



**CONTROLLED WOOD RISK ASSESSMENT: NATURAL FOREST IN CHILE**  
**FSC-CWRA-004-CHI**

<b>BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE DOCUMENT</b>	
<b>TITLE</b>	Controlled Wood Risk Assessment: natural forest in Chile
<b>SCOPE</b>	The 5 categories of controlled wood (FSC STD-40-005; V2-1) assessed in Native Forest, between the IV and XII Regions, of Chile, including Los Rios Region, of the country.
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## BACKGROUND INFORMATION

With the objective that forest certification under FSC Standards achieves its goal of promoting responsible management of forests and, in view of the fact that in the manufacture of certified products it is allowed to include a percentage of non-certified wood, the FSC has proposed to develop a procedure aimed to ensure that the non-certified wood that is used in products with this seal is obtained by means of environmentally and socially responsible practices. Therefore, FSC has created standards for controlling non-certified wood to prevent that the this one comes 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) Native forest substitution processes for other land uses.
- 5) Forests and/or plantations genetically modified (GMO)

According to this, is necessary to identify the different areas or districts of provenance of the non-certified wood and classify them either as Unspecified risk or Low risk, based on the existence or absence of the above mentioned categories (Annex 2 FSC-STD-40-005 v2.1).

Therefore, the company that produces and/or purchases wood provenance from unspecified risk areas, should verify if it meets the above requirements.

In Chile, the entity in charge of determining the risk level of Chile's districts or areas is the national initiative of FSC-Chile. This assessment involves a participatory process in which the final result is endorse by different interest groups involved.

## SCOPE OF APPLICATION OF THE ASSESSMENT

This risk assessment has been created in order to be applied in Chile by any company intending to mix FSC-certified wood and non-certified wood. The assessment covers the 5 categories of FSC-controlled wood (FSC-STD 40-005; V2-1) in Native Forest between the IV, XII Regions of Chile and the XIV Region de los Ríos included.

It is important to mention that the study covered a greater area, from the IV Region de Coquimbo until the XII Region de Magallanes, having in mind that the original proposal submitted to FSC considered the assessment of controlled woods from the IV to the X Region, including the Region de los Ríos.

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

As indicated in Annex 2 of the FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1 Standard, the controlled wood assessment in Chile included, during the process, a comprehensive review of each suggested source of information for this purpose, being supplemented by official national sources according to the criteria of each category.

## DISTRICT DEFINITION

The FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1 standard, establishes that risk assessments should be carried out in the suitable largest geographic scale and should continue at progressively smaller scales until conditions are sufficiently homogeneous. In more heterogeneous conditions, risk designation would be only possible on a district or local level, or at ecoregions sub-groups levels.

FSC Chile's Board meeting of October 9th, 2007, according to the available information, established that "COMUNA" or "COUNTY" (being the smallest official administrative area in Chilean Territory) meets the requirements of "DISTRICT" defined in the standard with the purpose to determine risk areas.

FSC Chile, however, through this study proceeds to review and consult to its members and stakeholders about the definition of the concept of District in Chile, along with its geographic scope.

As a result of this study, FSC Chile concluded that, from the operational point of view of carrying out risk assessment, it is favorable to consider "comuna" or "county" as the District, in view of the following:

1. "Comunas" are identifiable geographical units with public and social institutions recognized by its inhabitants, and which these also keep records of social, environmental and economic information, that allows and make possible risk assessment.
2. Operationally, comunas are easy to identify, evaluate and monitor.
3. It is a concept that allows to ensure risk assessment uniformity among national companies.

In addition, FSC Chile states that the conditions at a national or regional scale in Chile, are not sufficiently homogeneous in terms of the specific requirements for each FSC Controlled Wood category.

Consequently, based on the carried out analysis and, also, considering the available information sources in Chile, it is inadequate to establish a risk analysis at a national or regional scale.

According the previously exposed analysis, the Board decided to maintain the decision, in the sense of defining the county as a working scale, although some of the parties considered that risk analysis should be made in a national scale. In the future, nevertheless, it may be possible to use the national scale as a reference unit for some categories.

From the operationally point of view, FSC Chile proposes and confirms that District of origin must be interpreted as "COMUNA" or "COUNTY".

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

### **CATEGORY 1. ILLEGALLY HARVESTED WOOD**

The district of origin, in relation to illegal harvesting, may be considered as “low risk”, when all the following forest governance indicators are involved :

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

Chile has 13.4 million Ha. of native forest, spread over 11 regions, including the Region Metropolitana. According to their classification, it can be mention that: 44.5% of native forest correspond to Mature Forest, 26.7% to Renoval, 22.4% to Achaparrado Forest, and 6.4% to Renoval Mature Forest. From a short term potential intervention perspective, 4.447.671 ha are relevant, which correspond to Renoval and Renoval Mature Forest structures (CONAF-CONAMA-BIRF, 1999).

In native forest areas, the forest types with higher participation are: Siempreverde (30.9%), Lenga (25,3%), Coihue de Magallanes (13,4%) and Roble-Raulí-Coihue (10,9%). Within these forest types the species with a higher abundance are: Coihue, Tepa, Lenga and Roble, which concentrate more than 45% of the exploitable stock (FIA, 2001).

In Chile, CONAF (National Forestry Corporation) is the entity in charge of enforcing forest law. It is a public institution of private law which has 40 provincial branches spread across Chile. Yet, despite the enormous efforts made by this institution it lacks human and financial resources in order to have an appropriate coverage.

In this sense, the study assess the surface through Management Plans issued by CONAF, as legislation evidence related to exploitation, linked with illegally harvested area of each district (CONAF, 2008-a)

The data analysis suggested by Annex 2, B of FSC-STD-40-005 V2-1 standard, proved that it was insufficient for determining Chile’s risk levels and also from each district or, from now on, “comuna”. Therefore, data provided by the national office of CONAF, were necessarily required and were used as the official source.

To access the legislation that regulates Native Forest management in Chile , visit:

<http://www.conaf.cl>

#### **Risk Thresholds**

Taking as criterion: the percentage (%) of illegally harvested area over the county’s total area of native forest, it can be classified as:

LOW RISK those counties in which:

- Less than 25% of the county’s total area correspond to forest area, and those ones without a record of forest law violation.
- Non-compliance forest area is less than 5% of the management plan area.

- No information is available.

UNSPECIFIED RISK those counties in which:

- The forest area is equal or higher than 25% of the county's total area, and those ones without a record on forest law violation.
- The non-compliance forest area is equal or higher than 5% of the management plan area.
- Less than 5% of the county's total area correspond to forest area, and those ones with, at least, one penalty for forest law violation.

### Risk Levels

The analysis of the available information determined that 42 counties in Chile are considered as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, while the rest of the counties (202) can be considered 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 the year 2009, Chile promulgated the Law 20.283 on Native Forest Recovery and Forestry Promotion. It also counts with a complementary legislation such as the Law 19.300, Chilean Law of Environment Bases, and the DL.701 about Forestry Promotion. However, and despite the legislatives and governmental institutions efforts, it does not exist a formality on forest activity related to native forest, mainly in isolated areas of the country.

For this indicator, the study analyses the management plan area versus the county's total native forest area (CONAF-CONAMA-BIRF, 1999).

### Risk Thresholds

Taking as criterion the Native Forest Area under released management plans versus the County's Native Forest Area, it can be classified as:

LOW RISK those counties in which:

- Less than 25% of the county's total area correspond to forest area, and those ones without a record of released management plans.
- The native forest area under management plans is higher than 5% of the county's total native forest area.

UNSPECIFIED RISK those counties in which:

- The forest area is equal or higher than 25% of the county's total area, and those ones without a record of released management plans.
- The native forest areas under management plans is equal or less than 5% of the county's total native forest area.

### Risk Levels

The analysis of the available information determined that 121 counties in Chile can be considered as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, while the rest of the counties (123) can be considered as **LOW RISK**.

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

In the case of the indicator 1.3 the suggested sources by Annex 2 of the FSC-STD-40-005 Standard, did not provide any information applicable to Chile. Therefore, the information used was provided by CONAF.

CONAF, through its control mechanisms, has found evidence of illegal logging in a percentage of Chile's districts. These illegal activities detected by CONAF concern illegal harvesting of native forest wood.

**Risk Thresholds**

Taking as criterion illegal logging areas versus areas under management plans and county's approved regulations, it can be classified as:

LOW RISK those counties in which:

- Less than 25% of the county's total area correspond to forest area, and those ones without a record of illegal harvest or areas under management plan.
- The illegally harvested area is less than 5% of the areas under management plan and/or management regulations.

UNSPECIFIED RISK those counties in which:

- The forest area is equal or higher than 25% of the county's total area, and those ones without a record of illegal harvest or areas under management plan.
- The illegally harvested area is equal or higher than 5% of the areas under management plan and/or management regulations.

**Risk Levels**

The assessment for this indicator determined that 67 counties in Chile can be considered as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, while the rest of the counties (177) can be considered as **LOW RISK**.

**INDICATOR 1.4 A low corruption perception exists, related to the granting or issuing of harvesting permits and other law enforcement areas linked to harvesting and wood marketing.**

According to the Corruption Perception Index of 2008 , Chile ranks 23, with a rating of 6.9 (1), while the Worldwide Governance Indicators suggest that Chile has a high level of governability, with a score of 77 (2)

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

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

### Risk Level

Taking into consideration the available information for this indicator, Chile's counties are considered as **LOW RISK**.

### SUMMARY OF CATEGORY 1

The risk assessment for Chile on Category 1, about Illegally Harvested Wood, determined that 152 counties in Chile can be considered as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, while the rest of the counties (92) can be considered as **LOW RISK**.

#### **CATEGORY 2. WOOD HARVESTED IN VIOLATION OF TRADITIONAL AND CIVIL RIGHTS**

According to the violation of traditional or civil rights, the District of Origin can be considered as "Low Risk" when the following indicators are included:

#### **INDICATOR 2.1 Internacional Embargos**

In relation to the sources of information suggested by Annex 2 B, to the FSC-STD-40-005 Standard, in an international level, the United Nations Security Council (<http://unfccc.int/2860.php>), in its capacity as the normative entity of international security, has not established embargos on wood from native forest in Chile, considering that there is no merit whatsoever to do so. Consequently, based on the available information all counties in Chile are considered as **LOW RISK** for this indicator.

#### **INDICATOR 2.2 The country or district is not an assigned source of conflict timber (e.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber).**

In Chile, according to USAID and in relation to native forest, there is no timber conflict. [http://www.usaid.gov/ourwork/environment/forestry/forest\\_pubs.html#USAID](http://www.usaid.gov/ourwork/environment/forestry/forest_pubs.html#USAID)

Therefore, according to the available information, Chile's counties can be considered as **LOW RISK** for the indicator 2.2.

#### **INDICATOR 2.3 There is no evidence of child labor or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Labor Rights taking place in forest areas and the corresponding district.**

In relation to the sources of information suggested by Annex 2 B of the FSC-STD-40-005 Standard, concerning the indicator 2.3, we can mention that Chile is committed to the gradual eradication of child labor, especially of the so-called worst ways of child labor. This commitment has been reflected on the adoption of different international treaties about this matter, such as the Convention on Children Rights and the ratification of ILO Conventions N° 138 and N° 182, concerning minimum working age, and the worst child labor ways, respectively.

More information about Child Labor in Chile can be found at: <http://www.trabajoinfantil.cl>, <http://white.oit.org.pe/ipecc/documentos/chile.pdf>, <http://www.unicef.cl>, <http://www.sename.cl>

Furthermore, referring to labor rights, Chile counts with a Labor Department under the Ministry of Labor and Social Security, which oversees compliance of labor laws, social security regulations, health and work safety. This government entity has issued several infractions to the forest industry due labor rights violations in several counties of Chile.

The information used to determine risk levels has been provided by the Ministry of Labor, through the Labor Department (2008 issued violations, Labor Department)

For more information on labor legislation in Chile, visit: <http://www.dt.gob.cl>.

According to the fundamental principles and labor rights of ILO, the counties of Chile will be considered as **Low Risk**.

#### **Risk Level**

For this indicator, it has been determined that Chile's counties are considered as **LOW RISK**, according to the obtained information.

#### **INDICATOR 2.4 Exists recognized and equitable processes in place to resolve conflicts of considerable magnitude about traditional rights including use rights, cultural interests or traditional cultural identity in the respective county.**

In relation to the suggested sources of information by Annex 2, B FSC-STD-40-005, for determining risk levels for indicator 2.4, we can mention that Chile, through the criminal code and Indigenous People Law N° 19.253, has alternative systems for conflict resolutions. The governmental agency, the National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI), has incorporated a legal defense program, a conciliation office and a program to promote indigenous people's rights, providing counseling to native people in different counties.

Furthermore, on September 15 of 2008, Chile ratified the ILO Convention 169 concerning Indigenous and Tribal people's rights. (The decree enacting the ratification of ILO Convention 169 was published in the Official Journal in October 2008).

For information on conflict resolution mechanisms, and indigenous legislation, visit: <http://www.conadi.cl>

#### **Risk Level**

Chile, according to the information obtained, has mechanisms and processes to resolve conflicts about traditional rights, as well as being a public institution created to assure compliance on current



sectorial legislation. Based on this information, Chile's counties can be considered as **LOW RISK** for this indicator.

**INDICATOR 2.5 There is no registered record of violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal People in the forest areas on the respective district.**

In order to assess this indicator, The FSC-STD-40-005 Standard suggests to consult with National Initiatives and ILO country offices. Thus, FSC Chile consulted with the National Corporation for Indigenous Development (CONADI)

CONADI was created in Chile to promote, coordinate and implement the state action for the integral development of individuals and indigenous communities, particularly in the economic, social and cultural development and, also, to encourage their participation in the society, through a inter-sector coordination, the financing of investment initiatives and the provision of services to users.

Apart from its duties, CONADI has the necessary infrastructure and procedures to address those claims or actions that threaten or violate the rights of the indigenous people. The information provided does not demonstrate violations to ILO Convention N° 169, in the forest sector linked to native forest.

For additional information, visit: <http://www.conadi.cl>.

For information about ILO Convention N° 169, visit: <http://www.oitchile.cl>

**Risk Thresholds**

According to the information obtained, and taking as criterion the "existence of current conflicts over land occupancy, registered by CONADI", it can considered:

LOW RISK those counties in which:

- There are no current occupancy conflicts or others that infringes ILO Convention N°169.
- No information is available.

UNSPECIFIED RISK those 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 that involves the violation of ILO Convention N° 169.

**Risk Level**

According to the given information by pertinent entities, Chile's counties are considered to be **LOW RISK** for this indicator.

**SUMMARY OF CATEGORY 2**

For this category, the assessment determined that Chile's counties are considered as **Low Risk**.

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

The district of origin may be considered as 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 (ecoregion, sub-ecoregion, local) do not threaten ecoregionally significant high conservation values.**

Chile's temperate regions has been worldwide recognized for having a high biodiversity and fragility in terms of impacts and disturbances due to human action. In order to preserve the current ecosystems in these geographic areas it a warning and precaution sign has been set. ([http://www.wwf.cl/areas\\_prioritarias.htm](http://www.wwf.cl/areas_prioritarias.htm))

Chile's National System of Protected Wilderness Areas (SNASPE) comprises 14.3 million ha. which corresponds to 19% of Chile's total area. Some of the SNASPE areas are too small and too isolated to represent a conservation value and, above all, the system is not sufficiently representative of the diversity of the Chilean ecosystems. Also, almost a quarter of SNASPE's protected areas is permanently covered with snow and ice cover and 57% consists of marsh and perennial forest ecosystems, which represent the 18% of Chile's total area. The protected area's percentage of four out of the eight existing types of landscapes (desert, scrublands, deciduous forest and Patagonian steppes) is less than 5%. A similar scenario is observed at smaller scales, the protection percentage is less than 5% in 13 out of 21 sub-regions. For an even more detailed level, 17 out of the 85 plant communities are not included in SNASPE (OCDE/CEPAL. 2005)

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

[http://www.biodiversityhotspots.org/xp/hotspots/chilean\\_forests/Pages/default.aspx](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.conaf.cl/?page=home/contents&seccion_id=a24af9497dbd68f27b3416cbe85a4b1a&unidad=0&), <http://www.conama.cl>

Therefore, risks are assessed to HCVs related to forest management activities of native forest, whereas:

- Chile is worldwide known for having temperate regions with a high degree of biodiversity, endemism and threatens by human actions.
- Chile has an important network of Protected Areas (ASP) providing a certain degree of protection at a national level, but in which the diversity of Chilean ecosystems are not represented.

**Risk Thresholds**

The threshold will be: areas with the existence of HCVs in the county. These areas include SNASPE's areas, CONAMA priority conservation sites, RAMSAR sites, WWF sites with high priority level. The following will be considered:

CONTROLLED WOOD RISK ASSESSMENT: NATURAL FOREST IN CHILE  
FSC-CWRA-004-CHI  
[www.fsc-chile.org](http://www.fsc-chile.org)

LOW RISK those counties in which:

- There are no areas with HCVs
- There are areas with HCVs and where the Forest Management Units (UMF) are located more than 5 km of distance from the boundary of HCVs areas, but only when no evidence of damage inflicted exists on the HCVs due management activities.

UNSPECIFIED RISK those counties in which:

- There are areas with HCVs, and the UMF are adjacent or less than 5 km of distance from the boundary of the HCVs areas, or that exists evidence of damage inflicted by management activities.

### Risk Levels

The analysis of the available information determined that 104 counties in Chile can be considered as **UNSPECIFIED RISK** for category 3.1, while the rest of assessed counties (140) can be considered as **LOW RISK** for this indicator.

### **INDICATOR 3.2 A strong system of protection exists (protected areas and effective legislation) that guarantees survival of 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 can be concluded that the environmental performance review, carried out by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), identifies some weaknesses that, if resolved, would allow the existence of a solid system for the protection HCVs areas. Some of these are:

- The lack of an specific law on nature conservation, while the institutional and management structures concede a secondary importance to conservation objectives;
- In spite of the registered advances during the assessed period, the funds for nature protection and biological diversity in order to enforce law compliance, are not sufficient;
- The species of the country, their conservation state and the function of ecosystems are still poorly known;
- Some important ecosystems and habitats are underrepresented, in despite of the high level of general protection;
- The management of the protected areas lacks financial and investment resources;
- The absence of an effective system of land use planning, with the exception of mechanisms for sectorial planning, causes habitats located outside the protected areas extremely vulnerable to destruction;
- The native forests located outside the protected areas, continue to be exposed to fires caused by human action and to illegal logging of valuable species.

**Consequently, the risk levels applied will be those defined on indicator 3.1.**

### SUMMARY FOR CATEGORY 3

The risk assessment for category 3 determined that 140 counties in Chile can be determined as **LOW RISK**, while the rest of the counties (104) can be determined 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 as low risk in relation to forest conversion to plantations or non-forest uses when the following indicator exists:

**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 corresponding ecoregion.**

Annually, the corresponding entities grant native forest logging permits for agricultural land use, although, during this period of study, non-authorized logging can be found throughout the country.

#### **Risk Threshold**

Taking as criterion the addition of authorized land use areas for other purposes (agricultural land, public works, urban and forest plantations) versus native forest area of the county, will be considered:

LOW RISK those counties in which:

- Less than 25% of the county's total area correspond to forest area and those ones without an official record on forest land use for other purposes.
- The relation between authorized forest land area for other purposes in relation to the total area of county's forest is less than 0.5%

UNSPECIFIED RISK those counties in which:

- The forest area is equal or higher than 25% of the county's total area, and those ones without an official record on forest land use for other purposes.
- The relation between authorized forest land area for other purposes in relation to the total area of county's forest is equal or higher than 0.5%

### **Risk Levels**

The available information determined that 73 counties in Chile can be determined as **UNSPECIFIED RISK**, while the rest of the counties (171) can be determined as **LOW RISK**.

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

The district of origin can be considered as low risk in relation to wood from genetically modified trees when it meets one of the following indicators:

#### **a) No commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district exists.**

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

- To protect and improve the phytosanitary and zoonosanitary conditions of forestry / agricultural / livestock resources.
- To protect, preserve and improve the state of renewable natural resources.
- To maintain or improve the access of Chilean forestry / agricultural / livestock products to international markets.
- To certify the phyto- and zoonosanitary 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 agriculture supplies.

In Chile, according to official information released by SAG, there is no commerce of genetically modified organisms. Further information about GMO's legislation can be found in: <http://www.sag.cl>

**Risk Level**

For this indicator, Chile's counties can be considered as **LOW RISK**.

**b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and commercial use licenses does not exist or**

There are effective and clear procedures determined by the legislation in order to import and commercially use genetically modified organisms. <http://www.sag.cl>

**Risk Level**

For this indicator, Chile's counties can be considered as **LOW RISK**.

**c) The commercial use of genetically modified trees in the corresponding country is forbidden.**

According to the current legislation, commercial use is allowed as long as the necessary procedures governed by national legislation are carried out. The entity in charge of this is SAG. Until 2008, this entity has not received any applications for commercial use of GMO (Genetically Modified Organism) in Chile. <http://www.sag.cl>

**Risk level**

For this indicator, Chile's counties can be considered as **LOW RISK**.

**SUMMARY OF CATEGORY 5**

The result of the assessment for category 5 indicates that Chile's counties can be considered as **LOW RISK**.

**ANNEX 1  
COUNTIES WITH UNSPECIFIED RISK (RNE) FOR EACH CATEGORY.**

**CATEGORY 1**

**Indicator 1.1.**

<b>Nº</b>	<b>County (Unspecified Risk)</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Region</b>
1	San Antonio	San Antonio	V de Valparaíso
2	Cartagena	San Antonio	V de Valparaíso
3	Hijuelas	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
4	La Calera	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
5	Llay Llay	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
6	Machalí	Cachapoal	VI de B. O'Higgins
7	Pichidegua	Cachapoal	VI de B. O'Higgins
8	Doñihue	Cachapoal	VI de B. O'Higgins
9	Malloa	Cachapoal	VI de B. O'Higgins
10	Pumanque	Colchagua	VI de B. O'Higgins
11	Santa Cruz	Colchagua	VI de B. O'Higgins
12	Peralillo	Colchagua	VI de B. O'Higgins
13	Palmilla	Colchagua	VI de B. O'Higgins
14	Paredones	Cardenal caro	VI de B. O'Higgins
15	Vichuquén	Curicó	VII del Maule
16	Hualañé	Curicó	VII del Maule
17	Licantén	Curicó	VII del Maule
18	San Javier	Linares	VII del Maule
19	Villa Alegre	Linares	VII del Maule
20	Cauquenes	Cauquenes	VII del Maule
21	Chanco	Cauquenes	VII del Maule
22	Coelemu	Ñuble	VIII del Bio-Bio
23	Chillan	Ñuble	VIII del Bio-Bio
24	Florida	Concepción	VIII del Bio-Bio
25	Tomé	Concepción	VIII del Bio-Bio
26	Hualqui	Concepción	VIII del Bio-Bio
27	Los Ángeles	Bio-Bio	VIII del Bio-Bio
28	Cabrero	Bio-Bio	VIII del Bio-Bio
29	Yumbel	Bio-Bio	VIII del Bio-Bio
30	Laja	Bio-Bio	VIII del Bio-Bio
31	Negrete	Bio-Bio	VIII del Bio-Bio
32	Loncoche	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
33	Melipeuco	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
34	Puerto Saavedra	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
35	Aysén	Aysén	XI de Aysén

36	Cisnes	Aysén	XI de Aysén
37	Río Ibáñez	General. Carrera	XI de Aysén
38	Cochrane	Capitán Prat	XI de Aysén
39	Coyhaique	Coyhaique	XI de Aysén
40	Lago Verde	Coyhaique	XI de Aysén
41	Alhué	Melipilla	Metropolitana
42	Melipilla	Melipilla	Metropolitana

**Indicator 1.2.**

Nº	County (Unspecified Risk)	Province	Region
1	Quilpué	Valparaíso	V de Valparaíso
2	Limache	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
3	Olmué	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
4	La Calera	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
5	Coltauco	Cachapoal	VI de B. O'Higgins
6	Mostazal	Cachapoal	VI de B. O'Higgins
7	Requinoa	Cachapoal	VI de B. O'Higgins
8	Las Cabras	Cachapoal	VI de B. O'Higgins
9	Machalí	Cachapoal	VI de B. O'Higgins
10	Doñihue	Cachapoal	VI de B. O'Higgins
11	San Vicente	Cachapoal	VI de B. O'Higgins
12	San Fernando	Colchagua	VI de B. O'Higgins
13	Chimbarongo	Colchagua	VI de B. O'Higgins
14	Molina	Curicó	VII del Maule
15	Curicó	Curicó	VII del Maule
16	Rauco	Curicó	VII del Maule
17	Constitución	Talca	VII del Maule
18	Curepto	Talca	VII del Maule
19	Pencahue	Talca	VII del Maule
20	Empedrado	Talca	VII del Maule
21	San Clemente	Talca	VII del Maule
22	Pelarco	Talca	VII del Maule
23	San Javier	Linares	VII del Maule
24	Parral	Linares	VII del Maule
25	Longaví	Linares	VII del Maule
26	Linares	Linares	VII del Maule
27	Colbún	Linares	VII del Maule
28	Cauquenes	Cauquenes	VII del Maule
29	Pelluhue	Cauquenes	VII del Maule
30	Quirihue	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio
31	Coihueco	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio
32	Yungay	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio
33	Pemuco	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio

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34	San Fabián	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio
35	Portezuelo	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio
36	El Carmen	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio
37	Pinto	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio
38	Santa Juana	Concepción	VIII del Bio Bio
39	Hualqui	Concepción	VIII del Bio Bio
40	Penco	Concepción	VIII del Bio Bio
41	Curanilahue	Arauco	VIII del Bio Bio
42	Contulmo	Arauco	VIII del Bio Bio
43	Los Álamos	Arauco	VIII del Bio Bio
44	Tirúa	Arauco	VIII del Bio Bio
45	Mulchén	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
46	Los Ángeles	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
47	Nacimiento	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
48	Santa Bárbara	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
49	Quilleco	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
50	Tucapel	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
51	Quilaco	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
52	Antuco	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
53	Collipulli	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
54	Angol	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
55	Victoria	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
56	Lonquimay	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
57	Carahue	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
58	Toltén	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
59	Loncoche	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
60	Nueva Imperial	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
61	Lautaro	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
62	Cunco	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
63	Gorbea	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
64	Vilcún	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
65	Temuco	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
66	Pitrufquén	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
67	Teodoro Schmidt	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
68	Villarrica	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
69	Freire	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
70	Melipeuco	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
71	Pucón	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
72	Puerto Saavedra	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
73	Curarrehue	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
74	Mariguina	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
75	Los Lagos	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
76	Valdivia	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
77	Paillaco	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
78	Máfil	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos

79	Corral	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
80	Panguipulli	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
81	La Unión	Ranco	XIV de los Ríos
82	Río Bueno	Ranco	XIV de los Ríos
83	Futroneo	Ranco	XIV de los Ríos
84	Lago Ranco	Ranco	XIV de los Ríos
85	San Juan	Osorno	X de los Lagos
86	Purranque	Osorno	X de los Lagos
87	Río Negro	Osorno	X de los Lagos
88	San Pablo	Osorno	X de los Lagos
89	Osorno	Osorno	X de los Lagos
90	Puerto Octay	Osorno	X de los Lagos
91	Puyehue	Osorno	X de los Lagos
92	Fresia	LLanquihue	X de los Lagos
93	Los Muermos	LLanquihue	X de los Lagos
94	Mauñín	LLanquihue	X de los Lagos
95	Calbuco	LLanquihue	X de los Lagos
96	Puerto Varas	LLanquihue	X de los Lagos
97	Puerto Montt	LLanquihue	X de los Lagos
98	Frutillar	LLanquihue	X de los Lagos
99	Cochamó	LLanquihue	X de los Lagos
100	Ancud	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
101	Quemchi	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
102	Dalcahue	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
103	Castro	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
104	Futaleufú	Palena	X de los Lagos
105	Aysén	Aysén	XI de Aysén
106	Cisnes	Aysén	XI de Aysén
107	Río Ibañez	Gral. Carrera	XI de Aysén
108	Chile Chico	Gral. Carrera	XI de Aysén
109	Cochrane	Capitán Prat	XI de Aysén
110	O'Higgins	Capitán Prat	XI de Aysén
111	Coyhaique	Coyhaique	XI de Aysén
112	Lago Verde	Coyhaique	XI de Aysén
113	Punta Arenas	Magallanes	XII de Magallanes
114	Río Verde	Magallanes	XII de Magallanes
115	Natales	Última Esperanza	XII de Magallanes
116	Timaukel	Tierra del Fuego	XII de Magallanes
117	Navarino	Antártica Chilena	XII de Magallanes
118	Alhué	Melipilla	Metropolitana
119	Curacaví	Melipilla	Metropolitana
120	Melipilla	Melipilla	Metropolitana
121	María Pinto	Melipilla	Metropolitana

**Indicator 1.3.**

<b>Nº</b>	<b>County (Unspecified Risk)</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Region</b>
1	Santo Domingo	San Antonio	V de Valparaíso
2	Olmué	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
3	Limache	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
4	La Calera	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
5	Coltauco	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
6	Mostazal	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
7	Doñihue	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
8	San Vicente	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
9	Santa Cruz	Colchagua	VI de O'Higgins
10	Peralillo	Colchagua	VI de O'Higgins
11	Molina	Curicó	VII del Maule
12	Curicó	Curicó	VII del Maule
13	Rauco	Curicó	VII del Maule
14	Constitución	Talca	VII del Maule
15	Curepto	Talca	VII del Maule
16	Pencahue	Talca	VII del Maule
17	Empedrado	Talca	VII del Maule
18	San Javier	Linares	VII del Maule
19	Longaví	Linares	VII del Maule
20	Colbún	Linares	VII del Maule
21	Cauquenes	Cauquenes	VII del Maule
22	Pelluhue	Cauquenes	VII del Maule
23	Quirihue	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio
24	Yungay	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio
25	Pemuco	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio
26	San Fabián	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio
27	El Carmen	Ñuble	VIII del Bio Bio
28	Santa Juana	Concepción	VIII del Bio Bio
29	Hualqui	Concepción	VIII del Bio Bio
30	Penco	Concepción	VIII del Bio Bio
31	Curanilahue	Arauco	VIII del Bio Bio
32	Cañete	Arauco	VIII del Bio Bio
33	Contulmo	Arauco	VIII del Bio Bio
34	Los Álamos	Arauco	VIII del Bio Bio
35	Tirúa	Arauco	VIII del Bio Bio
36	Los Ángeles	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
37	Nacimiento	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
38	Angol	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
39	Victoria	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
40	Carahue	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
41	Loncoche	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
42	Nueva Imperial	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía

43	Lautaro	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
44	Temuco	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
45	Pitrufquén	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
46	Teodoro Schmidt	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
47	Melipeuco	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
48	Puerto Saavedra	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
49	Valdivia	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
50	Paillaco	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
51	Fresia	LLanquihue	X de los Lagos
52	Mauñín	LLanquihue	X de los Lagos
53	Calbuco	LLanquihue	X de los Lagos
54	Ancud	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
55	Quemchi	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
56	Castro	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
57	Futaleufú	Palena	X de los Lagos
58	Aysén	Aysén	XI de Aysén
59	Cisnes	Aysén	XI de Aysén
60	Río Ibañez	Gral. Carrera	XI de Aysén
61	Cochrane	Capitán Prat	XI de Aysén
62	Coyhaique	Coyhaique	XI de Aysén
63	Lago Verde	Coyhaique	XI de Aysén
64	Punta Arenas	Magallanes	XII de Magallanes
65	Río Verde	Magallanes	XII de Magallanes
66	Alhué	Melipilla	Metropolitana
67	Melipilla	Melipilla	Metropolitana

**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.**  
**There are no counties with Unspecified Risk for this indicator**

**Indicator 2.4.**  
**There are no counties with Unspecified Risk for this indicator**

**Indicator 2.5.**

**There are no counties with Unspecified Risk for this indicator.**

**CATEGORY 3.**

**Indicator 3.1.**

<b>Nº</b>	<b>County (Unspecified Risk)</b>	<b>Province</b>	<b>Region</b>
1	La Ligua	Petorca	V de Valparaíso
2	Zapallar	Petorca	V de Valparaíso
3	Papudo	Petorca	V de Valparaíso
4	Cabdo	Petorca	V de Valparaíso
5	Valparaíso	Valparaíso	V de Valparaíso
6	Quintero	Valparaíso	V de Valparaíso
7	Hijuelas	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
8	Olmué	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
9	Nogales	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
10	Llayllay	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
11	Las Cabras	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
12	Machalí	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
13	Vichuquén	Curicó	VII del Maule
14	Molina	Curicó	VII del Maule
15	Constitución	Talca	VII del Maule
16	Empedrado	Talca	VII del Maule
17	San Clemente	Talca	VII del Maule
18	Parral	Linares	VII del Maule
19	Linares	Linares	VII del Maule
20	Colbún	Linares	VII del Maule
21	Cauquenes	Cauquenes	VII del Maule
22	Chanco	Cauquenes	VII del Maule
23	Pelluhue	Cauquenes	VII del Maule
24	Coihueco	Ñuble	VIII de Bio Bio
25	Cobquecura	Ñuble	VIII de Bio Bio
26	Ninhue	Ñuble	VIII de Bio Bio
27	Coelemu	Ñuble	VIII de Bio Bio
28	San Fabián	Ñuble	VIII de Bio Bio
29	Quillón	Ñuble	VIII de Bio Bio
30	Ranquil	Ñuble	VIII de Bio Bio
31	Pinto	Ñuble	VIII de Bio Bio
32	Tomé	Concepción	VIII de Bio Bio
33	Concepción	Concepción	VIII de Bio Bio
34	Talcahuano	Concepción	VIII de Bio Bio
35	Curanilahue	Arauco	VIII de Bio Bio
36	Arauco	Arauco	VIII de Bio Bio
37	Cañete	Arauco	VIII de Bio Bio
38	Contulmo	Arauco	VIII de Bio Bio

39	Los Alamos	Arauco	VIII de Bio Bio
40	Tirua	Arauco	VIII de Bio Bio
41	Santa Bárbara	Bio Bio	VIII de Bio Bio
42	Tucapel	Bio Bio	VIII de Bio Bio
43	Quilaco	Bio Bio	VIII de Bio Bio
44	Antuco	Bio Bio	VIII de Bio Bio
45	Collipulli	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
46	Angol	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
47	Los Sauces	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
48	Victoria	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
49	Traiguén	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
50	Purén	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
51	Curacautín	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
52	Lonquimay	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
53	Carahue	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
54	Toltén	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
55	Gorbea	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
56	Vilcún	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
57	Temuco	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
58	Pitrufquén	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
59	Villarrica	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
60	Melipeuco	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
61	Pucón	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
62	Puerto. Saavedra	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
63	Curarrehue	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
64	Mariquina	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
65	Valdivia	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
66	Máfil	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
67	Corral	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
68	Panguipulli	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
69	La Unión	Ranco	XIV de los Ríos
70	Río Bueno	Ranco	XIV de los Ríos
71	Futroneo	Ranco	XIV de los Ríos
72	Los Lagos	Ranco	XIV de los Ríos
73	San Juan	Osorno	X de los Lagos
74	Purranque	Osorno	X de los Lagos
75	Río Negro	Osorno	X de los Lagos
76	Puerto Octay	Osorno	X de los Lagos
77	Puyehue	Osorno	X de los Lagos
78	Fresia	Llanquihue	X de los Lagos
79	Llanquihue	Llanquihue	X de los Lagos
80	Los Muermos	Llanquihue	X de los Lagos
81	Mauñín	Llanquihue	X de los Lagos
82	Puerto Varas	Llanquihue	X de los Lagos
83	Puerto Montt	Llanquihue	X de los Lagos

84	Cochamó	Llanquihue	X de los Lagos
85	Ancud	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
86	Chonchi	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
87	Quellón	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
88	Dalcahue	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
89	Castro	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
90	Futaleufú	Palena	X de los Lagos
91	Aysén	Aysén	XI de Aysén
92	Cisnes	Aysén	XI de Aysén
93	Río Ibáñez	General Carrera	XI de Aysén
94	Cochrane	Capitán Prat	XI de Aysén
95	Coyhaique	Coyhaique	XI de Aysén
96	Lago Verde	Coyhaique	XI de Aysén
97	Laguna Blanca	Magallanes	XII de Magallanes
98	Punta Arenas	Magallanes	XII de Magallanes
99	Río Verde	Magallanes	XII de Magallanes
100	San Gregorio	Magallanes	XII de Magallanes
101	Natales	Última Esperanza	XII de Magallanes
102	Torres del Paine	Última Esperanza	XII de Magallanes
103	Timaukel	Tierra del Fuego	XII de Magallanes
104	Navarino	Antártica Chilena	XII de Magallanes

**Indicador 3.2.**

**There are no counties with Unspecified Risk for this indicator.**

**CATEGORY 4.**

Nº	County (Unspecified Risk)	Province	Region
1	Zapallar	Petorca	V de Valparaíso
2	Cabildo	Petorca	V de Valparaíso
3	Casablanca	Valparaíso	V de Valparaíso
4	San Antonio	San Antonio	V de Valparaíso
5	Cartagena	San Antonio	V de Valparaíso
6	Nogales	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
7	La Calera	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
8	Llailay	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
9	Catemu	Quillota	V de Valparaíso
10	Coltauco	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
11	Coinco	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
12	Las Cabras	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
13	Codegua	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
14	Machalí	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
15	Doñihue	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
16	San Vicente	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins

17	Graneros	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
18	Rancagua	Cachapoal	VI de O'Higgins
19	Pumanque	Colchagua	VI de O'Higgins
20	Santa Cruz	Colchagua	VI de O'Higgins
21	Peralillo	Colchagua	VI de O'Higgins
22	Chépica	Colchagua	VI de O'Higgins
23	Chimbarongo	Colchagua	VI de O'Higgins
24	Placilla	Colchagua	VI de O'Higgins
25	Palmilla	Colchagua	VI de O'Higgins
26	Nancagua	Colchagua	VI de O'Higgins
27	Marchigüe	Cardenal Caro	VI de O'Higgins
28	Rauco	Curicó	VII del Maule
29	Parral	Linares	VII del Maule
30	Linares	Linares	VII del Maule
31	Coihueco	Ñuble	VII del Maule
32	San Fabián	Ñuble	VII del Maule
33	El Carmen	Ñuble	VII del Maule
34	Pinto	Ñuble	VII del Maule
35	Santa Bárbara	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
36	Quilleco	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
37	Tucapel	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
38	Quilaco	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
39	Antuco	Bio Bio	VIII del Bio Bio
40	Angol	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
41	Lonquimay	Malleco	IX de la Araucanía
42	Cunco	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
43	Melipeuco	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
44	Pucón	Cautín	IX de la Araucanía
45	Valdivia	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
46	Paillaco	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
47	Corral	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
48	Lanco	Valdivia	XIV de los Ríos
49	Futroneo	Ranco	XIV de los Ríos
50	Lago Ranco	Ranco	XIV de los Ríos
51	San Juan	Osorno	X de los Lagos
52	Purranque	Osorno	X de los Lagos
53	Río Negro	Osorno	X de los Lagos
54	Puyehue	Osorno	X de los Lagos
55	Calbuco	Llanquihue	X de los Lagos
56	Puerto Montt	Llanquihue	X de los Lagos
57	Cochamó	Llanquihue	X de los Lagos
58	Ancud	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
59	Quemchi	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
60	Dalcahue	Chiloé	X de los Lagos
61	Aysén	Aysén	XI de Aysén



62	Cisnes	Aysén	XI de Aysén
63	Río Ibañez	General Carrera	XI de Aysén
64	Cochrane	Capitán Prat	XI de Aysén
65	Coyhaique	Coyhaique	XI de Aysén
66	Lago Verde	Coyhaique	XI de Aysén
67	Alhué	Melipilla	Metropolitana
68	Melipilla	Melipilla	Metropolitana
69	San Pedro	Melipilla	Metropolitana
70	María Pinto	Melipilla	Metropolitana
71	Lampa	Talagante	Metropolitana
72	Pirque	Talagante	Metropolitana
73	Tiltil	Talagante	Metropolitana

## 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.

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