



**"CELULOSAS DE M'BOPICUÁ"  
PROJECT**

**EXECUTIVE  
SUMMARY**

July 28th, 2005

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION.....	3
2	POLICIES, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK.....	4
3	DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT.....	5
3.1	Justification.....	5
3.2	Location.....	5
3.3	Construction Phase.....	6
3.4	Description of the Plant's Operation.....	6
3.5	Emissions.....	7
3.6	Forest resources.....	8
3.7	Socioeconomic environment.....	8
4	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT.....	10
4.1	CMB Environmental Impact Assessment.....	10
4.2	CMB's socioeconomic impact.....	10
4.3	Environmental and social impacts of forestry activity.....	11
5	ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES.....	13
5.1	Choice of the Site.....	13
5.2	Design, Technological and Operation Principles.....	13
5.3	Alternatives for the Forestry Sector.....	14
6	ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN (ESAP).....	15
6.1	Quality, Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Management.....	15
6.2	Social Action.....	17
7	PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE PLAN.....	18
8	CONCLUSIONS.....	19

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### 1 INTRODUCTION

Celulosas de M´Bopicuá is a member of the ENCE group, which is defined as a “comprehensive wood-processing forestry corporation,” having a strategy based on the sustainable management of its forest plantations to obtain energy and cellulose.

ENCE produces solid wood, groundwood or cellulose fiber products, as in Celulosas de M´Bopicuá’s case, in industrial processes aimed at achieving an environmentally appropriate approach, both with regard to liquid effluents and the emission of gases into the atmosphere.

The project for the construction and operation of the pulp mill required an Environmental Impact Assessment that was presented to the National Environment Office (DINAMA – Dirección Nacional de Medio Ambiente) in July 2002. Later on, a series of supplementary documents that expanded and clarified the initial report were also submitted. In October 2003, upon the establishment of a series of operation and monitoring conditions, the installation of the plant was authorized.

The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of the documents submitted to the International Financial Corporation - World Bank Group, in compliance with Operational Policy OP 4.01, to ensure the project is environmentally sound and sustainable and is therefore eligible to receive funding from the World Bank. The above mentioned documents are:

1. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) – July 2002

It contains a description of the project and the environment in which it will be located, the analysis of environmental impacts and the mitigation, prevention, monitoring and emergency response measures.

2. Addendum to the EIA – July 2005

This document summarizes and updates the information contained in the EIA taking into account the new capacity of the plant and the engineering project progress. It also incorporates the forestry sector analysis, which is described, together with its environmental and social impacts, explaining how it will be affected by the CMB project.

3. Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) – July 2005

The purpose of this document is to establish, implement and verify the application of mitigation, prevention and monitoring measures through all phases of the project, in order to prevent negative environmental and social impacts or reduce them to acceptable levels. It includes a plan for the implementation .

4. Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) – July 2005

The aim of this document is to ensure that adequate and timely information is provided to project affected people and other stakeholders, and to guarantee that these groups are given sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### 2 POLICIES, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

The preparation of the CMB project has taken into account the applicable legal requirements, the relevant international standards, IFC requirements and the policies of the ENCE Group.

The requirements applicable to the project that were taken into account when preparing the EIA are as follows (they are described in detail in the study):

- National and departmental legislation regarding the environment in general
- regulations of the Uruguay River Management Commission (CARU) concerning the discharge of effluents into the Uruguay River.
- international standards on emissions, in particular of the EPA (U.S.A.'s Environmental Protection Agency), as no such standards exist at a national level

The Addendum incorporated additional requirements applicable to the project, including those applicable to the forestry activity, namely:

- national legislation on forest management, the environment and labor safety and health
- European environmental regulations
- the FSC's (Forest Stewardship Council) Principles and Criteria, whose goal is to promote a responsible, socially beneficial and economically viable environmental management of forests and plantations
- the applicable policies and guidelines of the IFC
- ENCE's policies concerning quality, environment, occupational health and safety, staff management and corporate social responsibility

It should be stated that in Uruguay ENCE group's forestry activities carried out by the company EUFORES are certified by the FSC and have achieved ISO 14001 (Environmental Management Systems) and OHSAS 18001 (Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems) certifications.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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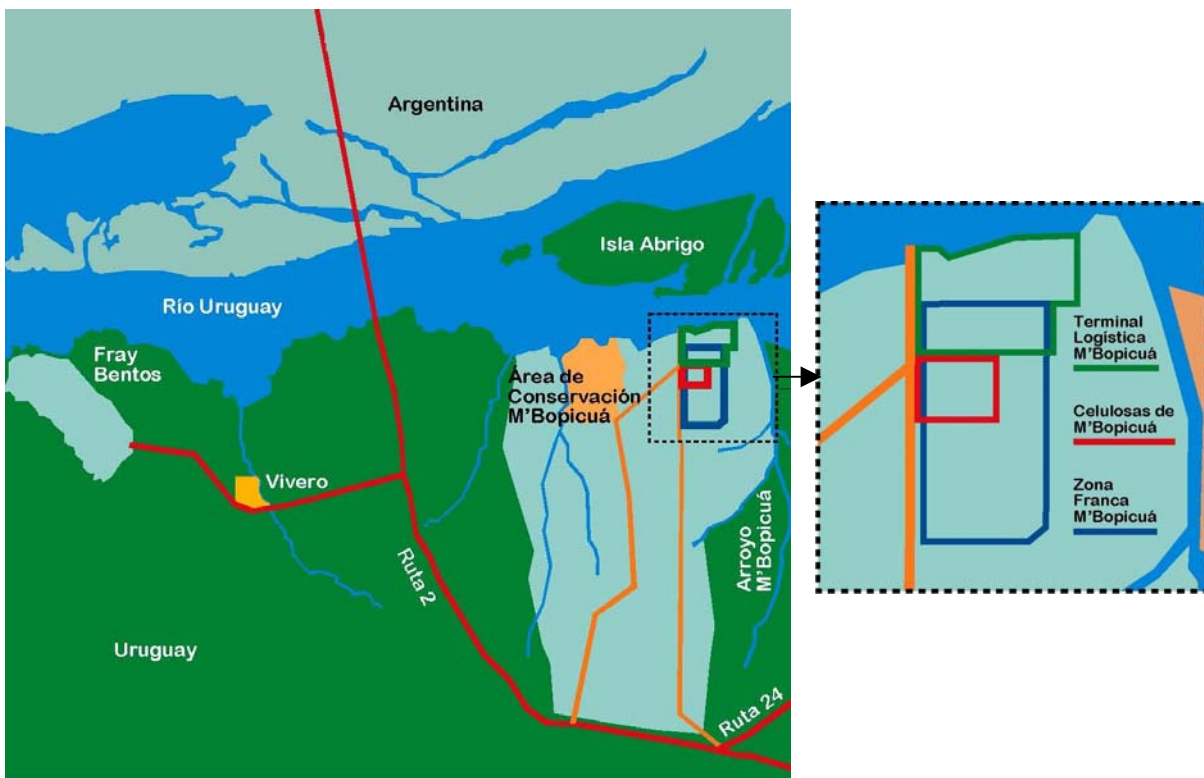
### 3 DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

#### 3.1 Justification

"Celulosas de M' Bopicuá" will process the forest resources generated over the last years - which have been up to now exported as logs or chips- increasing the national value added to the wood.

#### 3.2 Location

The Project is located some 12 kilometers upstream from the city of Fray Bentos. The plant site is in the M' Bopicuá Free Trade Zone, which in turn is on a 2,200 hectare property owned by the company and that is currently used for agricultural and livestock activities. In the same area there is a 150 hectare plot of land used by ENCE as a "conservation area." The figure below shows the location of the abovementioned areas.



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### 3.3 Construction Phase

This phase, to be completed in 48 months comprises the development of basic and detailed engineering, the purchase of materials and equipment, and the construction of the different facilities of the pulp mill like land preparation, civil works, assembly and testing of equipment, which are detailed below.

1.600 workers are estimated to be employed at the peak of the construction phase.

### 3.4 Description of the Plant's Operation

#### 3.4.1 General production data

Production: 500,000 t<sub>AD</sub>/year, which correspond to an average of 59.5 t<sub>AD</sub>/hour and a maximum of 66.14 t<sub>AD</sub>/h (t<sub>AD</sub> means tons of air-dried pulp).

#### 3.4.2 Transportation

The movement of vehicles will be mainly related to the reception of raw materials, fuels, and chemicals, and to the shipping of finished products, as well as to the transportation of workers.

The wood (chips) is brought to the plant from the Wood Yard by conveyor belts.

#### 3.4.3 Labor Force and Operation Regime

There will be approximately 305 workers directly employed at the plant to perform industrial tasks.

The factory will operate 24 hours a day, 350 days a year, with 90% availability.

#### 3.4.4 Raw Materials

The purpose of the projected Plant is the comprehensive exploitation of Eucalyptus forest resources to produce cellulose pulp.

#### 3.4.5 Products

The final products are:

- bleached Eucalyptus kraft pulp of cellulose, which is the primary raw material for the production of paper and related products.

- electric power to be consumed in the process and sent to the national net

#### 3.4.6 Production Process

The process by which wood chips are transformed into bleached cellulose pulp comprises the following stages:

1. Reception of the wood: the wood is chipped and stored at the Wood Park located in the M'Bopicuá Free Trade Zone, next to the pulp mill, and transported to the plant by conveyor belt.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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2. Digestion: the wood is cooked and processed into raw pulp.
3. Washing and delignification: waste chemicals are removed from the raw pulp.
4. Bleaching: delignification pursues until getting white natural cellulose
5. Drying: cellulose is suited and pressed to 90% commercial dryness
6. Packaging: cellulose pulp is cut and to preserved to be delivered in parcels

In addition to the pulp production line, there are recovery processes aiming to recover the chemicals used in the main process and take out the energy power of them.

Besides the above mentioned processes, there are a series of auxiliary processes:

- Treatment of the river water before use
- Treatment of boiler water.
- Treatment of effluents: includes primary sedimentation treatment, a secondary (biological) treatment and subsequent clarification; then, discharge into the river.
- Separation and burning of liquids and gases with a high pollution level.
- Generation of compressed air.
- Generation of chlorine dioxide: for bleaching the cellulose pulp.
- Deposit of solid waste:
- Generation of energy

The production process is described in detail in the EIA, chapter 1.

### 3.5 Emissions

CMB is committed to compliance with Uruguayan Environment Authorities (DINAMA) requirements as well as with European Union IPPC guideline which focused on the Best Available Technologies.

CMB pulp mill design is similar to spanish ENCE´s pulp mills placed close to the cities of Navia, Huelva and Pontevedra. Much of CMB facilities and Pontevedra´s pulp mill are alike

The design of CMB pulp mill based on the use of appropriate technologies, results in air and liquid emissions able to fulfill Uruguayan government's and the IFC/ World Bank Group's requirements. The values of the parameters are detailed in the Addendum.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### 3.6 Forest resources

The main source of wood for the pulp mill will come from the company EUFORES, part of the ENCE group that was created in 1988 to expand its activities in America. As of 2004, EUFORES was managing a 62,110 hectare property, 42,628 of which are planted –mainly with Eucalyptus globulus- along the west and east coastlines of the country, and some 20,000 hectares of protected areas, wetlands, native forests and other fragile ecosystems. The Addendum includes a more detailed description of forestry resources and activities.

The following chart shows the wood availability for CMB in thousands of solid cubic meters per year.

SOURCE	% SUPPLY CMB - 2008/2015	AVERAGE IN THOUSANDS SCM/YEAR	CURRENT STATE	YEAR SCHEDULED FOR CERTIFICATION
EUFORES	57%	942	CERTIFIED	
SUPPLIER 1	13%	213	NOT CERTIFIED	2006
SUPPLIER 2	9%	155	CERTIFIED	2006
SUPPLIER 3	6%	100	NOT CERTIFIED	2006
SMALL PRODUCERS	2%	30	NOT CERTIFIED	2006
<b>TOTAL FSC</b>	<b>88%</b>			
SMALL PRODUCERS	12%	201	NOT CERTIFIED	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100%</b>			

### 3.7 Socioeconomic environment

The investment area has a population of approximately 250,000 inhabitants, 40-50% of which are economically active (less than the national average of 60%), one third of them being self-employed. About one third of the economically active population has no appropriate vocational training. The unemployment rate ranges from 9% to 21%, depending on the department.

The socioeconomic profile of the area is as follows:

Department	Population density	% of GDP	2003 Value added Millions of US\$	2003 Unemployment %	Departmental government's own revenue Millions of US\$
Río Negro	50,000 6 inhab./km <sup>2</sup>	1.26	184	6.6	5
Soriano	84,000 9 inhab./km <sup>2</sup>	1.89	230	17.6	7

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**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

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Paysandú	119,000 8.5 inhab./km <sup>2</sup>	2.83	321	18.5	8
Tacuarembó	88,000 5.7 inhab./km <sup>2</sup>	1.9	264	13.3	6.6

At present, the economies in the investment area are largely dependent on the performance of the agricultural sector. International competitiveness and export prices have improved as a result of internal cost adjustments and a reduced foreign competition. The area's economy is expected to grow at a faster rate than Uruguay's national economy, improving employment and departmental budgets.

The area's social and economic conditions are presented in more detail in the Addendum.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### 4 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIOECONOMIC IMPACT ASSESSMENT

#### 4.1 CMB Environmental Impact Assessment

For the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), a method consisting of the following steps was applied:

1. Project analysis
2. Identification of the applicable legal framework
3. Study of the environment in which the Project is to be located, that is, its flora and fauna, water resources, geology, soils, meteorology, possible presence of archaeologically valuable objects, social and economic environment.
4. Identification of the impacts that the activity / the Project will cause.
5. Assessment of the environmental impacts previously identified.

The environmental impacts are identified through an analysis of the project activities and their interaction with the receiving environment. These impacts are then examined and assessed. The description and evaluation of each of the impacts identified are included in the EIA document. The Addendum presents an update.

The main impacts are briefly mentioned below:

In the construction phase, the most important impact is the effect on the soil and the vegetation covering the area where the plant will be built. This impact has been assessed as negative and of low significance.

During the operation of the plant, the environmental impacts expected are:

- air quality due to atmospheric emissions
- quality of the Uruguay River's water
- clean electric power generation

In order to analyze the impact of the emissions discharged into the atmosphere and the generation of odors, as well as the impact of the liquid effluents on water quality and Uruguay River water flow, models that simulate the emissions to be generated were run.

The application of such models leads to conclude that the emissions released into the atmosphere and the discharge of effluents resulting from the pulp mill operation would not have significant adverse effects on the air quality or the river's water, respectively.

#### 4.2 CMB's socioeconomic impact

The socioeconomic study, performed by Tea, Deloitte & Touche, is described in more detail in the Addendum.

The temporary effects of the construction stage are distinguished from the permanent effects resulting from the plant's full operation.

A social impact study will be carried out during the construction stage.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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The project will temporarily generate US\$ 79 million in domestic added value and create 4,700 one-year jobs. Goods and services worth US\$ 400 million will be imported.

The plant's gross production value would amount to US\$ 240 million per year, and it would generate US\$ 179 million in added value.

The operation of the plant would directly generate some 300 jobs (in Uruguay, cattle raising employs approximately the equivalent of 3 men per 1,000 hectares and historically generates an income per hectare of approximately US\$ 15 per year), with an effect of approximately US\$ 2.8 million on the aggregate net salary. As this industry is extremely capital intensive, the share of labor compensation in the total added value is low.

The project exports will amount to US\$ 240 million (the total production), for which the company will spend US\$ 45 million in imports.

Indirectly, there would be an impact on the value of forest resources, harvesting activities, transportation, logistics and wood chipping, as well as on suppliers, electric power generation and employment. These would in turn impact the gross added value of the plant's normal operation, bringing it up to approximately US\$ 58 million a year. Imports will increase by US\$ 7.2 million due to the pulp mill purchase of inputs by the national suppliers, while exports will decrease by US\$ 43 million due to the reduction in the volume of wood to be exported as logs.

Based on projections, it is estimated that US\$ 4.1 million in added value will be generated, with US\$ 1.2 million in aggregate salaries and the creation of 112 jobs.

### 4.3 Environmental and social impacts of forestry activity.

Forestry activity includes a group of activities such as:

- growth of nursery stock
- land ploughing
- plantation and maintenance
- harvesting
- wood transportation

At the plantation stage, the following environmental impacts, moderately significant, were identified:

- Increased erosion risk
- Grassland ecosystem modification

It should also be mentioned that forests have a significantly positive effect due to their absorption of carbon dioxide.

At the harvesting stage, the following moderately significant impacts were identified:

- Soil compaction due to heavy machinery and trucks
- Modification of the forest ecosystem

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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- Carbon release
- Deterioration of roads
- Modification of the landscape
- Inconveniences resulting from the increase in traffic

The positive impact is the addition of nutrients to the soil.

From a socioeconomic point of view, the impacts identified are positive and moderately significant:

- Better employment and salary rates
- Prospect of socioeconomic improvements
- Better education and training
- Improvement in the forestry sector

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### 5 ANALYSIS OF ALTERNATIVES

#### 5.1 Choice of the Site

Logistic, environmental and human resources issues, as well as those connected to raw materials were considered for choosing the plant site, namely:

- Great availability of *Eucalyptus* timber in the area
- Existence of a modern 32 feet deep logistic terminal (TLM).
- Sufficient availability of human resources in nearby towns (Fray Bentos, Mercedes).
- Location at close distance to townships which favors the plant personnel's transportation avoiding impacts due to noise, smells and traffic in such townships.
- Availability of a water course with enough water flow to minimize the effects of the use of water and dumping of waste.
- Availability of electric power distribution networks with enough power and possibilities for the plant's surplus production being accepted.
- Adequate highway and railway logistics which will enable raw material to be supplied at competitive prices from far away.
- Political interest in the development of a national added value to forest production.
- Acceptance of the proposed industrial concern by most of the area's inhabitants.

#### 5.2 Design, Technological and Operation Principles

The "Celulosas de M'Bopicuá" pulp mill has been designed as the top tier factories in its sector, from the technological and environmental points of view. Therefore, the application of clean technologies has been of the utmost importance throughout its design, reducing the use of end-of-pipe technologies.

In this way, the Celulosas de M'Bopicuá Plant will be able to comply with international guidelines, local laws and other administrative requirements, and will have the Best Available Technologies for this Sector and apply the Best Environmental Practices, which are included in the European Union 96/61 Guideline.

The best technologies for fluid waste which are to be installed in CMB, are the following:

- High effectiveness and closed circuit depuration of raw pulp.
- Extended Delignification of the pulp prior to its entry into Bleaching, by means of an Oxygen stage.
- ECF Bleaching (Elemental Chlorine Free). ECF or "elemental chlorine free" technology will be used for bleaching the pulp, which produces much lower levels of organochlorine products than other older bleaching methods which used elemental chlorine. This produces waste with very low toxicity levels. ECF bleaching as well as the TCF for the kraft pulp are considered "Accepted Modern Technologies" by the European Union and

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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the United States. TCF uses ozone for bleaching being a more expensive procedure, producing lower quality pulp, having a limited market .

- High percent of water recirculation in the Bleaching process.
- Use of the clean condensate from the evaporators.
- Spill collection system (in all the plants) for treatment and reuse thereof.
- Cleaning of the polluted condensate and decrease in the COD to the waste treatment plant.
- Enough capacity in the tanks for absorbing process fluctuations, plant stoppages, etc. without any spills occurring outside the factory or alterations in the waste treatment plants.
- Waste water treatment plant with primary and biological treatments.

For emissions to the atmosphere, the best technologies to be installed in CMB are the following:

- Collection and burning of concentrated and diluted gases.
- Collection and burning of diluted gases.
- Combustion control to favor the effective burning of products and decreasing smelly emissions.
- Depuration of combustion gases by particle sequestration.
- Laundering and absorption of polluted gases.

### 5.3 Alternatives for the Forestry Sector

The following conclusions regarding the project's effect in the forestry sector (as compared to the situation without the project being carried out) can be achieved from the study carried out by Economist González Posse, which is described in detail in the Addendum:

- The project causes a favorable impact on the pulp planters' profits, thus improving the possibilities of consolidating forestry for such end, particularly in the area of influence
- The project would allow an income increase to the forestry companies specialized in pulp fiber production located in the Coastal and Central areas, as compared to the situation without the project.
- The project allows for a better use of the complex's waste and by-products, particularly those connected with production of wood for saw mills (specifically the outcome of pruning and thinning) thus improving the range economies existing so far, and consolidating the complex as a whole.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### 6 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ACTION PLAN (ESAP)

The aim of Celulosas de M'Bobicua Environmental and Social Action Plan (ESAP) and its forestry sector, is to establish, implement and verify the compliance with preventive, mitigation and monitoring measures throughout the project's stages, in order to avoid negative environmental and social impacts or reduce them to acceptable levels. An ESAP implementation program has been scheduled.

#### 6.1 Quality, Environmental, Safety and Occupational Health Management

So as to ensure compliance with the ESAP, CMB will establish, document, implement and maintain an Integrated Management System of Quality, Environmental, Occupational Health and Safety Management and compliance with the FSC Chain of Custody, as well as continuously improving its efficiency according to the requirements of ISO 14001, OHSAS 18001 international standards and FSC Principles and Criteria.

The CMB forestry sector has already been certified regarding compliance with the requirements of the mentioned standards in Nursery, Research and Development, Harvesting Use, and Forestry Exports, Offices and Inventory activities.

##### 6.1.1 Integrated Management System

The Board of Directors is the main responsible for the Management System, which is in charge of:

- Disclosing the company's Policies, and raising people's awareness of its importance
- Providing the necessary resources for an efficient management
- Reviewing the Management System's performance every year

As in the company's forestry sector, CMB will be creating a "Management System coordinating unit", with human resources fully assigned, with the authority and responsibility to:

- Ensure the requirements of the integrated system are established, implemented and maintained pursuant to the mentioned standards
- Inform the Board of Directors on regarding System's performance for revision and as a basis for ongoing improvement

A document system will be established and kept up to date, in order to:

- Describe the Management System's basic features and their interrelation
- Ensure the efficiency of the planning, operation and control of the processes connected to significant environmental and social aspects

The activities of the Integrated Management System include the following:

- Identifying and keeping up to date the environmental aspects of its activities and products in order to determine those which cause or might cause significant

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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environmental impacts. (The forestry sector uses as reference the environmental impacts identified during the Environmental Impact Assessment -EIA).

- Identifying labor risks and keeping them up to date.
- Identifying and updating the applicable legal requirements.
- Setting objectives aiming at improving management performance.
- Training staff and raising their awareness and improving their competence.
- Establishing appropriate communication processes among the company's different levels and functions.
- Establishing efficient rules for communicating with stakeholders.
- Carrying out operative control of processes and activities connected with:
  - Labor risks and environmental issues which are considered significant
  - CMB's Policy
  - Objectives
- Preparation for and response to emergency situations
- Carrying out the follow up and measuring the performance of CMB's management
- Recording and investigating accidents and incidents
- Controlling non compliances and taking corrective and preventive measures
- Controlling the evidence-providing records by checking their compliance with the Management System's requirements and efficient operation
- Carrying out internal audits
- Management reviews

### 6.1.2 Plan of Impact Prevention Measures

In addition to the mitigation measures taken for identified impacts, other measures are considered within the Integrated Management System to avoid potential impacts.

### 6.1.3 Plan of Mitigation Measures

From its beginning the CMB Project has been aimed at Sustainable Development, following the principle of *minimum environmental consequences*. Therefore, ever since the Project design stage and during the activities carried out during the Construction and Operation stages, environmentally acceptable procedures and technologies have been used, in order to minimize the Project's negative environmental and social impacts.

### 6.1.4 Monitoring Plan

The monitoring activities described in the plan include, among others, the follow up of the variables regarding the quality of water resources, air quality, noise, effects on wildlife, solid waste produced, as well as the monitoring of social and economic variables.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### 6.2 Social Action

#### 6.2.1 Strategic Human Resources Plan

Within the framework of the ENCE Group's policies, CMB will apply a **Strategic Human Resources Plan**, which provides policies which develop specific action plans:

- *Policies of Incorporation to the company*, aimed at attracting the best professionals,
- *Development Policies, designed to motivate*, maintain and promote personnel skills.
- *Labor Policies, established in order to manage our relationship with the labor force and social partners, and create standards and procedures therefor.*

#### 6.2.2 Corporate Social Responsibility

ENCE carries out a Corporate Social Responsibility policy (CSR) whose beginning coincides with the beginning of Eufores' activities in the year 1990, and which has become part of Uruguayan society throughout the country.

The company's commitment to local communities' is one of ENCE's typical values in line with its strategy of sustainable development. This commitment is visible in social, economic and cultural sponsorship actions aimed at stakeholders.

The Sociology Department of the Social Science Dept. of the University of the Republic has carried out a social evaluation of the Corporate Social Responsibility actions developed by the company in CMB's area of influence (to this date Ence has already invested about US\$ 100,000 in CSR actions having a budget heading of US\$ 70,000 for the year 2005). We are currently working on the project "Sociologic Follow Up Profile of Social Growth and Development in the Area of Fray Bentos, Department of Río Negro, Uruguay". This project intends to favor the social players' and the company's cognitive capacity regarding daily aspects of the local and regional scenarios in order to make a more efficient contribution to the development policies and therefore achieve a better relationship among all the parties.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### 7 PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE PLAN

Completing the social action plan, CMB has developed a Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan to ensure adequate and timely information is provided to project affected people and other stakeholders, and that these groups are given sufficient opportunity to voice their opinions and concerns.

One of the steps in the set off of this Plan has been the identification on CMB's part of the interested parties in its different stages of implementation (disclosure, building and operation).

The Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan aims at, in brief:

- Informing on the CMB's project development
- Awareness of local community's sensitive issues and interests
- Establishing links with the NGOs, contacting representatives, taking part in their activities
- Disclosing information regarding CMB among its personnel and training the company's staff
- Disclosing CMB's sustainability commitment to its suppliers and receiving their queries
- Identifying communication problems
- Monitoring the media's information needs and demands to meet them
- Identifying specialized institutions

CMB has defined the following communication tools: Open Houses, Meetings, Forums, Written material (brochures, flyers, books), Sustainability Reports, Audiovisual material (VHS, DVD), Presence in the media, Dossiers, Visits, Web Page, Sponsorships, Participation in fairs and exhibitions.

The following public consultation items are added to the above list: Public Opinion Surveys, Interviews, Participation in Commissions.

CMB has defined the necessary resources and responsibilities for implementing this Plan, creating, for example, a *Communications Office* located at the CMB plant in M' Bopicuá and another one in Montevideo.

The best frequency and channel have been scheduled depending on the target audience for CMB's communication/ consultation and the different project stages.

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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### 8 CONCLUSIONS

ENCE has prepared this project to install a pulp mill by choosing an optimal site for it, not only due to its economic feasibility, but for the benefits it will create for the area, and complying with the use of clean practices and technologies which are acknowledged by the European Union as the best available technologies.

Being aware that such a large project will produce major effects on its area of influence, environmental and social-economic impact studies have been carried out in order to assess such effects and take preventive measures to diminish potentially negative impacts. We have also identified and analyzed legal and other kind of requirements applicable to this project, including Uruguayan laws, the bi-national provisions regarding discharge of industrial waste into the Uruguay River, European laws, since this is a project to be carried out by a Spanish company, and the IFC's requirements as well.

The environmental impact assessment concluded that the presence of the CMB plant, due to its location and the features of the technologies it will employ, will not cause any negative effects on the quality of the waters or the atmosphere, and therefore, no direct negative impacts on tourism, fishing or honey production are expected, being a source of clean energy as well.

On the other hand, the creation of an economic activity will in itself imply a direct positive impact (by activating local industrial production, increasing exports, increasing the product's added value), as well as indirect impact and induced impact among other players such as local businessmen, among which is the tourist industry.

From the analysis of the mentioned legal requirements and other types of requirements applicable to the project we concluded that the activities, not only in the building stage but in the plant operation stage as well, comply with the applicable requirements.

As a general conclusion we may state that the setting up of the CMB plant is highly positive from a social and economic point of view. The project will produce negative environmental impacts, and the necessary measures to prevent or mitigate them will be taken. Making a general balance and taking into account that the negative impacts are not significant, the company has decided to continue with the project, making every effort to diminish negative impacts and foster positive impacts, and being ready to deal with any emergency situation which may occur. Such measures were established in independent documents, the Environmental and Social Action Plan, and the Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP). The implementation of a Management System pursuant to Environmental Management and Safety and Occupational Health Standards, will ensure compliance with such plans and foster ongoing improvement in the company's management.