

**Controlled Wood Risk Assessment: plantations in Chile
FSC-CWRA-002-CHI**

| BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE DOCUMENT | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| TITLE | Controlled Word Risk Assessment: plantations in Chile |
| SCOPE | The 5 categories of controlled wood (FSC-STD-40-005; V2-1) assessed in plantations of exotic species in Chile, specifically between the IV and XI Regions, including <i>the Los Ríos</i> Region, of the country. |
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BACKGROUND INFORMATION

In order for forest certification under FSC Standards to achieve its goal of promoting responsible management of forests and forest plantations, and in view of the fact that it is permitted to include a certain percentage of non-certified wood in the manufacture of certified products, the FSC has proposed standards and procedures aimed at ensuring that the non-certified wood that is used in products bearing this seal is obtained by means of environmentally and socially responsible practices. Thus, FSC has defined standards for controlling non-certified wood, which are a means for showing buyers that the wood or wood-fiber does not originate from the following categories:

- 1) Illegal wood harvests.
- 2) Areas where traditional and civil rights are being violated.
- 3) Forestry practices that degrade high conservation value forest.
- 4) Processes that substitute or convert native forests to other land uses.
- 5) Genetically modified forests (and/or plantations) (GMO).

Companies that manufacture and market wood products, and wish to verify that their wood or wood-fiber supplies are FSC-controlled in accordance with the FSC-STD-40-005 V 2-1 Standard, first need to identify the various areas or districts of provenance of the non-certified wood and classify them either as Unspecified risk or Low risk, according to the categories of controlled wood that have already been listed and the criteria specified in Annex 2 of the Standard document.

The FSC, through its FSC-STD-40-005 V 2-1 Standard, has urged the Accredited National Initiatives to develop risk assessments of controlled wood and/or to prepare guidelines to help companies identify trustworthy sources of information and evaluate the risk in an informed manner. Specifically, the FSC has approved the procedure “FSC-PRO-60-002 V2-0 Controlled Wood Risk Assessments by FSC Accredited National Initiatives, National and Regional Offices” so that the National Initiatives might develop their risk assessments, and has further stated that, in the event that these risk assessments are developed and then approved by FSC International, said risk assessments would be considered as conclusive, and should be used by companies that buy uncertified wood or wood-fiber for mixing with FSC-certified products.

In the case of Chile, the National Initiative accredited by FSC International is FSC-Chile. Therefore, FSC-Chile is the entity responsible for determining the level of risk in Chile’s districts or areas. This assessment, which is carried out in accordance with the FSC-PRO-60-002 V2-0 procedure, includes among other elements, a broad public consultation process involving key stakeholders (for example, environmental and social NGO’s, forestry workers, businesses, native people’s communities, government authorities, governmental forestry services, and other acknowledged representatives of these stakeholders in the geographical area corresponding to the assessment), on the subject of forest management and FSC certification.



SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE ASSESSMENT

The present risk assessment has been prepared in order to be applied in Chile by any company intending to mix FSC-certified wood with non-certified wood. The assessment covers the five categories of FSC controlled wood (FSC-STD 40-005; V2-1) in exotic species plantations from the IV Region to the XI Region in Chile, including *de Los Ríos* Region (XIV Region).

Although the original proposal submitted to FSC intended to assess wood from the V to the X Regions of Chile, including *de Los Ríos* Region, the study has in fact covered a greater area, including the Coquimbo Region (Region IV) and the Aysen Region (XI Region).

The present assessment has also revised the geographical scope of the concept of District of Origin of trees harvested in Chile.

Sources of Information

As stated in Annex 2 of the FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1 Standard, the assessment of controlled wood in Chile included an exhaustive review of each of the “examples of sources of information”^{**} suggested for this assessment in said Standard.

Also, the assessment of controlled wood in Chile has been supplemented with official Chilean sources of information, linked to the specific requirements of the criteria for each of the categories of controlled wood to be assessed.

**** NOTE:** The information sources shown in the FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1 Standard are examples only. The content of these sources has not been assessed by FSC, and companies may use other information sources.



DEFINICION OF DISTRICT

The FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1 Standard states that risk assessments should be carried out in the largest geographical area that is viable, and should then continue on at progressively smaller scales until conditions are sufficiently homogeneous. In more heterogeneous conditions, the definition of risk will only be possible at the level of district or locality, or at the level of sub-groups of ecoregions.

FSC Chile's Board meeting of 9 October 2007 decided, on the basis of available information, that the "COMUNA" or "COUNTY", (the smallest official administrative area in Chile) meets the requirements for "DISTRICT" as set out in the Standard for the purpose of defining risk areas for the origin of wood.

Notwithstanding the above, FSC Chile, by means of this study, is reviewing the matter and carrying out consultation of members and stakeholders on the definition of the concept of District in Chile, as well as its geographical extent.

FSC Chile concluded that, from the operational point of view for carrying out risk assessment, it is advantageous to consider the "COMUNA" or COUNTY as the District of Origin, in view of the following:

1. "Comunas" or Counties are identifiable geographical units, each having their own public and social institutions recognized by inhabitants, which keep records of social, environmental, and economic information that is useful for effecting the risk assessment;
2. From the operational perspective, they are easy to identify, evaluate, and monitor;
3. The use of these units will confer uniformity to the risk assessments, carried out by different timber companies.

Moreover, FSC Chile thinks that conditions at the national or regional scale are not sufficiently homogeneous, considering the requirements associated with each category of FSC Controlled Wood.

Accordingly, on the basis of the analysis carried out, and also considering the available information sources in Chile, it would not be appropriate to effect risk analysis at the national or regional scale. In accordance with these considerations – even though some parties opined that risk analysis *should* be at the national scale – it was resolved to maintain the decision taken by the Board, i.e. to define the "Comuna" or County as the working unit or District of Origin for the risk assessment of controlled wood. Nevertheless, in the future it might be feasible to use the national scale as the reference unit for some categories of wood.

FSC Chile proposes and affirms that, from the operational point of view, the "COMUNA" or COUNTY be considered the District of Origin.



DEFINITION OF RISK FOR EACH CATEGORY OF CONTROLLED WOOD, ACCORDING TO THE TERMS OF ANNEX 2B OF THE FSC-STD-40-005 STANDARD.

CATEGORY 1. ILLEGALLY HARVESTED WOOD

The District of Origin may be considered “Low Risk” in relation to illegal extraction, when all the following indicators related to forest governance are present:

INDICATOR 1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging-related laws in the district.

There are approximately 2.1 million Ha of forest plantations of exotic species in Chile, a large proportion of which are managed through Management Plans or Regulations (PM or NM), while the rest of these plantations are not covered by forestry-related legislation, by reason of being located in land designated as agricultural use.

The entity responsible for enforcing forestry-related legislation is the National Forestry Corporation, CONAF, a public institution under private law with 40 provincial offices located in all of Chile’s Regions. However, in spite of the enormous efforts expended by this institution, it simply does not have the necessary financial or human resources for proper coverage or enforcement.

In this sense, the study analyzes areas managed under Management Plans issued by CONAF, as evidence of logging-related laws.

The analysis of information sources, as suggested by Annex 2 of the FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1 Standard, showed that this information was not sufficient for determining the risk level for the country as a whole, nor for determining risk levels in each District - hereafter “County” - and that, in consequence, it was indispensable to rely on information from CONAF’s headquarters, and this was then used as the official information.

The text of the laws governing logging of exotic species in Chile can be downloaded from: <http://www.conaf.cl>

For information on the distribution of forest plantations per district: <http://www.infor.cl>

Risk Thresholds

Considering as criterion the number of illegally harvested hectares as a percentage (%) of the total number of hectares of forest plantations in the District, then:

LOW RISK corresponds to counties in which:

- The area covered by forest plantations is less than 5% of the county's total area.
- The area covered by forest plantation is 5 % or more, and no more than 5% of the forested area corresponds to illegally harvested hectares.
- No information is available.



UNSPECIFIED RISK corresponds to counties in which:

- The area covered by forest plantations is 5 % or more of the County's total area, AND, out of the forested area, 5% or more corresponds to illegally harvested hectares.

Risk Level

The analysis of available information showed that 6 counties in Chile can be qualified as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, while the rest of the counties can be qualified as **LOW RISK**.

INDICATOR 1.2 There is evidence in the district demonstrating the legality of harvests and wood purchases that includes robust and effective systems for granting licenses and harvest permits.

In view of the fact that Chile has enacted forestry-related legislation that includes instruments of a normative, regulatory, and promotional nature, including obligatory Management Plans and Regulations on Accession, it is considered that all of Chile's counties are **LOW RISK** in terms of Indicator 1.2.

INDICATOR 1.3 There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.

In the case of Indicator 3, the sources suggested by Annex 2 of the FSC-STD-40-005 Standard did not provide any information applicable to Chile. Consequently, information supplied by CONAF headquarters was used.

CONAF, through its supervisory mechanisms, has found evidence of illegal logging in a certain percentage of Chile's districts. These illegal activities detected by CONAF concern illegal harvesting of wood from forest plantations of exotic species.

Risk Thresholds

Considering as criterion the number of illegally harvested hectares compared to the area where logging activities were authorized by CONAF, then:

LOW RISK corresponds to counties in which:

- The area covered by forest plantations is less than 5% of the County's total area.
- The illegally harvested hectares are less than 5% of the hectares in which logging was authorized.
- No information is available.

UNSPECIFIED RISK corresponds to counties in which:

- Forested areas are 5% or more of the county's total area, AND unauthorized logging represents 5% or more of the area for which logging was authorized.



Risk Level

The assessment for this Indicator shows that 7 counties in Chile can be qualified as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, while the rest of the counties can be qualified as **LOW RISK**.

INDICATOR 1.4 There is a low perception of corruption related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other areas of law enforcement related to harvesting and marketing of wood.

According to the Corruption Perception Index, Chile ranks 23, with a rating of 6.9 (1), while the Worldwide Governance Indicators suggest that Chile possesses a high degree of governability, with a score of 77 (2).

(1) <http://www.transparency.org>

(2) <http://web.worldbank.org>

Risk Level

In light of the available information, Chile's counties can be rated as **LOW RISK** in terms of this indicator.

SUMMARY OF CATEGORY 1

The risk assessment for Chile shows that, for Category 1 relating to Illegally Harvested Wood, 12 of Chile's counties can be rated as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, while the rest of the counties can be qualified as **LOW RISK**.

For the counties rated as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, refer to:

- **Annex 1:** Counties with Unspecified Risk (RNE) for each category.
- **Annex 2:** Maps of Geographical Location of Districts rated as Unspecified Risk.



CATEGORY 2. WOOD HARVESTED IN VIOLATION OF TRADITIONAL OR CIVIL RIGHTS

The District of Origin may be considered “Low Risk” in relation to the violation of traditional or civil rights when all the following indicators related to forest governance are present:

INDICATOR 2.1 International Embargos

In relation to the sources of information suggested by Annex 2 B to the FSC-STD-40-005 Standard, it may be pointed out that in the international sphere, the United Nations Security Council (<http://unfccc.int/2860.php>), in its capacity as the normative instance for international security, has not established any embargoes on wood from forest plantations of exotic species in Chile, due to lack of evidence.

Risk Level

In light of the available information, Chile’s counties can be rated as **LOW RISK** in terms of this indicator.

INDICATOR 2.2 The country or district is not designated as a source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber).

In relation to forest plantations of exotic species, there is no conflict timber in Chile, according to USAID.
(http://www.usaid.gov/ourwork/environment/forestry/forest_pubs.html#USAID)

Risk Level

In light of the information obtained, Chile’s counties can be rated as **LOW RISK** in terms of indicator 2.2.

INDICATOR 2.3 There is no evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned.

In relation to the sources of information suggested by Annex 2 B to the FSC-STD-40-005 Standard, we can say concerning indicator 2.3, that Chile is committed to the gradual eradication of child labor, especially of the so-called worst forms of child labor. This commitment is evidenced by Chile’s being a signatory to several international treaties on the matter, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ratification of ILO Conventions 138 and 182, concerning minimum working age, and the worst forms of child labor, respectively.



Information about Child Labor in Chile: <http://www.trabajoinfantil.cl>,
<http://white.oit.org.pe/ipec/documentos/chile.pdf>, <http://www.unicef.cl>, <http://www.sename.cl>

Moreover, on the subject of labor rights, there is the Dirección del Trabajo (Labor Directorate), which is an agency of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, which oversees compliance with labor and social security regulations, as well as health and safety matters at work. This government agency has applied several penalties to the forestry sector for violations of labor rights in various districts in Chile. The information used for determining the levels of risk has been supplied by the Ministry of Labor through the Labor Directorate (penalties applied in 2008 by the Labor Directorate).

For information on Chilean labor legislation, see: <http://www.dt.gob.cl>.

Risk Thresholds

In relation to the ILO's fundamental principles and labor rights, we have used the following threshold: more than / less than half of the national average of complaints leading to penalties by the Labor Directorate. The average is the total number of penalties divided by the total number of companies overseen.

LOW RISK:

- Counties having a number of penalties lower than half the national average.
- Counties without penalties and without evidence of labor-law non-compliances.

UNSPECIFIED RISK:

- Counties having a number of penalties equal to or higher than half the national average.

Risk Level

Information obtained from the Labor Directorate shows that 12 counties in Chile exceed the threshold defined for criterion 2.3; these counties are considered as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**. The rest of the country's counties are qualified as **LOW RISK** in terms of this indicator.

INDICATOR 2.4 There are recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of substantial magnitude pertaining to traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the district concerned.

In relation to the sources of information suggested by Annex 2 B to the FSC-STD-40-005 Standard for determining the risk level of indicator 2.4, we can say that Chile has adopted legislation – the criminal code; and Indigenous Peoples Law N. 19,253 – which provide alternative means for conflict resolution. The National Corporation for the Development of Indigenous Peoples, CONADI, which is a State agency, has established a legal defense program, a Conciliation office, and a program for the promotion of native peoples' rights, which provides counsel to native peoples in various counties.



Moreover, on 15 September 2008, ILO Convention 169 on the rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples was ratified by Chile (The decree enacting the ratification of ILO Convention 169 was published in the Official Gazette on 14 October 2008).

For information on conflict resolution mechanisms, and on legislation related to native peoples, see: <http://www.conadi.cl>

Risk Level

The information obtained shows that Chile has mechanisms and processes to resolve conflicts related to traditional rights, as well as a public institution created with the purpose of assuring compliance with current legislation on the matter. Based on this information, Chile's counties can be considered as **LOW RISK** in terms of this indicator.

INDICATOR 2.5 There is no evidence of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.

The FSC-STD-40-005 Standard suggests, as examples of ways to assess this indicator, that ILO National Initiatives and Country Offices be consulted. Therefore, FSC Chile consulted with the National Corporation for the Development of Native Peoples (CONADI).

CONADI was created in order to promote, coordinate, and execute actions on the part of the Chilean State aimed at the integral development of indigenous persons and communities, especially in the economic, social, and cultural dimensions, and to promote their participation in mainstream society, by means of inter-sector coordination, the financing of investment initiatives, and the provision of services to users. In the framework of its functions, it has infrastructure and procedures for processing complaints and examining actions that infringe or violate the rights of native peoples. In spite of this institutionality, there exists evidence of conflicts between forestry companies and indigenous communities in areas having forest plantations.

CONADI maintains, and makes available, an up-to-date registry of all cases of conflict between indigenous communities and private parties, including forestry companies. This record shows that in zones having a high percentage of indigenous population, there are a number of districts in which such conflicts take place.

More information on this matter is available at <http://www.conadi.cl>.

For information on ILO Convention 169, see <http://www.oitchile.cl>

Risk Thresholds

On the basis of the information obtained concerning the criterion "Existence of current conflicts over occupancy of land, as registered by CONADI",

LOW RISK corresponds to counties in which:

- There are no current occupancy conflicts or other conflicts which contravene ILO Convention 169.



- No information is available.

UNSPECIFIED RISK corresponds to counties in which:

- CONADI records show that there is at least one conflict between forestry companies and indigenous communities over land occupancy or other conflicts which involve violations of ILO Convention 169.

Risk Levels

According to information supplied by sectorial organizations, there are in Chile 9 counties with **UNSPECIFIED RISK** in terms of indicator 2.5. The rest of the counties in Chile which have been assessed can be rated as districts having **LOW RISK** in terms of this indicator.

SUMMARY OF CATEGORY 2

The assessment has determined that there are 21 counties in Chile with **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, while the rest of the counties assessed are considered to be **LOW RISK** in terms of this category.

For the counties rated as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, refer to:

- **Annex 1:** Counties with Unspecified Risk (RNE) for each category.
- **Annex 2:** Maps of Geographical Location of Districts rated as Unspecified Risk.



CATEGORY 3. WOOD HARVESTED FROM FOREST IN WHICH HIGH CONSERVATION VALUES ARE THREATENED BY MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

The district of origin may be considered LOW RISK in terms of threatened high conservation value, if:

a) Indicator 3.1 is met, or b) indicator 3.2 eliminates (or substantially mitigates) the threat to the district of origin represented by the failure to meet indicator 3.1

INDICATOR 3.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values.

There are temperate regions in Chile which are internationally acknowledged to harbour high biodiversity and to be fragile in terms of impact and disturbances due to human activity, leading to alarm and concern about the preservation of the existing ecosystems in these geographical areas (http://www.wwf.cl/areas_prioritarias.htm)

Chile's National System of Protected Wilderness Areas (SNAPSE) comprises 14.3 million ha, which corresponds to 19% of Chile's total surface area. Many land parcels included in the SNAPSE are too small and too isolated to have conservation values, and, in particular, the system is not sufficiently representative of the diversity of Chilean ecosystems. Moreover, almost a quarter of SNAPSE's protected area is under permanent snow or ice cover, while 57% consists of marsh and perennial forest ecosystems (accounting for 18% of Chile's total area). In short, for four of the eight existing types of land cover (desert, scrubland, deciduous forest, and Patagonian steppes) the portion that is protected is less than 5%. At smaller scales the situation is similar: in 13 of the 21 sub-regions the percentage of protection is also less than 5%. At a smaller scale still, 17 of the 85 types of plant communities are not included in the SNAPSE (see below: "OECD/ECLAC Environmental Performance Reviews: Chile 2005)

For information on areas having High Conservation Values (HCV) in Chile, visit:

http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org/xp/hotspots/chilean_forests/Pages/default.aspx,

http://www.conaf.cl/?page=home/contents&seccion_id=a24af9497dbd68f27b3416cbe85a4b1a&unidad=0&, <http://www.conama.cl>

Concerning the above, FSC-Chile has assessed the risks to HCVs in relation to forest plantation management activities, taking into account the following:

- Chile's temperate areas are internationally recognized as having high biodiversity and endemism, along with high risk derived from human activities;
- Chile has an important network of Protected Areas (ASP) providing a certain degree of protection at the national level, but the diversity of Chilean ecosystems is not represented;
- Although there are no official records of the impact associated to the management of forest plantations in protected areas and/or in the vicinity of areas having cultural/social values, it is widely acknowledged that such impact exists in terms of scenery, forest fires, biodiversity, and social/cultural aspects.



Risk Thresholds

The threshold will be: the presence of areas having HCV in the county. These include areas in the SNASPE, CONAMA priority conservation sites, RAMSAR sites, WWF sites having high priority level.

LOW RISK corresponds to counties in which:

- There are no areas with HCVs.
- There are HCVs; and the Forest Management Units (UMF) are more than 5 km distant from the boundary of the area having the HCV, provided that there is no evidence of damage inflicted on the HCV by management activities.

UNSPECIFIED RISK corresponds to counties in which:

- There are areas with HCVs, and the UMF are adjacent or less than 5 km distant from the boundary of the area having the HCV, or there exists evidence of damage inflicted by management activities.

Risk Level:

On the basis of the available information, 44 counties in Chile are classed as **UNSPECIFIED RISK** in terms of category 3.1, while the rest of the counties assessed are **LOW RISK** in terms of this indicator.

INDICATOR 3.2 A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion.

Concerning the sources of information, which ideally should provide grounds for concluding that progress has been made towards a solid protection system that would guarantee the survival of the HCVs in the ecoregion, it is unfortunate to report that this is not the case. The Environmental Performance Review carried out by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) identifies and draws attention to some weaknesses which, if resolved, would permit the existence of a solid system for the protection of areas having HCVs. Some of these weaknesses are:

- Lack of a specific law on nature conservancy; while the institutional and forest management structures concede only secondary importance to conservation goals;
- In spite of the advances achieved during the assessed period, funds for the protection of nature and biological diversity, and for enforcing regulations, are clearly insufficient;
- There continues to be insufficient knowledge about species in Chile, their conservation status, and how the ecosystems work.
- In spite of the high degree of general protection, many ecosystems and significant habitats are under-represented in the SNASPE;
- Management of protected areas suffers from meager financing and investment;
- The absence of an effective system of land use planning, with the exception of mechanisms for sectorial planning, makes habitats located outside the protected areas extremely vulnerable to destruction;
- Native forests outside of protected areas continue to be exposed to fires caused by man and to illegal logging of valuable species.



Consequently, the risk levels will be those that apply to indicator 3.1.

SUMMARY FOR CATEGORY 3

Risk assessment for category 3 shows that 44 counties are classified as **UNSPECIFIED RISK** in terms of this category, while the rest of Chile's counties are **LOW RISK**.

For the counties rated as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, refer to:

- **Annex 1:** Counties with Unspecified Risk (RNE) for each category.
- **Annex 2:** Maps of Geographical Location of Districts rated as Unspecified Risk.



CATEGORY 4. Wood harvested from areas being converted from forests and other wooded ecosystems to plantations or non-forest uses.

The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to conversion of forest to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator is present:

INDICATOR 4.1 There is no net loss AND no significant rate of loss (> 0.5% per year) of natural forests and other naturally wooded ecosystems such as savannahs taking place in the eco-region in question.

In accordance with the FSC-STD-40-005 V 2-1 Standard, this category does not apply to forest plantations.



CATEGORY 5. WOOD FROM FORESTS IN WHICH GENETICALLY MODIFIED TREES ARE PLANTED

The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when one of the following indicators is complied with:

a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district, or,

In Chile, the Agricultural and Livestock Service (SAG) is the institution responsible for protecting and improving the condition of forestry / agricultural / livestock productive resources, in their sanitary, environmental, genetic, and geographical dimensions, and raising the quality of food resources, in order to increase competitiveness, sustainability, and equity in the sector. Some of its objectives are:

- To protect and improve the phytosanitary and zoosanitary conditions of forestry / agricultural / livestock resources.
- To protect, conserve, and improve the conditions of renewable natural resources.
- To maintain or improve Access of Chilean forestry / agricultural / livestock products to international markets.
- To certify the phyto- and zoosanitary conditions, and the harmlessness and other attributes of plant and animal products, in order to meet the requirements of destination markets.
- To control and supervise compliance with the requirements of laws and regulations related to forestry / agricultural / livestock products, natural resources, and supplies used in agriculture.

According to information provided by SAG, there is no commerce in genetically-modified organisms (GMO) or products in Chile. For information on legislation related to GMOs, visit: <http://www.sag.cl>

Risk Levels

All of Chile's counties have been assessed as **LOW RISK** in terms of this indicator.

b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use or

The corresponding legislation has created well-defined and effective procedures applicable to the importing and commercial use of genetically-modified organisms. <http://www.sag.cl>

Risk Level

Chile's counties are considered to be **LOW RISK** in terms of this indicator.



c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned.

Current legislation does not prohibit their commercial use, but certain procedures must be followed, which are governed by Chilean legislation. The corresponding supervisory agency is SAG. Up to 2008, no requests had been received by SAG for the commercial use of GMOs in Chile. See <http://www.sag.cl>

Risk Levels

All of Chile's counties are considered to be **LOW RISK** in terms of this indicator.

SUMMARY OF CATEGORY 5

Risk assessment for category 5 indicated that all of Chile's counties are **LOW RISK**.

For the counties rated as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, refer to:

- **Annex 1:** Counties with Unspecified Risk (RNE) for each category.
- **Annex 2:** Maps of Geographical Location of Districts rated as Unspecified Risk.



ANNEX 1

COUNTIES WITH UNSPECIFIED RISK (RNE) FOR EACH CATEGORY.

CATEGORY 1

Indicator 1.1

| N. | County (Unspecified Risk) | Province | Region |
|----|---------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1 | Longaví | Linares | VII del Maule |
| 2 | Chiguayante | Concepción | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 3 | Purén | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 4 | Calbuco | LLanquihue | X de los Lagos |
| 5 | Ancud | Chiloé | X de los Lagos |
| 6 | Quemchi | Chiloé | X de los Lagos |

Indicator 1.2

There are no counties with Unspecified Risk for this indicator.

Indicator 1.3

| N. | County (Unspecified Risk) | Province | Region |
|----|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| 1 | San Antonio | San Antonio | V de Valparaíso |
| 2 | Sagrada Familia | Curicó | VII del Maule |
| 3 | El Carmen | Ñuble | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 4 | Chillán Viejo | Ñuble | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 5 | Alto Bio Bio | Bio-Bio | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 6 | Victoria | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 7 | Purén | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |

Indicator 1.4

There are no counties with Unspecified Risk.



CATEGORY 2

Indicator 2.1

There are no counties with Unspecified Risk for this indicator.

Indicator 2.2

There are no counties with Unspecified Risk for this indicator.

Indicator 2.3

| N° | County (Unspecified Risk) | Province | Region |
|----|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1 | San Antonio | San Antonio | V de Valparaíso |
| 2 | Pichilemu | Cardenal Caro | VI de O'Higgins |
| 3 | Empedrado | Talca | VII del Maule |
| 4 | San Rafael | Talca | VII del Maule |
| 5 | Coelemu | Ñuble | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 6 | Chillán | Ñuble | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 7 | Ranquíl | Ñuble | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 8 | Pinto | Ñuble | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 9 | Angol | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 10 | Gorbea | Cautín | IX de la Araucanía |
| 11 | Purranque | Osorno | X de los Lagos |
| 12 | Osorno | Osorno | X de los Lagos |

Indicator 2.4

There are no counties with Unspecified Risk for this indicator.

Indicator 2.5

| N° | County (Unspecified Risk) | Province | Region |
|----|---------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| 1 | Collipulli | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 2 | Lumaco | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 3 | Victoria | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 4 | Ercilla | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 5 | Carahue | Cautín | IX de la Araucanía |
| 6 | Loncoche | Cautín | IX de la Araucanía |
| 7 | Nueva Imperial | Cautín | IX de la Araucanía |
| 8 | Padre las Casas | Cautín | IX de la Araucanía |
| 9 | Curarrehue | Cautín | IX de la Araucanía |



CATEGORY 3

Indicator 3.1

| N° | County (Unspecified Risk) | Province | Region |
|----|---------------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 1 | Vichuquén | Curicó | VII del Maule |
| 2 | Molina | Curicó | VII del Maule |
| 3 | Constitución | Talca | VII del Maule |
| 4 | Empedrado | Talca | VII del Maule |
| 5 | San Clemente | Talca | VII del Maule |
| 6 | Chanco | Cauquenes | VII del Maule |
| 7 | Pelluhue | Cauquenes | VII del Maule |
| 8 | Cauquenes | Cauquenes | VII del Maule |
| 9 | Parral | Linares | VII del Maule |
| 10 | Cobquecura | Ñuble | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 11 | Coihueco | Ñuble | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 12 | Ninhue | Ñuble | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 13 | Coelemu | Ñuble | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 14 | Quillón | Ñuble | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 15 | Ranquil | Ñuble | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 16 | Tucapel | Bio-Bio | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 17 | Talcahuano | Bio-Bio | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 18 | Tomé | Bio-Bio | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 19 | Concepción | Bio-Bio | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 20 | Los Álamos | Arauco | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 21 | Cañete | Arauco | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 22 | Arauco | Arauco | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 23 | Curanilahue | Arauco | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 24 | Contulmo | Arauco | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 25 | Tirúa | Arauco | VIII del Bio-Bio |
| 26 | Angol | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 27 | Collipulli | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 28 | Purén | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 29 | Los Sauces | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 30 | Victoria | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 31 | Traiguén | Malleco | IX de la Araucanía |
| 32 | Temuco | Cautín | IX de la Araucanía |
| 33 | Carahue | Cautín | IX de la Araucanía |
| 34 | Toltén | Cautín | IX de la Araucanía |
| 35 | Pitrufquen | Cautín | IX de la Araucanía |
| 36 | Villarrica | Cautín | IX de la Araucanía |
| 37 | Gorbea | Cautín | IX de la Araucanía |
| 38 | La Unión | Ranco | XIV de los Ríos |
| 39 | Mariquina | Valdivia | XIV de los Ríos |
| 40 | Corral | Valdivia | XIV de los Ríos |
| 41 | Valdivia | Valdivia | XIV de los Ríos |
| 42 | Máfil | Valdivia | XIV de los Ríos |
| 43 | San Juan de la Costa | Osorno | X de los Lagos |
| 44 | Río Negro | Osorno | X de los Lagos |



Indicator 3.2

There are no counties with Unspecified Risk for this indicator.

CATEGORY 4

In accordance with the FSC-STD-40-005 V 2-1 Standard, this category does not apply to forest plantations.

CATEGORY 5

Indicator 5.a

There are no counties with Unspecified Risk for this indicator.

Indicator 5.b

There are no counties with Unspecified Risk for this indicator.

Indicator 5.c

There are no counties with Unspecified Risk for this indicator.



ANNEX 2

MAPS OF GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION OF DISTRICTS RATED AS UNSPECIFIED RISK