

PEFC URUGUAY

Development Report

Scheme Second Revision – July 2021



PEFC Uruguay

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Introduction

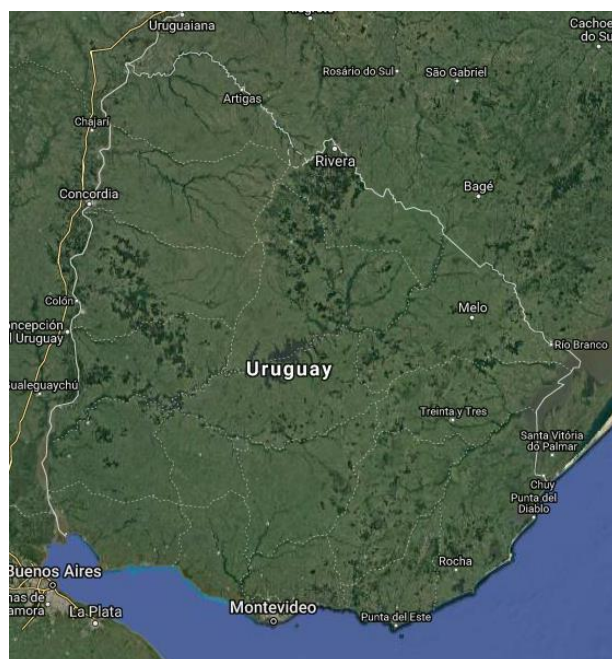
The Uruguayan PEFC scheme was initially endorsed in 2011 by PEFC Council and was first revised in 2014. PEFC Uruguay began the second revision process in August 2019, with the aim of incorporating experience since 2014 as well as updating the national standard to match the requirements of the new international Forest Management Standard (PEFC ST 1003:2018).

The focus of the revision process

The focus of the process was to update the existing Forest Management Standard, **UNIT 1152:2014 Sustainable Forest Management – Criteria and Indicators of UNIT** (*Instituto Uruguayo de Normas Técnicas*) and to transfer the updated standard to a PEFC Uruguay Forest Management Standard by involving key stakeholders throughout the entire process. Both processes were done in parallel by a Technical Committee that worked under the guidelines of the PEFC Uruguay Procedure for Development and Revision of Standards (PEFC Uruguay DG 13).

Forestry Sector in Uruguay

The Republic of Uruguay is in the south of South America, bordering with Argentina to the west and with Brazil to the northeast. Its total surface is 18 million hectares, from which 86.6% can be used for agriculture, livestock, and forestry production.



Google earth maps

Uruguay is located on the same latitude as the main forestry undertakings of the world it is in the same climatic zone as Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South of Brazil, and Chile and shares the same geological rock base as South Africa.

Uruguay has traditionally been a **livestock producing country**, but the **Forestry Law Nº 15.939 (28/12/87)** has promoted an important addition in forest plantations, increasing from 25.000 hectares in 1987 to 1,2 million hectares currently. For promoting the forestry sector, Law Nº 15.939 has considered two mechanisms acting in parallel:

- a. Protecting the native forest, prohibiting the use and destruction of the natural forests
- b. Promoting new plantations with selected species and supporting related industries, to add value to the harvested wood.

Law Nº 15.939, unanimously approved by parliament, and successive decrees, constitute the main instruments to implement the **National Forestry Policy**. The two main objectives of the policy are the conservation of natural forest and the increase of the forestry base of the country for further industrial development.

The law declares as of national interest the improvement and increase of the forestry resources and in general the development of the forestry economy. In charge of the execution of the policy is the Ministry of Husbandry, Agriculture and Fishery (Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca, MGAP) through the General Directorate of Forestry (Dirección General Forestal, DGF), (<http://www.mgap.gub.uy/unidad-organizativa/direccion-general-forestal/normativa/leyes>).

The law promotes the sustainable forest management through different mechanisms. To be included by the benefits of the law, forestry plantations must have a project approved by the DGF based on the technical guidelines established.

(<http://www.mgap.gub.uy/unidad-organizativa/direccion-general-forestal/tramites-y-servicios/instructivos>)

Uruguay is one of the few countries in the world whose **forestry development relays exclusively on the production of renewable forestry plantations**, with sound ecological production, thereby attending the increasing demand for wood from sustainable production.

Currently, in Uruguay, there is an area occupied by **native forests of 850 thousand hectares** and **1.15 million hectares of planted forests**, which adds up to a total of 2 million hectares of forests (www.spf.com.uy).

According to information from the General Forestry Directorate (DGF), the effective area of forest use was 1.03 million hectares in 2019, representing 6% of the country's area. It should be noted that Uruguay has plans for the responsible use and management of soils, aimed at preventing and controlling soil erosion and degradation. These regulations contribute to Uruguay's objective of having sustainable agricultural and livestock production systems. In this sense, the forestry sector has **four million hectares where it is the priority activity**. However, approximately **25%** is with effective plantations, with ample space for the growth of plantations (Uruguay XXI Report – 2021).

Uruguay also has an additional 835 thousand hectares of native forest, which are protected areas under the law, which prohibits logging, with exceptions, if a management plan is submitted to the DGF. These forests have a huge ecosystem value, with increasingly broad possibilities for scientific research that will allow us to learn more and add value to species of the country's flora.

Uruguay's forestry policy for the development of the forestry sector, together with the broad experience of its main companies, has ensured sustainable forest management. In fact, practically all of Uruguay's forestry production and industries have been certified by the two main global certifiers: FSC (Forest Stewardship Council) and PEFC (Program for the Endorsement of Forest Certification) (Uruguay XXI Report – 2021).

Conformation of the Forestry Chain in Uruguay

The forestry chain is formed by a primary phase that includes nurseries, plantations, silvicultural management, and harvest and an industrial and transport, logistics and commercialization phase that is common to the whole chain.

Four industrial chains can be distinguished:

- i. Cellulose –paper
- ii. Mechanical transformation
- iii. Chemical transformation
- iv. Energy generation using forestry sub products (biomass)

Law Nº 15.939, known as “Forestry law” created favorable conditions for the development of the primary phase of the chain, mainly through tax exonerations and subsidies. Since its approval, the area dedicated to the forestry activity has grown continuously. At first, the sector consisted basically of primary activities, related to plantations and management necessary to increase the forestry

biomass for further transformation. As the biomass grew, and the harvest cycles began, the sector began incorporating investments in the industrial phase and required the development of services with high professional and efficiency standards.

In this process of development, besides the national capitals, the sector has received important foreign investments, in both the primary and industrial phases from Finland, Chile, Spain, United States and Sweden. A broad spectrum of companies that operate as contractors or suppliers involved in the process has developed. It is estimated that in the primary and industrial phases of the forestry sector, 1800 companies are involved (not counting transportation and logistics companies), 93% of which are micro and small companies (less than 20 employees), (CPA report, 2017- SPF web).

Planted area

The departments with higher concentration of forestry plantations are Rivera, Tacuarembó, Paysandú, Río Negro and Lavalleja. This distribution is due to the higher concentration in these departments of soils of forestry priority. Soils of forestry priority have good aptitude for tree growth and are of low agricultural or livestock productivity.

According to the DGF registers, the planted area in 2013 was of 990 000 has (last available date in public sources), which is more than 5% of the productive area of Uruguay. Additionally, la Sociedad de Productores Forestales (SPF) estimates that the total area reached 1.15 millions of has in 2016, 800000 of which are effectively planted, and the rest are destined to other uses like grazing, environmental conservation, firewalls and roads.

Since 1987 Uruguay's forest plantations have increased at a very high rate, mainly with rapid growth species both for pulpwood and sawn wood. Eucalyptus and Pinus represent more than 99% of the planted species. Species of Eucalyptus have predominated over Pinus, representing a 73.3% of the forested area in 2013.

The most used species are *Eucalyptus grandis*, *Eucalyptus globulus* ssp. *globulus*, *Eucalyptus globulus* ssp. *maidenii*, *Pinus elliottii* and *Pinus taeda*.

Indigenous Forest

In Uruguay the indigenous forest is protected by the Forestry Law, which establishes the prohibition of its harvest, except for cases where the product is for internal use of the site (within the property)

or when there is in place a management plan approved by the DGF. This has contributed to an increase of the area of indigenous vegetation, from 667.000 has in 1990 to 850.000 currently.

Forest sector development: some impacts

The development of the forestry sector has produced a significant increase in terms of hand labor occupied. In 1989, the forestry sector occupied, permanently, around 4.000 people, while this amount increased to more than 25366 persons in 2016.

An important aspect to be mentioned is that forestry has promoted different zones within the country without economic alternatives for their people. The forestry sector has provoked an important increase in hand labor demand in geographical areas with limited economic possibilities for their people. Soils in those areas have important limitations for other agriculture activities but are suitable for forest plantations. As a result of that, new jobs were created, with increasing qualification requirements and much better salaries, and promoting associated activities for improving the different communities: better health programs, language schools, road and house infrastructures, better communications, etc. Other advantages must be mentioned: small farmers can contract grazing for their herds under the trees increasing the size of their operations, and the sector has also integrated other activities such honeybee production and mushrooms collection and processing.

Another important advantage derived from forestry is related to the increasing demand for female labor. Under the extensive cattle and sheep production system mentioned previously, little possibilities are created for women. However, an important number of new jobs are available with forestry in those geographical areas: tree nurseries, machinery drivers, administration, etc. Foreign investment in the forest sector is one of the important impacts for the entire society. During the 70's and early 80's, first investments in plantations were basically coming from national farmers, based on some promotion programs developed by the central government. After the promotion forestry law was approved (law No. 15.939), national and international companies were responsible for the actual development of the forestry sector. Investments focused on developing new plantations, trying to define the most efficient technological packages throughout the combination of the different tree species according to the diversity of our soils. International companies played an important role in bringing in and adapting the know-how technology from other countries. Soon after, more international companies started to invest, producing a rapid increment in forested area.

Forest Sustainability

Uruguay developed its forestry sector through the conservation of natural, indigenous forests and the increase of commercial plantations. In this process, the concern for the environment and

sustainability of the sector from the economic and social point of view have been a priority for all actors involved.

The country has since 2004 a Code of Good Forestry Practices (Código Nacional de Buenas Prácticas Forestales) elaborated by institutions and involved parties of all sectors:

- Dirección General Forestal (DGF-MGAP),
- Inspección General del Trabajo y la Seguridad Social (MTSS),
- Dirección Nacional de Medio Ambiente (MVOTMA),
- Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria (INIA),
- Departamento Forestal de la Facultad de Agronomía (FAGRO),
- Asociación de Ingenieros Agrónomos del Uruguay (AIA),
- Asociación de Empresas Contratistas Forestales del Uruguay and
- Sociedad de Productores Forestales (SPF).

This document is a tool for the sustainable forest management and describes a series of practices socially acceptable, economically viable and environmentally adequate. Even though the Code is of voluntary application, it has been put to practice almost all the companies that work in the sector.

Environmental aspects

The forestry activity has grown steadily in the last 30 years in Uruguay. It is a relatively young sector that from the beginning has acted in a responsible and respectful way towards the environment.

Since the mid 90's, a series of research studies have been taking place coordinating the University of the Republic and public and private sectors, aiming to monitor the interaction of the plantations with the natural resources, soil, water, and biodiversity. This research continues to supply valuable information for the continuous improvement of the plans of forest management and the outcomes of the sustainability of the activity.

The soils declared as of forest priority were selected for having characteristics adequate for forestry production and low productivity for other activities or for having an important degree of erosion. It is not possible to plant more than 100 has without an environmental authorization by the Environmental Directorate of the MGAP (Dirección Nacional de Medio Ambiente, DINAMA) and approved project by the DGF.

Plantations in Uruguay are certified by international systems, FSC and PEFC. Both systems ensure that all activities take place following national and international standards with practices that ensure environmental protection, work safety and quality and compliance with all legal requirements.

Social aspects

The forestry production has a positive and relevant effect on social conditions of the areas where it takes place, generating work opportunities, in rural and semi-rural areas.

The sector has generated over 25000 job opportunities, being the sector with the highest proportion of qualified workers. The activity has also incorporated the female insertion in the workforce, favoring the permanency of the families in the rural areas.

The companies in the sector work permanently in the professionalization of all the stages of production, stimulating work conditions that are adequate and safe, with constant capacitation of the workers.

Around the activity of the sector, an important number of small and medium enterprises have been created that offer a broad range of services and promote the permanency of the families in the area.

Decree Nº 372/99 of Forestry Companies regulations (Decreto de Regulación de empresas forestales Nº 372/99) regulates conditions of safety, hygiene, and occupational health. The decree was elaborated with the participation of the Ministry of Work and Social Security (Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social, MTSS), the International Labor Organization (Organización Internacional del Trabajo, OIT), Workers Syndicate (PIT-CNT), Association of Forestry Contractors (Asociación de Empresas Contratistas Forestales, ASECFUR) and the Forest Owners Association (Sociedad de Productores Forestales, SPF).

Local Communities

The situation of original populations in Uruguay is different to those of other countries in Latin America. Uruguay is a country with a population conformed mainly of descendants of European immigrants and in a smaller proportion, descendants of Afro-American and indigenous populations. The current population is the result of a mixture of races.

The indigenous population that occupied the territory before and during the colonial period belonged mainly to the macro-etnia charrúa, that included guenoas, bohanes, yaros and the charrúas themselves.

The anthropologist Daniel Vidart (2001) states that: “the nomadic Indian was combated and practically exterminated in South America”. From the point of view of the indigenous communities, and differently than in other countries of Latin America, in Uruguay there are no indigenous communities since mid XIX century” ...

During the first half of the XIX century, the scarce Indians that had survived the arrival of the conqueror and posterior internal wars were eradicated in the massacre at the shores of the Arroyo Salsipuedes in the year 1831, (Vidart 2011). **Currently there are no indigenous populations living in communities in any part of the national territory.**

National Government has recognized the indigenous input in the identity of our country. In 2009, Law 18.589 was approved that declares April 11th the day of the Charrúa Nation and the indigenous identity (Annex 3). In article 2, it is requested that the Executive and the National Administration of Education (ANEP) promote the information and sensibilization of citizens on the participation of the indigenous population in the national identity and the historical events related to the Charrúa Nation in Salsipuedes in 1831 (REFERENCES: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores. 2014. 200 resultados de la política exterior (2010 – 2014), Vidart, Daniel. 2012. Anuario de Antropología Social y Cultural en Uruguay, Vol. 10., <https://www.nodal.am/2017/07/genocidio-los-indigenas-del-uruguay/>)

PEFC Uruguay Scheme

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF PEFC URUGUAY

PEFC Uruguay presents the following organizational structure:

- General Assembly
- Directory Commission
- Fiscal Commission
- Secretariat
- Commission for Settlement of Disagreements

General Assembly

The General Assembly is the sovereign body of the institution. It is constituted by all the associates with the right to participate and adopts all decisions of social interest according to the statutory, legal, and regulatory norms if applicable, as well as the norms of the institution. The General Assembly can approve the internal regulations that estimates appropriate for the functioning, organization, and other aspects of the institution, with the vote of the majority of present members.

Directory Commission – Board of Directors

The direction and administration of the Association is responsibility of a Directory Commission integrated by 3 (three) titular members who last 2 (two) years in their position and can be reelected for up to 2 (two) more periods.

The Directory Commission has the faculties of direction, administration, and disposition, taking care of juridical matters and all decisions aiming the compliance with the social goals and resolutions of the General Assembly.

The Directory Commission is responsible of:

- a) Delineate the policies and strategies to be developed by the Association.
- b) Approve the Annual Memory and Balance before submitting it for the approval of the General Assembly

c) To determine and approve the annual budget before submitting it for the approval of the General Assembly.

d) To establish the contributions of the associates.

The legal representation of the Association relays on its President, who can delegate special mandates to other members.

The Directory Commission regulates its own functioning, according to the general norms of its statutes. The Commission meets once a month, making decisions by simple majority. Any two members of the Commission can call a meeting if the President fails to do so. The Directory Commission can, under its responsibility, create one or more sub-commissions for its representation.

Fiscal Commission

The Fiscal Commission is integrated by 3 (three) titular members, for the period of 2 (two) years and are elected according to the statutes. The members of the Fiscal Commission cannot be members of the Directory Commission simultaneously and can be reelected for two more periods.

Secretariat

The Secretariat is the administrative department of the Uruguayan Forest Certification Scheme. It is led by a Secretary General, whose appointment and responsibilities are allocated in the statutes of the PEFC - Uruguay Association. The Secretariat shall receive the register of Forest Management and Chain of Custody certifications from accredited and authorized certification entities, recognized training entities and from those that have passed the theoretical training required of forest auditors. The Secretariat also serves as depositary of official internal and external regulations, texts, and communications; it is responsible for drafting the minutes of sessions held in the General Assembly, Directory and Fiscal Commission.

Commission for Settlement of Disagreements.

The commission for the Settlement of Disagreements is a body entitled to take care of those disagreements that are not resolved within the procedures of the Certification of Forest Management or Chain of Custody.

The members of the commission of Settlement of Disagreements are independent and impartial and are appointed ad hoc by PEFC Uruguay.

Certification application levels

The Uruguayan National Forest Certification Scheme has the same levels of application for forest certification as those in the PEFC Council's Technical Documents.

Forest Certification consists of two clearly differentiated parts:

- **Forest Management Certification** (PEFC Uruguay SFM standard and PEFC Uruguay system documentation)
- **Chain of Custody Certification** (PEFC ST 2002, PEFC ST 2001, PEFC ST 2003 and PEFC Uruguay system documentation)

Certification procedure

For Forest Management and/or Chain of Custody certification, the certifying entities, certification process and accreditation shall fulfill all indications about the technical documentation required by the PEFC scheme, as well as the corresponding Annexes.

The procedure for obtaining PEFC Forest Management and/or Chain of Custody certification and trademark is detailed through the corresponding general and internal procedures approved by PEFC Uruguay which comprises the following documents:

DG 01	Current documents listing
DG 02	Procedure of elaboration and control of documents
DG 03	Organisms of forest certification
DG 04	Criteria for auditor qualifications
DG 05	Use of PEFC trademarks in Uruguay
DG 06	Dispute resolution
DG 07	Group certification – Requirements
DG 08	Guidelines for the accreditation of certification bodies (substituted by DG 03)
DG 09	Procedure for the exceptional use of pesticides 1A and 1B
DG 10	Guide for the functioning of the Technical Committee of FM – 2014
DG 11	Forest Management Standard 2014 – Amendments
DG 12	Guide for Honeybee production in the CoC PEFC
DG 13	Procedure for the development and revision of standards of the PEFC Uruguay system

Revision Process 2019

The Uruguayan PEFC scheme was initially endorsed in 2011 by PEFC Council and was first revised in 2014. PEFC Uruguay began the second revision process in August 2019, with the aim of incorporating experience since 2014 as well as updating the national standard to match the requirements of the new international Forest Management Standard (PEFC ST 1003:2018).

Until the present revision process, the Uruguayan sustainable forest certification scheme was based on the **UNIT 1152:2014** Sustainable Forest Management – Criteria and Indicators of UNIT (*Instituto Uruguayo de Normas Técnicas*) and the documentation system of PEFC Uruguay. The FM standard was revised by a Technical Committee requested by PEFC Uruguay and coordinated by UNIT under the UNIT procedure for development of forest management standard (Rules for the Specialized Committee of Sustainable Forestry Management - N/RGFS 001 Rev 2.0).

For the present revision, 2019, PEFC Uruguay developed a procedure for PEFC Uruguay standards, PEFC Uruguay “DG 13 Procedure for Development and Revision of Standards”, approved in June 2019 by PEFC Uruguay Board of Directors. The procedure incorporated requirements from both the PEFC Standard Setting – Requirements PEFC 1001:2017 and the UNIT procedure Rules for the Specialized Committee of Sustainable Forestry Management - N/RGFS 001 Rev 2.0.

Under the requirements of the DG 13, PEFC Uruguay jointly with UNIT, invited stakeholders to integrate a Technical Committee (CT) with the objective of updating the standard UNIT 1152:2014 and developing a PEFC Uruguay sustainable forest management standard under the coordination of PEFC Uruguay Secretariat.

The steps of the process were:

- Constitution of the Technical Committee (TC)
- Drafting
- Public Consultation
- Evaluation of comments and approval by TC
- Approval by PEFC Uruguay Board of Directors (and UNIT Board of Directors respectively)
- Publication
- **Constitution of the Technical Committee (TC)**

For the constitution of the TC letters of invitation were sent to **all stakeholders** identified (See **IN** Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE – **1**. Stakeholder mapping). Announcements of the initiation of the process were published in PEFC Uruguay website (www.pefc.com.uy), UNIT webpage, PEFC Uruguay newsletter and published in the Forestry Magazine of the Forest Owner Association (SPF).

Invitation letters included details about the process and an invitation to comment on the process itself as required in DG 13 (See **IN** Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE – **2**. List of letters sent to stakeholders. **3**. Translation of invitation letter).

Stakeholders were also invited to suggest other potential candidates to integrate the TC.

Stakeholders that integrated the TC are listed in **IN** Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE – **1**. Stakeholder mapping.

- **Drafting**

For the revision of the standard the TC met regularly, every 15 days, beginning on August 8th, 2019.

Participation in the meetings were both in person and via the platform whereby.com/pefc.

In the PEFC Uruguay webpage, a section was established to share documents and comments on revision process (<http://www.pefc.com.uy/documentos-en-revision>). The access to the section was granted through the auto generation of a password protected user.

At least a week before each meeting the documents to be discussed were published for review and comment as well as the minutes and documents discussed in the previous meeting.

For the meeting, the TC coordinator (PEFC Uruguay Secretariat) compiled comments received in the web, mail or personally and presented them for discussion during the meeting.

- **Public Consultation**

Once the entire standard was revised. The proposed consensus draft was presented to the PEFC Uruguay Board of Directors that approved the initiation of the 60 days public consultation in April 2020. Public consultation was from May 15th through July 15th, 2020). **Consent was unanimous on final draft. Since there were no oppositions, no mechanisms for achieving consensus were used.**

Public consultation was announced in PEFC Uruguay website (www.pefc.com.uy), UNIT webpage, PEFC Uruguay newsletter and published in the Forestry Magazine of the Forest Owner

Association (SPF) and in the national newspaper El País (See **IN** Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE – **6.1 Folder**. PUBLIC CONSULTATION).

For certification and accreditation bodies, a webinar was presented (See **IN** Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE – **6.1 Folder**. PUBLIC CONSULTATION. **CP 3** GFS PEFC Uruguay 202X-CAMBIOS.pdf) during the consultation period.

- **Evaluation of comments and approval by TC**

Comments received through the webpages, mail or personally (See **IN** Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE – **6.1 Folder**. PUBLIC CONSULTATION. **CP 8**. Comments Received) were compiled and presented to the TC for its evaluation on the last meeting of August 13th, 2020. (See **IN** Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE – **7**. Analysis of feedback).

FINAL Draft of the standard was e-mailed to members of the TC for their consent (See **IN** Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE – **8**. Mail for request of consent of the TC on final draft. **9**. TEXT of mail requesting consent of TC members on final draft of standard).

Consent was unanimous on final draft. Since there were no oppositions, no mechanisms for achieving consensus were used.

TC approved standard was presented to PEFC Uruguay Board of Directors for approval on September 24th, 2020. (See **IN** Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE – **10**. MINUTE PEFC Board - September 24th, 2020. **11**. Translation MINUTE PEFC Board -September 24th, 2020. **12**. Communication of approval of FM ST 2020. **13**. Communication of approval to TC -Standard PEFC Uruguay de GFS_2020).

Standard UNIT 1152:2020 Sustainable Forest Management – Criteria and Indicators was approved by UNIT Board of Directors in September 2020. (See **IN** Folder Development Report. UNIT 1151:2020. UNIT standard text).

- **Publication**

PEFC Uruguay Forest Management Standard:2020 was published on PEFC Uruguay website in October 2020.

UNIT 1152:2020 Sustainable Forest Management – Criteria and Indicators was informed as available on UNIT website on October 2020.

Chronology and Content of Revision Process

Date	Responsible Organism	Description
June 4 th , 2019	PEFC UY Board of Directors (PUyBD) Meeting	PUyBD approves document DG 13 for PEFC Uy standard development and the initiation of the revision process of the PEFC Uy Scheme.
July 8 th , 2019	PEFC Uruguay Secretariat	Announcement of the start of the revision process. Invitations to stakeholders to participate in TC
August 6 th , 2019	PUyBD Meeting	PUyBD approves the constitution of the
August 8 th , 2019	Technical Committee. First meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation to the TC of the process of revision, procedures and proposed schedule and work methodology. - Presentation to the TC of UNIT proposal of the dual objective of the process - Discussion of the general format of the standard. It was voted by unanimity to use the ISO format (and general order) of PEFC ST 1003:2018. - IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 5.

Date	Responsible Organism	Description
		<p>MINUTES. 1. 8 de agosto. MINUTA. 1.1 PEFC Uruguay 8 de agosto. PowerPoint presentation to TC.</p>
August 22 nd , 2019	Technical Committee Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of minute of previous meeting - Evaluation of sections of the standard: Planning and Criterion 1. - IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 5. MINUTES. 2. 22 de agosto. MINUTA
September 5 th , 2019	Technical Committee Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of minute of previous meeting - Evaluation of sections of the standard: Criteria 2 and 3. - IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 5. MINUTES. 3. 5 de setiembre. MINUTA
September 26 th , 2019	Technical Committee Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of minute of previous meeting - Evaluation of sections of the standard: Criterion 4. - IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 5. MINUTES. 4. 26 de setiembre. MINUTA

Date	Responsible Organism	Description
October 10 th , 2019	Technical Committee Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of minute of previous meeting - Evaluation of sections of the standard: Criterion 5. - IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 5. MINUTES. 5. 10 de octubre. MINUTA
October 24 th , 2019	Technical Committee Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of minute of previous meeting - Evaluation of sections of the standard: Criterion 6. IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 5. MINUTES. 6. 24 de octubre. MINUTA
November 21 st , 2019	Technical Committee Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of minute of previous meeting - Evaluation the whole draft of the standard - Revision and update of normative list in Annex A IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 5. MINUTES. 7. 21 de noviembre. MINUTA
March 12 th , 2020	Technical Committee Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of minute of previous meeting - Evaluation of complete text of the standard. - Revision of system documents

Date	Responsible Organism	Description
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 5. MINUTES. 8. 12 de marzo. MINUTA
April 7 ^h , 2020	PEFC Uruguay General Assembly	Election of Board of Directors and Fiscal Commission for the period 2021-2023
April 20 th , 2020	PEFC Uruguay Secretariat	PEFC Uruguay signs contract with PEFC Council for the PEFC Trademarks Use
April 16 th , 2020	PUyBD Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PUyBD approves final draft of standard and defines the public consultation period (May 15th to July 15th, 2020) - PUyBD approves PEFC Uruguay system documents - IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 5. MINUTES. 8. 16 de abril. Board Meeting.
May 2020	PEFC Uruguay Secretariat	<p>Announcement of Public Consultation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 5. MINUTES. 8.1 Publicación Consulta Pública

Date	Responsible Organism	Description
15 th May to 15 th July, 2020		Public Consultation Period
June 15 th , 2020	PEFC Uruguay Secretariat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Presentation to certification and accreditation bodies of changes in the SFM standard - IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 5. MINUTES. 8.2 GFS PEFC Uy 202X – CAMBIOS.pptx
August 13 th , 2020	Technical Committee Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Approval of minute of previous meeting - Evaluation of comments received (IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 7. Analysis of feedback) - Final draft to be e-mailed to TC for consent via e-mail response - IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 5. MINUTES. 9. 13 de agosto 2020. MINUTA
September 24 th , 2020	PUyBD Meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PUyBD approves PEFC Uruguay SFM standard:2020 - IN Folder Revision Process EVIDENCE. 10. MINUTE PEFC Board. September 24th. 11.

Date	Responsible Organism	Description
		Translation MINUTE PEFC Board. September 24 th
September, 2020	UNIT Board of Directors	UNIT Board of Directors approves standard UNIT 1152:2020. Gestión Forestal Sostenible. Criterios e indicadores.
October 10 th , 2020	PEFC Uruguay Secretariat	Publication of PEFC Uruguay SFM:2020
July 13 th , 2020	PUyBD Meeting	PUyBD approves submission of the PEFC Uruguay Scheme to PEFC Council for revision

Appendix A

List of documents submitted

[1. Application LETTER]

PEFC Uruguay – Application Letter 2021

[2. Development REPORT]

PEFC URUGUAY – Development REPORT

UNIT 1152_2020

Forestry Sector in Uruguay – Uruguay XXI

[3. PEFC Council Minimum Requirements CHECKLISTs]

PEFC Uruguay – Checklist Certification and Accreditation

PEFC Uruguay – Checklist Group Certification PEFC ST 1002-2018

PEFC Uruguay – Checklist Scheme Administration

PEFC Uruguay – Checklist Standard Setting Procedures & Process 2017

[Revision Process EVIDENCE]

1. Stakeholders Mapping

[2. List of contacted/invited stakeholders]

3. Translation of invitation letter

3.1 MINUTE PEFC UY BOARD MEETING – July 8th

3.2 Minute PEFC UY BOARD August 6th

4. Minute of 1st TC Meeting 8 de Agosto – MINUTA

[5. MINUTES]

1. 8 de Agosto 2019 – MINUTA

1.1 PEFC Uruguay – 8 de Agosto 2019 CT MFS Presentation

2. 22 de agosto 2019 – MINUTA

3. 5 de setiembre 2019 – MINUTA

4. 26 de setiembre – MINUTA

5. 10 de octubre 2019 – MINUTA

6. 24 de octubre 2019 – MINUTA

7. 21 de noviembre 2019 – MINUTA

- 8. 16 de marzo 2020 – MINUTA
- 8. 16 de abril. BOARD MEETING
- 8.1 Publicación de Consulta Pública
- 8.2 GFS PEFC Uruguay 202X – CAMBIOS (presentation)
- 9. 13 de agosto 2020 – MINUTA
- 9.1 Estándar GFS PEFC – UNIT_form Comentarios

6. Revision section of website

[6. 1 PUBLIC CONSULTATION]

- PC1. Diario El País. PC announcement
- PC2. RF page 56
- PC3. GFS PEFC Uruguay 202X-CAMBIOS
- PC4. DRAFT Estándar GFS PEFC UY – 202X
- PC5. UNIT announcement SN 021_20
- PC6. DRAFT PU 1152_2020
- PC7. May 7 List of mails sent for PC

[PC8. COMMENTS RECEIVED]

- 7. Analysis of feedback
- 8. Mail for request of const of the TC on final draft
- 9. TEXT of mail requesting consent of members on final draft of standard
- 10. MINUTE PEFC Board – September 24th 2020
- 11. Translation MINUT PEFC Board September 24th 2020
- 12. Communication of approval of FM ST 2020
- 13. Communication of approval to TC – Estándar PEFC Uruguay de GFS

[4. PEFC Uruguay FM certification SCHEME]

[ENGLISH]

DG 01	Current documents listing
DG 02	Procedure of elaboration and control of documents
DG 03	Organisms of forest certification
DG 04	Criteria for auditor qualifications
DG 05	Use of PEFC trademarks in Uruguay
DG 06	Dispute resolution
DG 07	Group certification – Requirements
DG 08	Guidelines for the accreditation of certification bodies (substituted by DG 03)
DG 09	Procedure for the exceptional use of pesticides 1A and 1B
DG 10	Guide for the functioning of the Technical Committee of FM – 2014
DG 11	Forest Management Standard 2014 – Amendments
DG 12	Guide for Honeybee production in the CoC PEFC
DG 13	Procedure for the development and revision of standards of the PEFC Uruguay system

ENGLISH – Estándar GFS PEFC Uruguay – 2020

[SPANISH]

DG 01	Listado de documentos vigentes
DG 02	Procedimiento para la elaboración de documentos
DG 03	Organismos de Certificación Forestal
DG 04	Criterios de Calificación de Auditores
DG 05	Uso del logo PEFC en Uruguay
DG 06	Resolución de Disputas
DG 07	Certificación en grupos - Requisitos
DG 08	Directrices para la acreditación de organismos certificadores (sustituído por DG 03)
DG 09	Procedimiento para el uso excepcional de pesticidas 1A y1B
DG 10	Guía para el funcionamiento del Comité Técnico de Revisión de normas – 2014
DG 11	Estándar de Gestión Forestal 2014 – Amendments
DG 12	Guía para producción apícola en la Cadena de Custodia PEFC
DG 13	Procedimiento para el desarrollo y revisión de los estándares del Sistema PEFC Uruguay

Estándar GFS PEFC Uruguay - 2020