

PEFC URUGUAY

Development Report

System Review – December 2025



PEFC Uruguay

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Introduction

The Uruguayan PEFC system was initially endorsed in 2011 by PEFC Council, it was first revised in 2014 and in 2020 was revised for the second time. In 2025 PEFC Uruguay aligned its SFM standard to the EUDR aligned PEFC ST 1003:2024 (March 2025) and in October began the review process of reviewing the system for corresponding to the 5 years milestone.

The focus of the review process

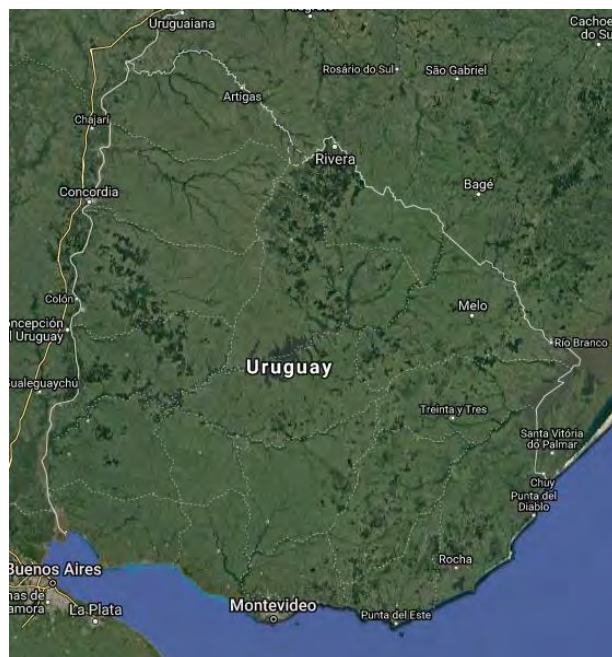
The focus of the process was to evaluate the system against the current PEFC Council documentation.

After a gap analysis against current PEFC Council documentation and a 30-day public consultation (October-November 2025) on the need to revise PEFC Uruguay SFM standard, in its latest version of March 2025 (EUDR aligned, PEFC endorsed) the **SFM Standard PEFC Uruguay:2025** was presented without modifications, for approval by the PEFC Uruguay's Board of Directors.

Considering that neither the gap analysis against current PEFC Council documentation nor the 30 days public consultation (October-November 2025) on the need to revise PEFC Uruguay SFM standard result in the need of a revision of the PEFC Uruguay SFM standard, and according to the procedure for the development and revision of standards of the PEFC Uruguay system (DG 13), PEFC Uruguay's Board of Directors resolves to present the PEFC Uruguay system for reaffirmation by PEFC Council.

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 that 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. Direct employment by the sector is at 23200 jobs today (EXANTE, 2025).

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/11109UMqKkOd65bkgbeuWLW8NBx3cfAsi/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=104798644228798630361&rtpof=true&sd=true

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 de 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 System

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 depository 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 Description of PEFC Uruguay System

DG 02 Procedure for preparation of documents

DG 03 Requirements for CB that certify SFM in Uruguay

DG 04 Criteria for auditor's qualification for PEFC SFM certification in Uruguay

DG 05 Use of the PEFC trademarks in Uruguay

DG 06 Dispute resolution

DG 07 Group Certification - Requirements

DG 08 Guidelines for the accreditation of certifying bodies ([obsoleto](#))

DG 09 Procedure for the exceptional use of pesticides 1A and 1B ([obsoleto](#))

DG 10 Guide for the functioning of the Technical Committee for GFS st ([obsoleto](#))

DG 11 Forest Management Standard 2014- Amendments ([obsoleto](#))

DG 12 Guide for Honey Bee production in the CoC PEFC

DG 13 Procedure for the development and revision of standards of the PEFC Uruguay system

Review Process 2025

The Uruguayan PEFC system was initially endorsed in 2011 by PEFC Council, it was first revised in 2014 and in 2020 was revised for the second time. In 2025 PEFC Uruguay aligned its SFM standard to the EUDR aligned PEFC ST 1003:2024 (March 2025) and in October began the review process of reviewing the system for corresponding to the 5 years milestone.

The focus of the process was to evaluate the system against the current PEFC Council documentation.

Under the requirements of the DG 13 (Procedure for the development and revision of standards of the PEFC Uruguay system), PEFC Uruguay jointly with UNIT, the National Normalization Organism, invited stakeholders to participate of a webinar about the PEFC Uruguay System and the process of review as well as the start of a public consultation on the system and the potential need of revision.

Neither the **gap analysis** against current PEFC Council documentation not the **30 days public consultation** (October-November 2025) on the need to revise PEFC Uruguay SFM standard result in the need of a revision of the PEFC Uruguay SFM standard, and according to the procedure for the development and revision of standards of the PEFC Uruguay system (DG 13), PEFC Uruguay's Board of Directors resolves to present the PEFC Uruguay system for reaffirmation by PEFC Council.

NOTE: The Spanish language does not have two different terms for **revision** and **review**, therefore PEFC Uruguay in its Spanish communications is using the term **reaffirmation** as synonym of **review**.

Steps of the review process:

- Gap Analysis – Standard SFM PEFC Uruguay:2025 and system documentation against:
PEFC ST 1001:2017 Standard Setting – Requirements,
PEFC ST 1003:2024 Sustainable Forest Management – Requirements,
PEFC ST 1002:2018 Group Forest Management – Requirements,
PEFC ST 1004:2024 Requirements for Certification Bodies operating Certification against
PEFC Endorsed Forest Management Standards).
- Webinar – PEFC Uruguay – System update. October 21st, 2025
- Public Consultation – October 21st – November 21st, 2025
- Evaluation of comments
- Approval by PEFC Uruguay Board of Directors
- Publication
- Invitation to Webinar/Public consultation

Invitations were sent to **all stakeholders** identified:

Ministerio de Ganadería Agricultura y Pesca (c.c. Dirección General Forestal, Dirección General de Recursos Naturales Renovables);

Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social (c.c. Inspección General del Trabajo y Seguridad Social);
Ministerio de Vivienda Ordenamiento Territorial y Medio Ambiente (c.c. Dirección Nacional de Medio Ambiente);

Universidad de la República, Facultad de Agronomía (c.c. Departamento de Producción Forestal y Tecnología de la Madera, Departamento de Suelos y Aguas, Unidad de Sistemas Ambientales),

Facultad de Ciencias (c.c. Instituto de Ecología y Ciencias Ambientales);

Instituto Nacional de Investigación Agropecuaria (INIA), Instituto Interamericano de Cooperación para la Agricultura (IICA);

Asociación Rural del Uruguay (ARU);

Sociedad de Productores Forestales (SPF);

Asociación de Empresas Contratistas Forestales del Uruguay (ASECFUR);

Asociación Sindical Uruguaya (ASU);

Asociación Nacional de ONGs (ANOG);

Asociación de Ingenieros Agrónomos (AIA);

Banco de Seguros del Estado (BSE); ANEP, Consejo de Educación Técnico Profesional;

Administración Nacional de Usinas y Transmisiones Eléctricas (UTE),

UNIT (Instituto Uruguayo de Normas Técnicas (UNIT),

Organismo Uruguayo de Acreditación (OUA).

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 Translation of invitation letter).

Stakeholders were also invited to suggest other potential candidates to extend the invitation to any other interested parties.

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.

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

- **Publication**

PEFC Uruguay Forest Management Standard:2025 was published on PEFC Uruguay website in December 2025.

Chronology and Content of Review Process

Date	Responsible Organism	Description
August – September 2025	PEFC Uruguay Secretariat	Gap Analysis of PEFC Uy System against PEFC Council documentation Analysis of feedback received since previous revision (2020)
October 1 st , 2025	PEFC Uruguay Board of Directors (PUyBD) Meeting	PUyBD approves initiation of the review process for the system.
October 3 rd , 2025	PEFC Uruguay Secretariat	Communication of the 1 st milestone to PEFC TU Email communicating the TU of PEFC of the start of the review process (1 st milestone).
October 6 th – 20 th , 2025	PEFC Uruguay Secretariat	Invitation emails were sent to all stockholders identified in previous processes (and updates), plus public communications of the public consultation on the system and the Information webinar.
October 21 st , 2025	PEFC Uruguay Secretariat	WEBINAR – PEFC Uruguay System 2025
November 21 st , 2025	PEFC Uruguay Secretariat	Public consultation ends.

Date	Responsible Organism	Description
October 24 th , 2025	PEFC Uruguay Secretariat	Evaluation of comments received during public consultation
December 3 rd , 2025	PEFC Uruguay Board of Directors (PUyBD) Meeting	<p>PUyBD approves the reviewed PEFC UY SFM standard:2025 and updated documentation.</p> <p>PUyBD approves the application of the PEFC Uy system for review/reaffirmation to PEFC Council</p>
December 4 th , 2025	PEFC Uruguay Secretariat	Publication of PEFC Uruguay SFM:2025

Appendix A

List of documents submitted

[1. Application LETTER]

PEFC Uruguay – Application Letter 2025

[2. Development REPORT]

PEFC URUGUAY – Development REPORT 2025

[3. PEFC Council Minimum Requirements CHECKLISTs]

PEFC Uruguay – Checklist SFM Plantations – PEFC ST 1003:2024

PEFC Uruguay – Checklist Group Certification PEFC ST 1002-2018

PEFC Uy CHECKLIST - PEFC ST 1004-2024

PEFC Uruguay – Checklist Certification and Accreditation

PEFC Uruguay – Checklist Scheme Administration

PEFC Uruguay – Checklist Standard Setting Procedures & Process 2017

[4. PEFC Uruguay SFM certification System]

[ENGLISH]

DG 01 Description of PEFC Uruguay System

DG 02 Procedure for preparation of documents

DG 03 Requirements for CB that certify SFM in Uruguay

DG 04 Criteria for auditor's qualification for PEFC SFM certification in Uruguay

DG 05 Use of the PEFC trademarks in Uruguay

DG 06 Dispute resolution

DG 07 Group Certification - Requirements

DG 08 Guidelines for the accreditation of certifying bodies (obsolete)

DG 09 Procedure for the exceptional use of pesticides 1A and 1B (obsolete)

DG 10 Guide for the functioning of the Technical Committee for GFS st (obsolete)

DG 11 Forest Management Standard 2014- Amendments (obsolete)

DG 12 Guide for Honey Bee production in the CoC PEFC

DG 13 Procedure for the development and revision of standards of the PEFC Uruguay system

ENGLISH – Standard SFM PEFC Uruguay – 2025

[SPANISH]

DG 01	Descripción del Sistema PEFC Uruguay
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:2025