-Law of Protection of the Agriculture(1981): "The President has the faculty of stopping any activity that emits smoke, dust or gases into the atmosphere if it is proved that is a health hazard for nearby inhabitants, or it alters conditions of soil causing agricultural damage or there is danger for the flora and fauna".

- Flora and fauna is protected by the Hunting Law (1929) and its modifications (1972). There are international agreements signed by Chile regarding protection and trading of some species.

- Regarding pollution of the marine sector, there are many legal disposition from the DGTMM (Directorate of Marine Territory and Merchandise) that forbid all kinds of contamination from the productive sector. There are also several agreements regarding marine protection, signed by Chile.

There is unanimous consensus among environmental experts from different sectors (academia, government and private) that the actual legislation regarding environment protection has large gaps. Among them there are:

- No requirement to follow the environmental situation through time.
- Mechanisms of action and control are not clearly defined. Therefore, although some regulations and norms are strict, there is no control made by government institutions.
-Regarding the faculty of the President to paralyze activities that are polluting the environment, there are no legal mechanisms by which citizens can compel him to apply it.