outcomes for which Suriname authorises the international transfer shall originate from mitigation activities that are consistent with and contribute to the **sustainable development objectives of Suriname** related to climate and consistent with the Paris Agreement and relevant CMA decisions, including any respective strategies, policies, or long-term low greenhouse emission development strategies
- 4.2.3 Within Suriname's NDC, only the mitigation activities that are real, verified and additional and consistent with relevant CMA decisions **are eligible for authorisation**, subsequent transfer and use in the acquiring country or entity under this framework
- 4.2.4 The mitigation activities that fall **outside the scope of Suriname's NDC** are not encouraged but **may be eligible to create authorised** and transferable mitigation outcomes if the associated activity is included in the latest National GHG Inventory using IPCC methodologies and metrics consistent with relevant CMA decisions, and used for domestic mitigation pricing schemes or

domestic price-based measures, for the purpose of contributing to the reduction of emission levels in the host Party

- 4.2.5 All mitigation activities generating mitigation outcomes for a purpose **other than** authorisation, transfers and use by a participating acquiring Party or entity shall not request corresponding adjustment, and such outcomes shall be used toward achieving Suriname's own NDC contribution
- 4.2.6 Suriname considers any mitigation activity or technology automatically **additional** (not needing to demonstrate technical and financial additionality) to the NDC if associated to an NDC contribution and an opportunity for achieving a mitigation level previously not available to the country

4.3 Treatment of other standards

- 4.3.1 Climate change activities responding to standards other than the guidance and rules of the Paris Agreement such as Voluntary Carbon Market (VCM) projects (**other standards**), seeking to generate carbon offset credits for domestic voluntary commitment programmes shall complete with the Article 6.4 process to obtain authorization for use and transfer
- 4.3.2 Any **methodology** applied for generating mitigation outcomes generated under other standards shall comply with IPCC methodologies and metrics, the Paris Agreement and relevant CMA decisions and these guidelines

Annex 5: National authorization

5.1 Issuing authorised mitigation outcomes

- 5.1.1 The authorization process is governed by these guidelines (Annex 5) in compliance with the Paris Agreement requirements and any relevant CMA decision
- 5.1.2 Any international transfer of mitigation outcomes achieved in the territory of Suriname shall be subject to the **prior and formal authorization of the national government** that shall ensure compliance with the climate commitments resulting from the NDC and justify the decision taken
- 5.1.3 Every Party or entity engaging in the transfer of mitigation outcomes achieved in the Suriname territory shall **obtain a letter of authorization from the HLCT** prior to effecting using the template in Annex 10
- 5.1.4 Suriname will grant authorisation to all **internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)** generated from mitigation activities **towards the NDC** per Article 6.3 of the Paris Agreement, including those under Article 5.2, representing mitigation from 2021 onwards in adherence to the applicable provisions in existing cooperative approaches as in Annex 5 of these guidelines
- 5.1.5 Furthermore, Suriname will grant authorisation to **internationally transferred mitigation outcomes (ITMOs)** for international mitigation purposes other than the achievement of an NDC, referred to in this framework as **International Mitigation Purposes (IMP)**, or for other purposes as determined by Suriname as the first transferring participating Party, referred to in this document as **Other Mitigation Purposes (OMP)** both per Article 6.3 of the Paris Agreement, representing mitigation from 2021 onward in adherence to the applicable provisions for cooperative approaches as in Annex 5 of these guidelines
- 5.1.6 The letter of authorization shall be consistent with all relevant CMA decisions and cover one of the following:
 - 1. Authorisation of ITMOs **from a cooperative approach** (decision 2/CMA.3, paragraph 18)
 - 2. Authorisation of **use** towards NDCs or for OIMPs (decision 2/CMA.3, paragraph 20a,b and 21c)
 - 3. Authorisation of A6.4ERs **use** towards NDCs or for OIMPs (decision 2/CMA.3, paragraph 1g; decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 42¹,43,44)

¹ Specifying whether Suriname authorizes A6.4ERs issued for the activity for **use** towards achievement of NDCs and/or for other international mitigation purposes as defined in decision 2/CMA.3 (decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 42).

4. Authorisation of **entity or entities** (decision 2/CMA.3, paragraph 18g, 20b; decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 41,45²)
5. **Approval of the activity** (decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 40), including:
 - a) Confirmation that and information on how the activity fosters sustainable development in Suriname;
 - b) Approval of any potential renewal of the crediting period, if Suriname intends to allow the activity to continue beyond the first crediting period, where the Party has specified that the crediting periods of Article 6, paragraph 4, activities that it intends to host may be renewed pursuant to paragraph 27(b) of decision 3/CMA.3;
 - c) Explanation of how the activity relates to the implementation of its NDC and how the expected emission reductions or removals contribute to the host Party's NDC and the purposes referred to in Article 6, paragraph 1

5.1.7 The authorization of use of ITMOs shall include the following elements:

- (a) A unique identifier for the cooperative approach, obtained from the centralized accounting and reporting platform, where available;
- (b) The name(s) of the participating Party(ies) and/or entities, if known, covered by the authorization;
- (c) The date and duration of the authorization, including the final date for mitigation outcomes to be issued, or to be used or cancelled, in connection with the first transfer specified by the Party as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b), as applicable;
- (d) The specification of the first transfer of the mitigation outcome, as specified by participating Parties, as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b);
- (e) The uses covered by the authorization, consistent with decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(d) and (f);
- (f) The identification of or cross-reference to underlying regulations, frameworks, standards or procedures, including any specific methodologies underpinning the cooperative approach;
- (g) Where changes to the authorization may occur, information on the circumstances in which such changes may occur and a description of the process for managing them in a way that avoids double counting;
- (h) The quantity of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable;

² Authorization of **public or private entities** to participate in the activity as activity participants under the mechanism (decision 3/CMA.3, paragraph 41)

(i) Identification of the registry the participating Party has, or has access to, for the purpose of tracking and recording internationally transferred mitigation outcomes;

(j) Identification of the relevant registry(ies) in the underlying regulations, frameworks, standards or procedures that (1) contain mitigation outcomes or inform their calculation by the participating Party(ies) and (2) transparently track the status of underlying mitigation activities and outcomes as well as participation and transactions by entities, as applicable;

(k) The vintage(s) covered by the authorization;

(l) The metrics and units of measurement or conversion and the greenhouse gases covered by the authorization;

(m) The sector(s) covered, if applicable;

(n) The activity type(s) and/or activity(ies) covered, if applicable;

5.2 Mitigation outcomes under the Paris Agreement

5.2.1 Parties or entities generating mitigation outcomes under **Article 5.2** of the Paris Agreement shall obtain a letter of authorization only as per this Annex upon **completion of the Article 6 and 13 reviews**

5.2.2 **In the interim**, while CMA guidance on Article 6 is finalized, Suriname shall only authorize ITMOs from the forest sector as resulting from Article 5.2 and Article 6 guidance

5.2.3 Mitigation outcomes from **other sectors and activities** shall adhere to the methodologies, rules and procedures approved under Article 6.4 and be authorized upon completion of the Article 6.2, 6.4 and 13 reviews

5.3 Mitigation outcomes outside the Paris Agreement (other standards)

5.3.1 The use by other Parties or entities of mitigation outcomes achieved in the territory of the Suriname that have been acquired through any mechanism, instrument or arrangement established **outside** the Convention, the Kyoto Protocol or the Paris Agreement shall not be recognized

5.3.2 All entities engaged in **prior existing projects and activities** on climate change or engaging in a mitigation activity not covered under the Paris Agreement shall ensure those are in compliance with these guidelines and obtain the letter authorization from the HLCT upon completion of the **Article 6.4 process**

5.3.3 Mitigation outcomes responding to standards other than the guidance and rules of the Paris Agreement **shall not obtain any authorization**

Annex 6: National registry

- 6.1 Authorized ITMOs shall be recorded in the national registry with **unique serial numbers** into the holding account of the participating Party and/or entity according to the procedures described in this Annex
- 6.2 Suriname shall track and record ITMOs from a cooperative approach consistent with the NDC implementation period in accordance with any forthcoming and existing CMA guidance
- 6.3 Suriname shall use a national registry to **track and record ITMOs** from a cooperative approach and from participation in the Article 6.4 mechanism consistent with the NDC implementation period
- 6.4 The national registry shall track and record the issuance of authorised Mos and transfer of ITMOs
- 6.5 The national registry shall
- a) track and record the issuance of authorised MOs implemented in Suriname and transfer of ITMOs
 - b) Hold information on actions relating to ITMOs, including (a) authorisation, (b) first transfer and transfers, (c) acquisitions, (d) use toward NDCs, (e) authorisation for use toward other international mitigation purposes and (f) voluntary cancellation including for OMGE, if applicable, (g) carbon prices
- 6.6 ITMOs shall be uniquely identified in a way that renders the ITMOs traceable to the mitigation outcomes they represent
- 6.7 The HLCT may designate a department or officers within the Ministry for the day-to-day management and operations of the national registry for mitigation activities
- 6.8 The issuance of ITMOs on the national registry shall be conditional to the fulfilment of the following requirements:
- Opening an account in the registry
 - Letter of authorisation
- 6.9 The national registry and all information registered therein must be publicly accessible online, except for that which is classified or reserved by national legislation
- 6.10 The HLCT may issue regulations on the architecture and operation of the national registry for mitigation activities and the processes of entering and maintaining information in the registry
- 6.11 Any sectoral registry established under regulations shall be linked to the national registry and will feed information to the national registry
- 6.12 Where it is possible to connect the national registry to the registry system of the participating Party, the exchanges and tracking of transfers of authorised and recognised

mitigation outcomes will take place electronically on the two registry systems

6.13 If it is possible to link the Suriname registry with other Article 6.2 registries, the system can permit a seamless first international transfer of mitigation outcomes

6.14 For the electronic transfer of ITMOs across the registry system, the HLCT may develop the protocols, including a common format of appending unique serial numbers, means of communication and recompilation, to facilitate regular exchange and tracking of mitigation outcomes

Annex 7: Adjustments

Application

- 6.1 Any mitigation activity that seeks to generate ITMOs for international transfer and use for NDC, IMP and OMP requires an adjustment by the host country and when agreed to by the participating acquiring Party for use towards NDC shall require a **corresponding adjustment**
- 6.2 To ensure environmental integrity Suriname shall apply **an adjustment to all authorised and first-transferred ITMOs** consistent with these guidelines and existing and forthcoming CMA decision
- 6.3 In applying adjustments Suriname shall ensure that:
- transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency are respected;
 - participation in cooperative approaches does not lead to a net increase in national GHG emissions within and between NDC implementation periods;
 - and that corresponding adjustments are representative and consistent with the NDC implementation and achievement
- 6.4 Corresponding adjustments shall be applied resulting in a national emissions balance, reflecting the level of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks covered by Suriname's NDC. Adjustments are applied by Suriname by adding the quantity of ITMOs authorized and first-transferred, for the calendar year in which the mitigation outcomes occurred, for use toward IMP or OMP, and subtracting the quantity of ITMOs purchased by Suriname, for the calendar year in which the mitigation outcomes occurred, for use towards its NDC.

First transfer

- 6.5 When Suriname first transfers ITMOs from emission reductions or removals that are included in the conditional NDC programmes or contributions it shall apply **corresponding adjustments** consistently with Article 6 CMA guidance

NDC timeframe

- 6.6 For its first NDC, Suriname adopted an NDC consisting of policies and measures that are not all quantified. Subsequent NDC updates will include a single- or multi- year NDC that will serve as the basis for the application of corresponding adjustments. For purposes of accounting for ITMOs during the first NDC period, consisting of policies and measures, Suriname will develop an emissions balance, to be reported and updated through regular BTRs, by applying corresponding adjustments to the anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks for those emission or sink categories affected by the implementation of the cooperative approach and its mitigation activities, and by those policies and measures that include the implementation of the cooperative approach and its mitigation activities, as applicable, consistently with this CMA decisions.

Fee

6.7 Suriname shall impose a adjustment fee on each authorized mitigation outcome as per Annex 8 to cover the cost associated with creating, transferring and reporting transferable mitigation outcomes. Suriname may adopt additional modalities for using the adjustment fee revenues to create additional mitigation outcomes

Annex 8: Fees

7.1 The following services are subject to administrative fees payable upon making a request or application under Annex 5 of these guidelines:

- a) Letter of authorization
- b) Adjustment

7.2 An adjustment fee shall be charged for each authorised mitigation outcome. The corresponding adjustment fee shall be a monetary fee and shall be paid where the assessment of authorisation of mitigation outcomes is positive and prior to the issuance of letter of authorisation by the HLCT

7.3 For each mitigation activity aiming to receive authorised ITMOs for transfer through the national registry and reporting, as required in these guidelines, the TAG may create additional administrative fees

7.4 The listing fee shall cover the administrative expenses of the TAG for delivering authorisation, registration, issuance and transfer services and the maintenance cost for effectively running the registry system

7.5 The funds collected from the adjustment fee shall be deposited in an existing or newly created Fund and earmarked to be used for mitigation and adaptation activities aligned with Suriname's NDC, in accordance with the guidance provided by HLCT

7.6 Fees imposed on Article 6.2 cooperative approach transactions are indicated here below

NO.	Fee Type	Activity category	Fee level (US\$)	Timing of fee payment	Fees Description	Fee Justification
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

Annex 9: Dispute resolution

Article 1: Jurisdiction

1.1 In the event of a disputes of a civil nature arising from the application or interpretation of this Law, from an administrative act or resolution, or from a decision by the authority, the Parties concerned shall seek a settlement of the dispute through negotiation or any other peaceful means of their own choice.

1.2 Subject to the operation of paragraph 1, if after three months following notification by one Party to another that a dispute exists between them, the Parties concerned have not been able to settle their dispute through the means mentioned in paragraph 1 above, the dispute shall be submitted, at the request of any of the parties to the dispute, to:

- arbitration
- independent body to settle matters arising from its decisions or acts

Article 2: Arbitration

2.1. The parties to a carbon transaction may agree to submit their disputes to arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Law, provided that they waive ordinary jurisdiction and agree to the autonomy of the arbitrator(s).

2.2 Where the parties have agreed to arbitration, they shall appoint and pay in equal parts the arbitrator(s) appointed, with the cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce of the jurisdiction of the forestry area of the carbon transactions.

2.3 The arbitration proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the Arbitration Law and the rules adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.

2.4 Any arbitration award shall be enforceable in the same manner as a judgment or order of a court of law.

Article 3: Independent body

3.1 There is hereby established the Independent Body for the purpose of hearing and determining dispute in accordance with this Law.

3.2 The Body shall consist of a chairperson and six other members, appointed in accordance with the provisions of this Law, with qualifications in environment, climate change, economics, finance, law, or public administration.

3.2 (b) The Body shall be appointed by the HLCT.

3.2 (c) The Chairperson shall be selected by the President from among the individuals who have been appointed by the HLCT.

3.3 The members of the Body shall hold office for a period of three years and may be eligible for reappointment for one further term.

3.4 The Body shall have jurisdiction over decisions of the Authority and in exercise of its functions may refer any matter back to the Authority for reconsideration.

3.5 The Body shall have power to grant equitable reliefs including but not limited to injunctions, penalties, damages, specific performance.

3.6 The Body shall hear and determine matters referred to it expeditiously.

3.7 The Body shall be tasked to resolve the matter in first instance.

3.8 The appropriate courts shall have appellate jurisdiction of decisions taken by the Body as provided for in the Code of Civil Procedure.

3.9 The parties to a carbon transaction may agree to submit their disputes to arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Law, provided that they waive ordinary jurisdiction and agree to the autonomy of the arbitrator(s).

Article 4: Debt Settlement

4.1 As a prerequisite to initiating any jurisdictional or arbitration claim, the debtor party must settle any outstanding debts as of the date prior to the filing of the claim.

4.2 The processes outlined in the Code of Civil Procedure, the Law of the Contentious Administrative Jurisdiction, and the Arbitration Law must be followed for debt settlement and dispute resolution.

Article 5: Recognition of Pre-existing Contracts

5.1 Contracts, agreements, pacts, or other instruments containing carbon transactions entered into prior to the entry into force of this Law shall be recognized only if they comply with the procedures and formal and substantive requirements established by this Law, pursuant to the authorizing resolution of the Commission, and are included in the Registration System.

5.2 The Technical Entity shall review all such pre-existing contracts and transactions, perform necessary inspections and verifications, and issue a report and Technical Opinion with recommendations.

Article 6: Regulations and Amendments

6.1 The regulations under this Law may be reviewed and amended at any time by the Commission as deemed necessary.

6.2 Any amendments to these regulations shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall come into effect on the date specified in the publication.

Article 7: Effective Date

7.1 These regulations shall enter into effect upon publication in the Official Gazette.

Annex 10: Article 6 templates

Letter of authorisation

Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement

Letter of Authorization

Issued by [Designated National Authorizing Entity]

Cooperative approach reference:

Letter reference:

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].

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 GST³, 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:

- h) Towards a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Paris Agreement⁴, or
- i) For Other International Mitigation Purposes⁵.

Under the hand and seal of the Authorizing Entity:

[Suriname Designated National Authorizing Entity]

³ Draft decision 1/CMA.5, Outcomes of the first Global Stocktake, paragraph 34.

⁴ Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(d).

⁵ Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(f).

ANNEX

Element as per decision -/CMA.6 Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement	
(a) A unique identifier for the cooperative approach, obtained from the centralized accounting and reporting platform, where available	
(b) The name(s) of the participating Party(ies) and/or entities, if known, covered by the authorization	
(c) The date and duration of the authorization, including the final date for mitigation outcomes to be issued, or to be used or cancelled, in connection with the first transfer specified by the Party as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b), as applicable	
(d) The specification of the first transfer of the mitigation outcome, as specified by participating Parties, as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b)	
(e) The uses covered by the authorization, consistent with decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(d) and (f)	
(f) The identification of or cross-reference to underlying regulations, frameworks, standards or procedures, including any specific methodologies underpinning the cooperative approach	
(g) Where changes to the authorization may occur, information on the circumstances in which such changes may occur and a description of the process for managing them in a way that avoids double counting	
(h) The quantity of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable	
(i) Identification of the registry the participating Party has, or has access to, for the purpose of tracking and recording internationally transferred mitigation outcomes	
(j) Identification of the relevant registry(ies) in the underlying regulations, frameworks, standards or procedures that (1) contain mitigation outcomes or inform their calculation by the participating Party(ies) and (2) transparently track the status of underlying	

mitigation activities and outcomes as well as participation and transactions by entities, as applicable	
(k) The vintage(s) covered by the authorization	
(l) The metrics and units of measurement or conversion and the greenhouse gases covered by the authorization	
(m) The sector(s) covered, if applicable	
(n) The activity type(s) and/or activity(ies) covered, if applicable	

Initial Report

Outline of the initial report and updated initial report referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter IV.A (Initial report)

Decision 6/CMA.4, Annex V, FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.2

Regular Information

Outline of annex 4 (Information in relation to the Party's participation in cooperative approaches, as applicable) to the biennial transparency report referred to in decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chapter IV.C (Regular information), paragraphs 21–22

Decision 6/CMA.4, Annex VI, FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.2

Article 6.2 of the Paris Agreement

Copy of Authorization

Issued by Ministry of Spatial Planning and Environment of Suriname (ROM)

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: Minister of Spatial Planning and Environment of Suriname H.E Marciano Dasai PhD

With regards 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 GST¹, 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) For Other International Mitigation Purposes², or
- b) Towards a Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Paris Agreement³.



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**

¹ Draft decision 1/CMA.5, Outcomes of the first Global Stocktake, paragraph 34.

² Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(f).

³ Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(d).

Annex 1. Contents of the authorization as per decision -/CMA.6, paragraph 5: Matters relating to cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement.

Element	Description
(a) A unique identifier for the cooperative approach, obtained from the centralized accounting and reporting platform, where available	CA0006
(b) The name(s) of the participating Party(ies) and/or entities, if known, covered by the authorization	Suriname
(c) The date and duration of the authorization, including the final date for mitigation outcomes to be issued, or to be used or cancelled, in connection with the first transfer specified by the Party as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b), as applicable	<i>Date:</i> January 14, 2025. <i>Duration of the cooperative approach:</i> 2021-2030
(d) The specification of the first transfer of the mitigation outcome, as specified by participating Parties, as per decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 2(b)	Not applicable. <i>Note: First transfers have not occurred yet.</i>
(e) The uses covered by the authorization, consistent with decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1(d) and (f)	1. International mitigation purposes ⁴ 2. Use towards the achievement of NDCs ⁵
(f) The identification of or cross-reference to underlying regulations, frameworks, standards or procedures, including any specific methodologies underpinning the cooperative approach	Order 147/RvS/24 addressed to the Minister of ROM and adopting the institutional arrangements necessary for the implementation of the Paris Agreement, including Article 6 and the authorization of ITMOs ⁶ .
(g) Where changes to the authorization may occur, information on the circumstances in which such changes may occur and a description of the process for managing them in a way that avoids double counting	Not applicable. <i>Note: this is the first authorization by Suriname in relation to the mitigation outcomes achieved in 2021 with respect to this cooperative approach.</i>
(h) The quantity of internationally transferred mitigation outcomes, if applicable	No first transfers have been performed. A total of 4,839,390 t CO ₂ eq of mitigation outcomes are eligible.
(i) Identification of the registry the participating Party has, or has access to, for the purpose of tracking and recording internationally transferred mitigation outcomes	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

⁴ Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1f.

⁵ Decision 2/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1d.

⁶ See annexes 1, 2, and 3 of the Revised Initial Report.

Element	Description
	<p>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"</p>
(j) Identification of the relevant registry(ies) in the underlying regulations, frameworks, standards or procedures that (1) contain mitigation outcomes or inform their calculation by the participating Party(ies) and (2) transparently track the status of underlying mitigation activities and outcomes as well as participation and transactions by entities, as applicable	<p>Not applicable. <i>Note: the National Registry described under item (i) is the only operational registry in Suriname of its kind for purposes of registering mitigation outcomes.</i></p>
(k) The vintage(s) covered by the authorization	2021
(l) The metrics and units of measurement or conversion and the greenhouse gases covered by the authorization	GHG metrics, expressed in tons of carbon dioxide equivalent.
(m) The sector(s) covered, if applicable	Land Use, Land Use Change and Forestry (LULUCF)
(n) The activity type(s) and/or activity(ies) covered, if applicable	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD+), according to Article 5 of the Paris Agreement.

◁ End of authorization letter ▷

Annex 5. 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"*.¹

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.

¹ 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)², adaptation (Article 7.6)³, finance (Article 9.4)⁴ and capacity building (Article 11.1)⁵.

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.

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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, F, long-term low-emission development strategy
- **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 6. Rationale for Suriname's 3rd 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-CO₂ 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 CO₂eq for the year 2017 (latest reporting year), where the agriculture sector resulted in 538.1 Gg CO₂eq, the energy sector in 2,949.4 Gg CO₂eq., the industrial processes and product use (IPPU) in 8.5 Gg CO₂eq., and the waste sector in 95.5 Gg CO₂eq. Together, these sectors comprised 3,591.5 Gg CO₂eq. The LULUCF sector had net removals of -17,860.2 Gg CO₂eq.

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 guidelines¹. 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.

¹ 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 CO₂ 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/CMA.3, annex, paragraph 1a: "ITMOs are real, verified, and additional".

Table 1. Justification of the zero FRL approach per paragraph of decision 12/CP.17.

Modalities for submission of FREL/FRL (12/CP.17)	Elements for justification
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">• Suriname's zero FRL is expressed in tons of CO₂ equivalent per year.• 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>).• By setting the FRL at zero, Suriname expresses its intention to get recognition for all net removals.
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">• 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.
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">• 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.• This circumstance is the main reason behind the application of the approach, <i>i.e.</i> to recognize all removals.• Suriname contributes to reducing CO₂ from the global CO₂ concentrations and

	<p>thus has a direct impact in the stabilization of the climate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • This approach does not require adjustments.
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;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suriname's Zero FRL approach applies to national-scale only. • 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.
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;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Zero FRL approach applies to national scale only, as it attempts to recognize national-level efforts in conserving national-level net removals.
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;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • See above, on paragraph 10.
(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;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before applying a Zero FRL approach, Suriname first estimated emissions and removals following IPCC guidance and guidelines, in consistency with the national GHG inventory. • Through this process Suriname confirmed that they have net removals, and thus the country decided to adopt the zero FRL approach. • 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.
(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;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This zero FRL approach is based on transparent, complete, consistent, and accurate information, just as any other FREL/FRL should. • There is no special treatment of Suriname's Zero FRL versus any other FRL with regards to these principles.
(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;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suriname's FRL includes all significant pools, activities and GHGs, providing a complete representation of forest-related emissions by sources and removals by sinks. • Suriname's zero FRL ensures that the IPCC category forest land remaining forest land is included, a key category in the forest sector.
(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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The forest definition used is consistent with the national GHG inventory.