	SGS QUALIFOR (Associated Documents)	Doc. Number:	AD 54-F-05
		Doc. Version date:	25 August 2008
		Page:	1 of 16

CONTROLLED WOOD RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT

INTRODUCTION

This document must be used with the RD 15-01 - Guideline - Approach and criteria for assessing risk when uncertified controlled wood is used in FSC certified products and FSC-ADV-40-016 V1-1 - Implementation of FSC Controlled Wood requirements in FSC STD-40-005 V2-1 and FSC-STD-20-011 V1-1.

This template is a guideline to do the risk assessment and must not be seen to include all information. Any other sources of information may be added to ensure that all detail were analysed.

This assessment must be done on origin of uncertified wood that will be used in FSC products as controlled wood.

If it is determined that the material is classified as being from a source that is classified as unspecified risk, the requirements of the RD16 - Guideline - Requirements for company verification program must be followed. This will be audited annually.

Note: This document details all the elements that are required to do the risk assessment. However, the document is divided into a “Restricted Information” section and a “Public Information” section. Only the information recorded in the “Public” section will be available on the FSC website. The information in the “Restricted” section will be covered by the SGS rules of confidentiality and will not be disclosed.

The Risk Assessment requires a precautionary approach. Any area worldwide is therefore considered “unspecified risk” until “low risk” can be determined in line with the risk assessment set out hereunder (refer Section 1.1 of FSC-STD-40-005)

The following is important:

1. The Risk Assessment shall begin at the broadest relevant scale. If conditions at a given scale are not sufficiently homogeneous to establish low risk, the scale shall be further decreased. The Risk Assessment shall be continued at decreasing scales until conditions are sufficiently homogeneous.
2. Risk designation may be possible at a national level under certain homogenous conditions, whereas under more heterogeneous conditions, risk designation may only be possible at a district or local level and/or at the level of subsets of eco-regions.
3. If more than one supplier is from the same low risk country only one risk assessment need to be completed for the specific country.
4. The document must be completed in one of the two official language of FSC (English or Spanish).

RESTRICTED INFORMATION

1. COMPANY DETAIL

Company name		Promasa S:A
Certificate number:		SGS-COC-2224
Controlled wood Certificate number		SGS-CW-XXXX
Country:		Chile
Company address		Physical Address: Longitudinal Sur Km 505. Los Angeles Casilla 18D
Contact detail:	Contact person:	Christian Scherpenisse
	Telephone:	56- 43 - 633700
	Fax:	56- 43 - 633700
	e-mail Address	cscherpenisse@promasa.cl
Assessment done by:		Christian Scherpenisse
Relation to the company:		Gerente
Date:		August 2008
Signature		

2. SUPPLIERS DETAIL

Company Name:	Transleon Limitada
Country:	Chile
District:	Región del Bio-Bío (VIII Región) y Región de La Araucanía (IX Región)

Company Name:	Forestal El Yugo Ltda
Country:	Chile
District:	Región del Bio-Bío (VIII Región) y Región de La Araucanía (IX Región)

Company Name:	Sr. Cesar Casas Cordero
Country:	Chile
District:	Región del Bio-Bío (VIII Región) y Región de La Araucanía (IX Región)

Company Name:	Promadera Ltda.
----------------------	-----------------

Country:	Chile
District:	Región del Bio-Bío (VIII Región) y Región de La Araucanía (IX Región)

Company Name:	Sr.Javier Pezoa
Country:	Chile
District:	Región del Bio-Bío (VIII Región) y Región de La Araucanía (IX Región)

Note: if more than one supplier is used please copy the table above for each supplier.

3. LIST OF COUNTRIES AND DISTRICTS OF ORIGIN

List the countries and districts of origin of timber supplied within the company's FSC Controlled Wood Program.

Product	Species	District	Country
Trozo Piece	<i>Pinus radiata</i> D. Don Syn.: <i>P. insignis</i> Dougl. ex Loud.	REGIÓN DEL BÍO – BÍO REGIÓN DE LA ARAUCANÍA	Todos los distritos (regiones) están ubicados en Chile All district (region) are located in Chile

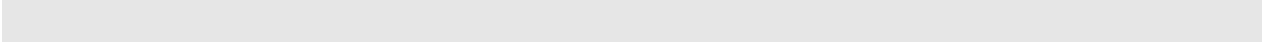
4. SUPPLY CHAIN

Manufacturers or traders that wish to control their timber sources within their own verification program shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of their certification body that its supply chain is identifiable and traceable down to the district (forest) level.

Company	Process	Input and origin	Controlled system verified
Company name and country that is involve in the supply chain from the forest to the certified company	How are they changing the products e.g. Manufacturing of chips from logs	List the Country/District or FMU of origin or previous manufacturing site	How did the company verify that there is no mixing of material from the FMU being evaluated and other uncontrolled sources.
Transleon Limitada	Manufactura de trozos desde el árbol o rollizo Factory of pieces from the tree or plump	Trozos comprados en Chile , en la región VIII y IX Pieces bought in Chile, in the region VIII y IX	Trozos comprados al proveedor. Existe documento (Guías de Despacho) que indican Proveedor, N° correlativo y predio; que permite la trazabilidad desde la fuente hasta nosotros. Pieces bought to the supplier. Document exists (Dispatch Guide) that indicate Supplier, correlative N° and property; that allows traceability from the source to plant.
Forestal El Yugo Ltda	Manufactura de trozos desde el árbol o rollizo Factory of pieces from the tree or plump	Trozos comprados en Chile , en la región VIII y IX Pieces bought in Chile, in the region VIII y IX	Trozos comprados al proveedor. Existe documento (Guías de Despacho) que indican Proveedor, N° correlativo y predio; que permite la trazabilidad desde la

			<p>fuelle hasta nosotros.</p> <p>Pieces bought to the supplier. Document exists (Dispatch Guide) that indicate Supplier, correlative N° and property; that allows traceability from the source to plant.</p>
Sr. Cesar Casas Cordero	<p>Manufactura de trozos desde el árbol o rollizo</p> <p>Factory of pieces from the tree or plump</p>		<p>Trozos comprados al proveedor. Existe documento (Guías de Despacho) que indican Proveedor, N° correlative y predio; que permite la trazabilidad desde la fuente hasta nosotros.</p> <p>Pieces bought to the supplier. Document exists (Dispatch Guide) that indicate Supplier, correlative N° and property; that allows traceability from the source to plant.</p>
Promadera Ltda.	<p>Manufactura de trozos desde el árbol o rollizo</p> <p>Factory of pieces from the tree or plump</p>	<p>Trozos comprados en Chile , en la región VIII y IX</p> <p>Pieces bought in Chile, in the region VIII y IX</p>	<p>Trozos comprados al proveedor. Existe documento (Guías de Despacho) que indican Proveedor, N° correlative y predio; que permite la trazabilidad desde la fuente hasta nosotros.</p> <p>Pieces bought to the supplier. Document exists (Dispatch Guide) that indicate Supplier, correlative N° and property; that allows traceability from the source to plant.</p>
Sr.Javier Pezoa	<p>Manufactura de trozos desde el árbol o rollizo</p> <p>Factory of pieces from the tree or plump</p>	<p>Trozos comprados en Chile , en la región VIII y IX</p> <p>Pieces bought in Chile, in the region VIII y IX</p>	<p>Trozos comprados al proveedor. Existe documento (Guías de Despacho) que indican Proveedor, N° correlative y predio; que permite la trazabilidad desde la fuente hasta nosotros.</p> <p>Pieces bought to the supplier. Document exists (Dispatch Guide) that indicate Supplier, correlative N° and property; that allows traceability from the source to plant.</p>

SGS Qualifor auditor:	
Comments:	Approved or Not approved
Date:	
Signature	



PUBLIC INFORMATION

A APPROVAL

Approving Certification Body:	SGS South Africa (Pty) Ltd - Qualifor Programme PO Box 82582 Southdale South Africa 2135 E-mail Address: Foretry@sgs.com
Date of Risk Assessment	
Comments:	Approved or Not approved
Date Approved:	

B ORIGIN OF TIMBER

Country:	Chile		
District	<p>PROMASA S.A. definió que los distritos son las Regiones. Los distritos considerados en este análisis de riesgo son los siguientes:</p> <p>1) Región del Bío Bío (Región VIII)</p> <p>2) Región de la Araucanía (Región IX)</p> <p>PROMASA S.A. defined that the districts are the Region. The districts considered in this analysis of risk are the following:</p> <p>1) Región del Bío Bío (Región VIII)</p> <p>2) Región de la Araucanía (Región IX)</p>		
Risk Assessment Level (indicate the risk for the different levels)	Country	District	FMU
	Riesgo no especificado No specified risk	Ambas regiones fueron catalogadas como de riesgo bajo. Both regions were classified as of low risk.	No aplica Not applicable

C. RESULT OF RISK ASSESSMENT

Type of source e.g. natural forest or plantations and general description of the supplier	Las Fuentes de abastecimientos en un 100% son plantaciones que se encuentran en la VIII y IX región de Chile. The wood sources are in 100% plantations that are located in the VIII and IX Chile's regions.
Results (Low or Unspecified Risk and motivation:	Todas las fuentes descritas anteriormente son de bajo riesgo, debido a que Promasa tras su análisis de riesgo descrito en el Documento "Procedimiento de maderas controladas" demuestra que no existen áreas en la VIII y IX de riesgo alto

	<p>ni tampoco riesgo no especificado.</p> <p>All sources previously described have low risk due Promasa alter their risk analysis described in their document "Procedimiento de maderas controladas" demonstrate that does not exist high risk or no specified risk areas in VII and XI regions.</p>	
--	--	--

SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR EACH FSC CONTROLLED WOOD CATEGORY

1. ILLEGALLY HARVESTED WOOD

- 1.1 The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to illegal harvesting when all the following indicators related to forest governance are present:

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
1.1.1 Evidence of enforcement of logging related laws in the district	<p>FSC National Initiatives (contacts from www.fsc.org); http://www.Transparency.org</p> <p>The Royal Institute of International Affairs (www.illegal-logging.org);</p> <p>Environmental Investigation Agency (www.eia-international.org);</p> <p>Global Witness: (www.globalwitness.org);</p> <p>Telapak (for Indonesia - www.telapak.org);</p> <p>UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID)</p> <p>EU FLEGT process: http://ec.europa.eu/comm/development/body/the_me/forest/initiative/index_en.htm</p> <p>Transparency international index (www.transparency.org)</p>	<p>Existe una entidad del estado Chileno, Corporación Nacional Forestal, CONAF que fiscaliza el manejo forestal en su amplio espectro, principalmente el corte ilegal de bosques. En Chile existen la Ley de Bosque, y el Decreto Ley 701, que norma la cosecha de los bosques en suelos de aptitud preferentemente forestal. Ver en www.conaf.cl</p> <p><i>An entity of the Chilean state, CONAF that investigates the forest handling in its wide spectrum, mainly the illegal cut of forests. In Chile exist the Law of Forest, and the Ordinance Law 701, that regulates the crop of the forests in floors of preferably forest aptitude. To see in www.conaf.cl</i></p>	<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de bajo riesgo</p> <p><i>Both region are considered low risk</i></p>	
1.1.2 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.	<p>Corruption perceptions WWF (www.panda.org);</p> <p>ELDIS (www.eldis.org) regional and country profiles www.cites.org</p> <p>NGOs and involved stakeholders www.conaf.cl</p>	<p>Existe un completo sistema de registro y autorización entregadas por CONAF, antes de realizar una cosecha. Los planes de manejo, normas de adhesión y permisos de cortas son fiscalizados constantemente en terreno. Ver www.conaf.cl</p> <p><i>A complete registration system and authorization surrendered by CONAF</i></p>		<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de bajo riesgo</p> <p><i>Both region are considered low risk</i></p>

	www.contraloria.cl	exists, before carrying out a crop. The handling plans, norms of adhesion and permits of short are constantly investigated in land. To see www.conaf.cl	
1.1.3	There is little or no evidence or reporting of illegal harvesting in the district of origin.	<p>CONAF , mantiene un riguroso control estadístico de las denuncias e infracciones de talas ilegales en Chile. En estas cifras se desprende el bajo porcentaje de cortas ilegales.</p> <p>Promasa tiene un procedimiento relacionado con las maderas controladas</p> <p>CONAF, maintains a rigorous statistical control of the accusations and infractions of illegal harvesting in Chile. In these figures comes off the first floor percentage of short illegal.</p> <p>Promasa have a procedure related with the Control of Wood</p>	<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de bajo riesgo</p> <p>Both region are considered low risk</p>
1.1.4	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 wood trade	<p>No existe evidencia de corrupción en CONAF. Además en Chile existe un organismo contralor sólido que audita la gestión pública de los organismos estatales. Ver en www.contraloria.cl/</p> <p>Evidence of corruption doesn't exist in CONAF. Also in Chile a solid control organism that carries out the audit of the administration exists it of the state organisms. To see in www.contraloria.cl /</p>	<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de bajo riesgo</p> <p>Both region are considered low risk</p>

2 WOOD HARVESTED IN VIOLATION OF TRADITIONAL OR CIVIL RIGHTS

2.1 The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to the violation of traditional, civil and collective rights when all the following indicators are present:

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result
--------------	------------------------------------	--------------------	--------

			Unspecified risk	Low
1.1.5	There is no UN Security Council ban on timber exports from the country concerned;	<p>E.g. This has applied to Liberia, as of July 2003 (www.un.org/esa/afrika/UNNews_Africa/timber.htm)</p> <p>Global Witness www.globalwitness.org</p>	<p>No existe bloque de exportación de maderas por parte de UN. No hay información relacionada con Chile en el Global Witness.</p> <p>Chile no figura dentro de los países sancionados por las ONU en materia de exportaciones de madera. Tampoco esta catalogado como fuente de madera conflictiva tipo 1 de USAID</p> <p>Council ban of export of wood doesn't exist by UN part. There is not information related with Chile in the Global Witness.</p> <p>Chile doesn't figure inside the countries sanctioned by the UN as regards wooden exports. Neither this classified as source wooden conflicting type 1 of USAID</p>	<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de <u>bajo riesgo</u></p> <p>Both region are considered <u>low risk</u></p>
1.1.6	The country or district is not designated a source of conflict timber (E.g. USAID Type 1 conflict timber);	<p>The final report of the expert panel on illegal exploitation of natural resources and other forms of wealth in Democratic Republic of Congo, 2002, Annexes I and III (S/2002/1146) www.naturalresources.org/minerals/CD/docs/other/N0262179.pdf</p> <p>Conflict Timber: Dimensions of the Problem in Asia and Africa. Volume I. Synthesis report. June 2003, available at: www.usaid.gov/hum_response/oti/pubs/vol1synth.pdf</p>	<p>Chile no se encuentra registrado en los reportes de natural resources ni en el USAID</p> <p>Chile is not registered in the reports of natural resources neither in the USAID</p>	<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de <u>bajo riesgo</u></p> <p>Both region are considered <u>low risk</u></p>
1.1.7	There is no evidence of child labour or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles and Rights at work taking place in forest areas in the district concerned	<p>FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts www.fsc.org</p> <p>ILO country offices</p>	<p>Las cifras a nivel global de la situación de niños y adolescentes en trabajos inaceptables Chile corresponde a un 0.08%</p> <p>En la página de Global Witness no hay antecedentes de Chile.</p> <p>The figures to global level of the situation of</p>	<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de <u>bajo riesgo</u></p> <p>Both region are considered <u>low risk</u></p>

		<p>children and adolescents in unacceptable works Chile corresponds to 0.08%</p> <p>In the page of Global Witness there are not antecedents of Chile.</p>		
1.1.8	<p>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;</p>	<p>FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts www.fsc.org</p> <p>Indigenous Peoples Organizations</p> <p>Local community associations in the district</p> <p>Risk register</p> <p>National Sources (e.g. records of land claims negotiation concluded or in progress, summaries of court decisions)</p> <p>www.conadi.cl</p>	<p>En Chile existe una organización estatal que resguarda los derechos tradicionales de pueblos indígenas que vela por el reconocimiento de las tradiciones y culturas de los pueblos originarios. Además existen metodologías claras para resolver conflictos de disputas de territorios. Ver www.conadi.cl</p> <p>In Chile an state organization that preserves the traditional rights of indigenous towns that it looks after the recognition of the traditions and cultures of the towns natives exists. Clear methodologies also exist to solve conflicts of disputes of territories. To see www.conadi.cl</p>	<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de <u>bajo riesgo</u></p> <p>Both region are considered <u>low risk</u></p>
1.1.9	<p>There is evidence of no violation of the ILO Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples taking place in the forest areas in the district concerned.</p>	<p>FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts www.fsc.org</p> <p>ILO country offices</p> <p>www.conadi.cl</p>	<p>En Chile existe una organización estatal que resguarda los derechos tradicionales de pueblos indígenas que vela por el reconocimiento de las tradiciones y culturas de los pueblos originarios. Además existen metodologías claras para resolver conflictos de disputas de territorios. Ver www.conadi.cl</p> <p>In Chile an state organization that preserves the traditional rights of indigenous towns that it looks after the recognition of the traditions and cultures of the towns natives exists. Clear methodologies also exist to solve conflicts of disputes of territories. To see www.conadi.cl</p>	<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de <u>bajo riesgo</u></p> <p>Both region are considered <u>low risk</u></p>

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

3.1 The district of origin may be considered low risk in relation to any threat to high conservation values if:

- a) indicator 3.1 is met; or
 b) indicator 3.2 eliminates (or greatly mitigates) the threat posed to the district of origin by non-compliance with 3.1

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
3.1.1 Forest management activities in the relevant level (eco-region, sub-eco-region, local) do not threaten eco-regionally significant high conservation values;	<p>FSC documentation on HCVFs: www.fsc.org</p> <p>Eco-region definition and information: http://www.worldwildlife.org/science/ecoregions.cfm</p> <p>Those regions identified by Conservation International as a Biodiversity Hotspot</p> <p>(or) Those ecosystems and communities that are explicitly identified by Conservation International as a key component of a <i>Biodiversity Hotspot</i></p> <p>Those forest, woodland, or mangrove eco-regions identified by World Wildlife Fund as a <i>Global 200 Eco-region</i> and assessed by WWF as having a conservation status of <i>endangered</i> or <i>critical</i>. If the Global 200 Eco-region comprises more than a single terrestrial eco-region, an eco-region within the Global 200 Eco-region can be considered low risk if the sub-eco-region is assessed with a Conservation Status other than "<i>critical/endangered</i>."</p> <p>Those regions identified by the World Conservation Union (IUCN) as a <i>Centre of Plant Diversity</i></p> <p>Those regions identified by Conservation International as a <i>High Biodiversity Wilderness Area</i> that are forests and contain contiguous forest ecosystems greater than 500 km².</p> <p>Those regions identified by the World Resources Institute as a <i>Frontier Forest</i></p>	<p>Las materias primas que requiere la Empresa Promasa no corresponden a maderas provenientes de Bosque Nativos que se asocian a Bosques de Alto valor de Conservación. Promasa se abastece en un 100% de Madera proveniente de bosques plantados de especies exóticas que no se consideran de alto valor de conservación.</p> <p>The raw matters that it requires the Promasa company don't correspond to wood coming from Native Forest that associate to Forests of High value of Conservation. Promasa is supplied in 100% wooden coming from planted forests of exotic species that are not considered of high conservation value.</p>	<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de <u>bajo riesgo</u></p> <p>Both region are considered <u>low risk</u></p>	

	Intact Forests Landscapes, as identified by Greenpeace (www.intactforests.org)		
3.1.2	A strong system of protection (effective protected areas and legislation) is in place that ensures survival of the HCVs in the eco-region;	<p>FSC National Initiatives</p> <p>Signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity https://www.biodiv.org/world/parties.asp and demonstrable progress towards completing a network of protected areas, such as an overall positive analysis of the latest country thematic report on Forest Ecosystems https://www.biodiv.org/reports/list.aspx?type=for</p>	<p>El Sistema Nacional de Áreas Silvestres Protegidas del Estado (SNASPE), creado mediante la Ley N° 18.362 de 1984, corresponde a aquellos ambientes naturales, terrestres o acuáticos que el Estado protege y maneja para lograr su conservación.</p> <p>The National System of Protected Wild Areas of the State (SNASPE), created by means of the Law N° 18.362 of 1984, it corresponds to those natural, terrestrial or aquatic atmospheres that the State protects and it manages to achieve its conservation.</p>
			<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de bajo riesgo</p> <p>Both region are considered low risk</p>

4 WOOD HARVESTED FROM AREAS BEING CONVERTED FROM FORESTS AND OTHER WOODED ECOSYSTEMS TO PLANTATIONS OR NON-FOREST USES

4.1. 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:

[Note: the change from plantations to other land uses is not considered as conversion].

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
4.1.1	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	<p>FAO GOFC-GOLD Global Observation of Forest and Land Cover Dynamics</p> <p>FAO Global Forest Resources Assessment</p> <p>Conservation International Regional Analysis Program</p> <p>University of Maryland Department of</p>	<p>Las materias primas que requiere la Empresa Promasa no corresponden a maderas provenientes de Bosque Nativos que se asocian a la sustitución. Promasa se abastece en un 100% de Madera proveniente de bosques plantados de especies exóticas.</p>	<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de bajo riesgo</p> <p>Both region are considered low risk</p>

	<p>Geography</p> <p>UNEP/GRID – Division of Early Warning and Assessment</p> <p>SERVIR – Regional Monitoring and Visualization System for Mesoamerica</p> <p>Congo Basin Forest Partnership and CARPE</p> <p>CEC Joint Research Centre</p> <p>INPE-PRODES – Brazil's National Institute for Space Research</p> <p>Hansen, M., DeFries, R., Townshend, J.R., Carroll, M., Dimiceli, C., Sohlberg, R. 2003. 500 m MODIS Vegetation Continuous Fields. College Park, Maryland: The Global Land Cover Facility.</p> <p>National data sources</p> <p>FSC National Initiatives and Regional Offices contacts www.fsc.org</p>	<p>The raw matters that it requires the Promasa company don't correspond to wood coming from Native Forest that are associate to substitution. Promasa is supplied in 100% wooden coming from planted forests of exotic species.</p>	
--	---	--	--

5 WOOD FROM FORESTS IN WHICH GENETICALLY MODIFIED TREES ARE PLANTED

5.1 Requirements related to wood from forests in which genetically modified trees are planted

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
<p>5.1.1 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:</p> <p>a) There is no commercial use of genetically modified trees of the species concerned taking place in the country or district</p>	<p>FAO, 2004. Preliminary review of biotechnology in forestry, including genetic modification. Forest Genetic Resources Working Paper FGR/59E. Forest Resources Development Service, Forest Resources Division, Rome, Italy. Available online:</p> <p>http://www.fao.org/docrep/008/ae574e/AE574E00.HTM</p> <p>National and regional data sources</p>	<p>Es de conocimiento público de todos los sectores que en Chile no existe tecnología de este tipo.</p> <p>Respuesta de Sofía Valenzuela, Facultad de Ciencias Agropecuarias y Biotecnología, Universidad de Concepción, Chile, señala que no hay trabajo con árboles genéticamente modificados, solo estudios para establecer riesgos de bioseguridad asociados a la plantación de árboles GM.</p>	<p>Ambas regiones son consideradas de baixo riesgo</p> <p>Both region are considered low risk</p>	

<p>concerned. OR</p> <p>b) Licenses are required for commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use OR</p> <p>c) It is forbidden to use genetically modified trees commercially in the country concerned.</p>	<p>Universidad de Concepción</p>	<p>It is of public knowledge of all the sectors that in Chile technology of this type doesn't exist.</p> <p>Answer of Sofía Valenzuela, Faculty of Agricultural Sciences and Biotechnology, University of Concepción, Chile, points out that there is not work with tree genetically modified, only studies to establish bio-safety risks associated to the plantation of trees GM.</p>	
--	----------------------------------	---	--

6 GENERAL

Requirements	Examples of sources of information	Finding & Evidence	Result	
			Unspecified risk	Low
<p>General search on the company</p>	<p>e.g. Google</p>	<p>En la edición de los procedimientos de Maderas controladas no se utilizaron Fuentes de información de prensa u otras organizaciones que no tengan la independencia necesaria.</p>		

End of report