

MONTHLY FOREIGN TRADE REPORT N° 25, APRIL 2005

INTRODUCTION

Foreign Trade figures registered in April 2005 confirm the growth trend that has been shown by imports and exports from more than two years.

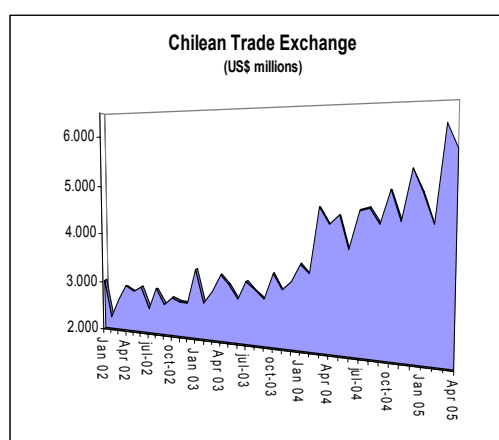
This information is provided herewith with special emphasis on data per size of exporters, FTAs subscribed and per Customs Offices. These figures relate to imports valued on CIF basis and exports on FOB. Product reference is giving according to 8-digit tariff.

Such preliminary figures arise from Customs procedures recorded on the Import and Export declarations, as set forth in the International Convention on Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention, 1995)¹ and the UN Manual of Statistics on International Trade of Goods. According to the above mentioned instruments, the term "imports" means goods brought into a Customs territory by means of clearance for home use which provides for the free circulation of such goods in the Customs territory upon the payment of import duties and taxes levied; on the other hand, the term "export" is defined as goods of free circulation which leave the Customs territory and are intended for their definite stay abroad, being excluded those goods which leave the country covered either by a temporary exit procedure for an outward processing or a manufacturing procedure, for an outward processing or a manufacturing procedure, or with refund of import duties and taxes

Likewise, it should be noted that the figures provided by Customs are used by the Central Bank as stipulated in the Manual on Balance of Payments; therefore, they complement the documents of the Issuing.

OVERVIEW

In the fourth month of the year 2005, foreign trade activity shows a growing trend, reaching again very positive results. Thus, **Chilean trade exchange** showed a growth of **31%** and Customs figures reached **US\$ 5,707 millions, compared to the same month of the previous year.**

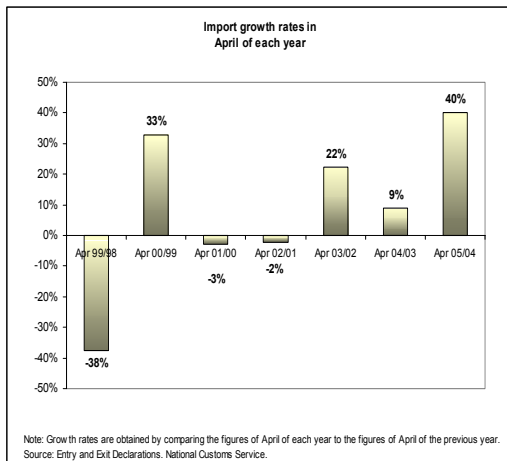


Fuente: Declaraciones de Ingreso y Salida.

The different geographical areas such as America (34%), ASIA (29%) AND Europe (22%) registered a high strength of foreign trade compared to April 2004. Likewise, the growth in trade exchange with the economic blocks was NAFTA (50%), MERCOSUR (19%) and the European Union (15%).

In April, **imports** showed an **increase of 40%**, the highest increase registered during the last seven years, while exports **increased in 25%**.

¹ Customs Cooperation Council (World Customs Organization).



In **April 2005**, the geographical markets for exports showed the following increases: **America (35%), Asia (29%) and Europe (10%)**, an in relation to their share as destination markets for Chilean exports the distribution was America (36%), Asia (35%) and Europe (27%).

Within the **destination** markets for Chilean exports, significant increases were registered during April 2005 in comparison with the same month of 2004: **Bolivia (86%) and Argentina (47%)** in America; **Malaysia (126%) and Japan (67%)** in Asia; **Greece (1.027%) and Denmark (126%)**, in Europe.

In relation to **exported goods, "traditional" products**, (those products with historic presence and high associated amounts) showed an **increase of 22% in April 2005**, while "non-traditional products" registered an increase of 33%.

In relation to the basket of **non-traditional products**, those goods which were not exported during April 2004 but which registered the highest exported amounts in April 2005 were the following: in industrial sector, **naphtha** (liquid fuel derived from petroleum), US\$ 20 millions and **particles of eucalyptus wood** (US\$ 2 millions); in mining sector, **silver ores and concentrates** (US\$ 11.6 millions) and **metallic alloy of platinum and palladium** for refining (US\$ 157 millions); and in agricultural sector, **live camelidae** (US\$ 152 millions) and pulverized **quillay** (US\$ 114 millions).

Main "non-traditional" products exported in April 2005, without movement in April 2004

	Apr2005 (dollars)	% Var
Industrial Products		
Nafta (Liquid fuel derived from petroleum)	20.080.705	-
eucalyptus wood nitens, in particles	2.033.666	-
Maritime ferry (new)	1.009.926	-
Grape juice, of a Brix <= 30.	814.699	-
Industry Subtotal	780.295.277	38%
Mining Products		
Silver ores and concentrates	11.573.524	-
Metallic alloy of platinum and palladium for refining	156.808	-
Manganese ores and concentrates	76.220	-
Mining Subtotal	93.556.536	102%
Agricultural products		
Live camelidae	151.736	-
Pulverized quillay	114.000	-
Live ovine	49.448	-
Birds' eggs for reproduction	48.942	-
Subtotal of agriculture	189.141.271	4%
Subtotal Others	19.259.464	6%
Subtotal of "non-traditional" products	1.082.252.548	33%

Note: Non-traditional products correspond to tariff items with scarce or null historic presence and/or scarce associated amounts.

During April 2005, **Imports from the main geographical areas** registered the following increase: **Europe (52%), America (33%) and Asia (28%)**. On the other hand, in relation to the geographical distribution Asia showed 57% share, Europe 20% and Asia 16%.

The **main origins of Chile imports** which showed strength during April 2005, compared to the same month of the previous year were **United States (84%) and Uruguay (41%)** in America; **Indonesia (90%) and Japan (41%)** in Asia and **Estonia (983%) and Greece (440%)**, in Europe.

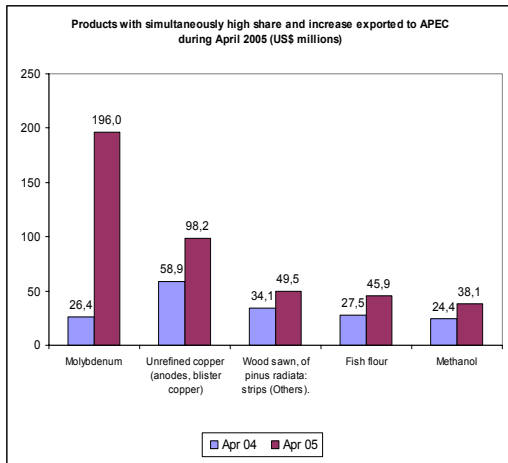
Apart from petroleum, imports reached an increase of 43% in April 2005, compared to the same period of 2004. Within the basket of goods classified as **non-traditional** goods that were not imported in April 2004, but which registered relatively important volumes during April 2005 can be mentioned the following: **knotted carpets** (US\$ 152 millions) and **sheets of paper for smoking** (US\$ 91 millions) as consumer goods; **machinery for making cellulose** (US\$ 66 millions) and **railway coaches** (US\$ 15 millions) as capital goods, and **coal** (bituminous coal, US\$ 11 millions) as intermediate goods.

TRADE WITH APEC

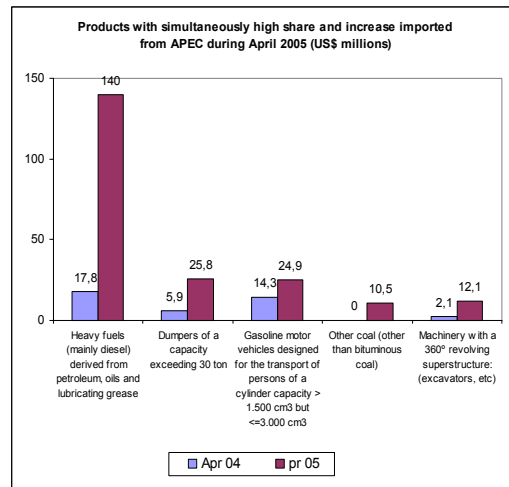
Since the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum APEC is very important for Chile, the National Customs Service decided to include this section in its monthly Foreign Trade Report from November 2004, in order to circulate periodic figures that account of the trade with that economic area.

During April 2004, the APEC zone as destination area accounted for 60% of the total Chile exports (7% higher than that registered in April 2004). Likewise, as origin of Chile imports, that zone maintained its materiality in 42%. Thus, the rising rate of exports was 42% and of imports 39%, which allowed Chilean trade exchange to grow in 41%. This amount duplicated the growth showed by Chilean trade with the rest of the world.

Molybdenum (642%), unrefined copper (67%), fish flour (67%), methanol (57%) and sawn timber of pinus radiata (45%) were among the **main products exported to APEC** during April 2005 that experienced the biggest increase.

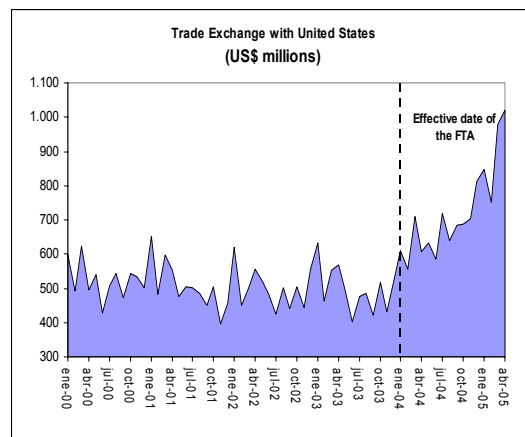


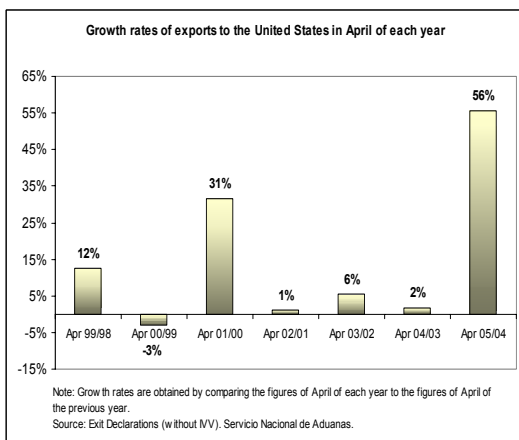
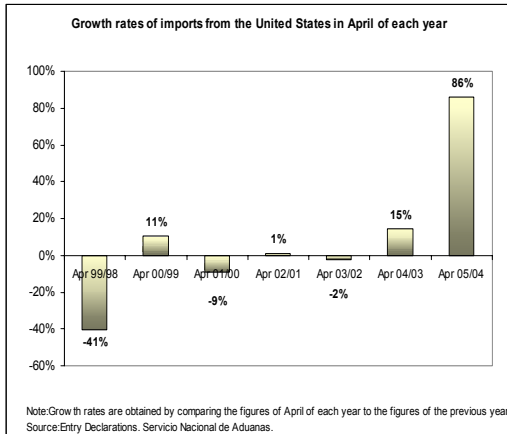
Heavy fuels (mainly diesel) derived from petroleum (US\$ 140 millions and 687% increase), **dumpers** of a capacity exceeding 30 tones (US\$ 26 millions and 337% increase) and **gasoline vehicles for the transport of persons** of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc (US\$ 25 millions and 73% increase) were among the main products with high increase and share imported from APEC member countries in April 2005.



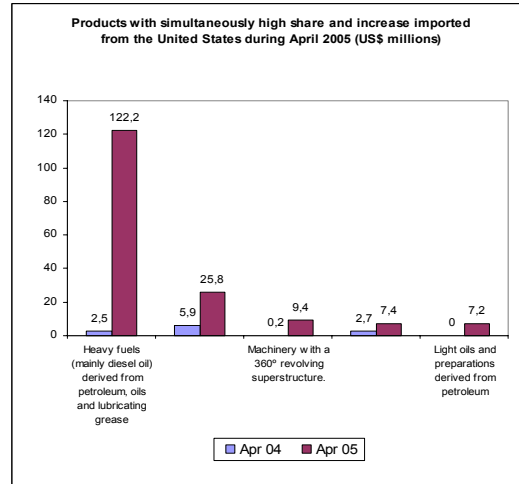
TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

In the fourth month of the year 2005, the growth of the foreign trade with the United States continues to be very dynamic which **after the FTA signing shows and obvious trend change**. It should be noted that in the month under study **both imports and exports** from and to the main economy of the World **registered the highest increase during the last seven years (86% and 56% respectively)**.

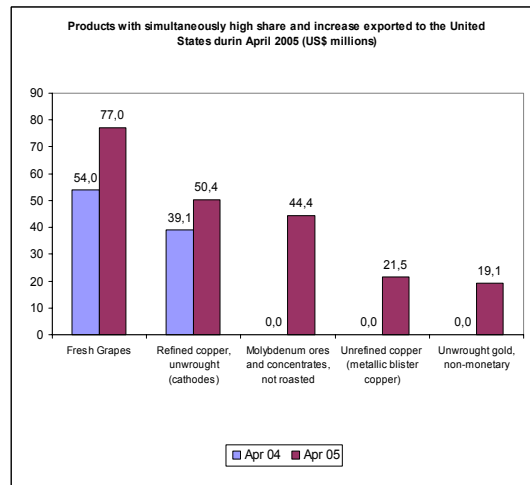




In April 2005, **fuels derived from petroleum** (mainly diesel oil) (US\$ 122 millions and 4,720% increase), **dumpers** of a capacity exceeding 30 tones (US\$ 26 millions and 337% increase) and **machinery with a 360° revolving superstructure** (US\$ 9 millions and 4,410 increase) were among the products which **influenced import growth** from the United States. It should be noted that the two first goods above-mentioned products registered the highest share during this month, and they jointly represented 31% of the total imported from Chile's trade partner.

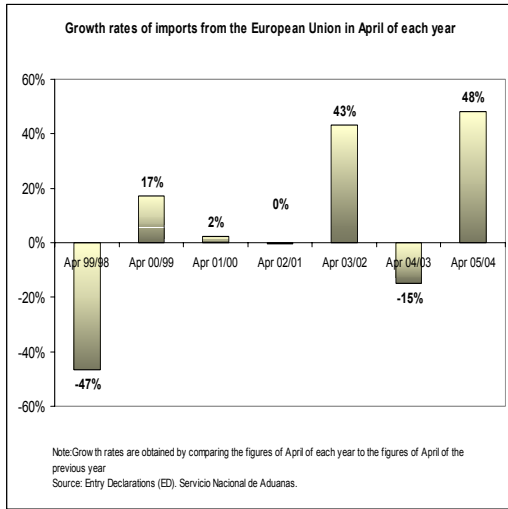


Fresh grapes (US\$ 77 millions and 43% increase), **copper cathodes** (US\$ 50 millions and 29% increase) and **molybdenum ores, not roasted** (US\$ 44 millions) were among the products with high share and increase **exported to the United States** during April 2005.

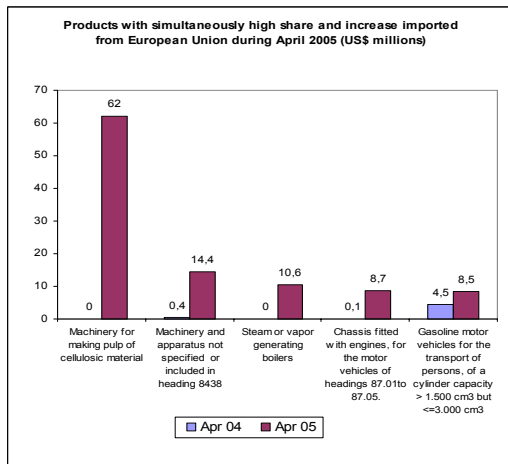


TRADE WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

During April 2005, **EU originating imports registered the highest growth rate (48%) of the last seven years** compared to April 2004.

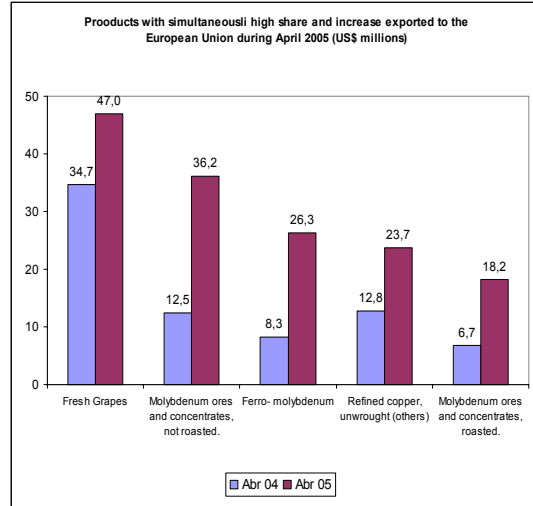


The results reached by imports from the EU was influenced by the amounts and increases of the following products: **machinery for making cellulose** (US\$ 62 millions; there was not import registration of this product in April 2004), **machinery n.e.o.p** of heading 8438 (US\$ 14 millions and 3,557% increase) and **steam or vapor generating boilers** (US\$ 11 millions, there was no import registration of this product in April 2004). Moreover, it should be mentioned that the three above-mentioned products positioned in third place, which represented almost 20% of the total imported from that European block.



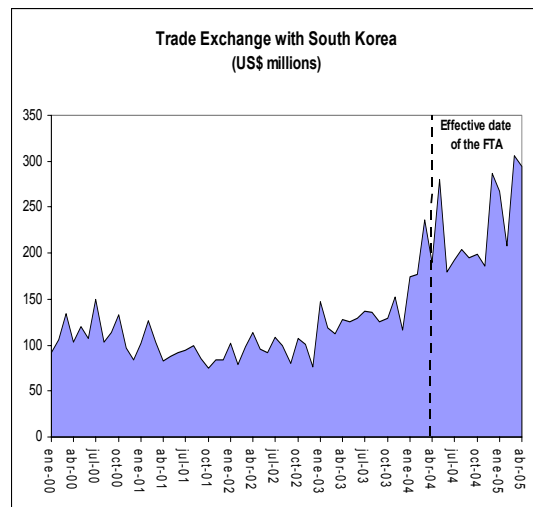
In April 2005, exports to the European Union registered an increase of 2%. **Fresh grapes** (US\$ 47 millions and 35% increase), **molybdenum ores, not**

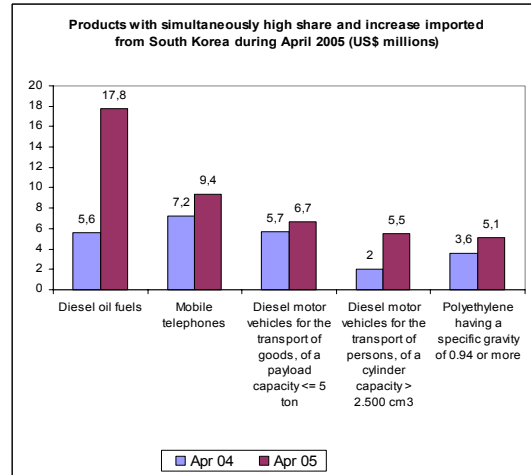
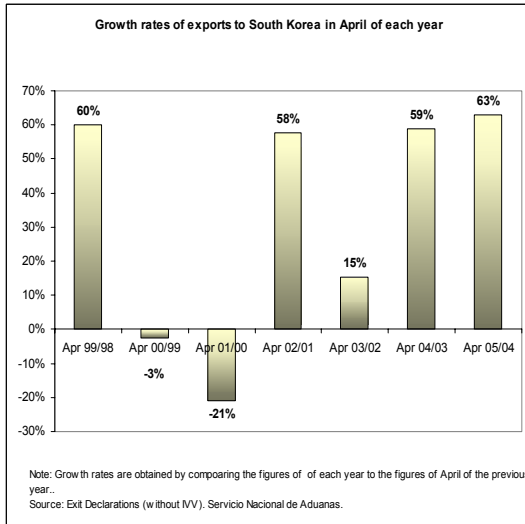
roasted (US\$ 36 millions and 189% increase) and **Ferro-molybdenum** (US\$ 26 millions and 218% increase) were the products which registered the highest share and increase.



TRADE WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Alter a year of the signing of FTA with South Korea, the amounts shows positive results besides what had been the historical path. Likewise, it should be highlighted that in April 2005, exports registered the highest growth rate of the last seven years.

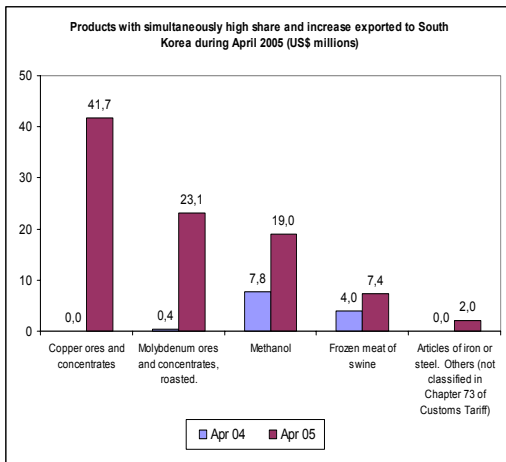




The **increase** registered by exports during April 2005 was mainly **influenced** by **molybdenum** (US\$ 65 millions; there was practically no exports of this product during April 2004), **methanol** (US\$ 19 millions and 144% increase) and **meat of swine, frozen** (US\$ 7 millions and 84% increase).

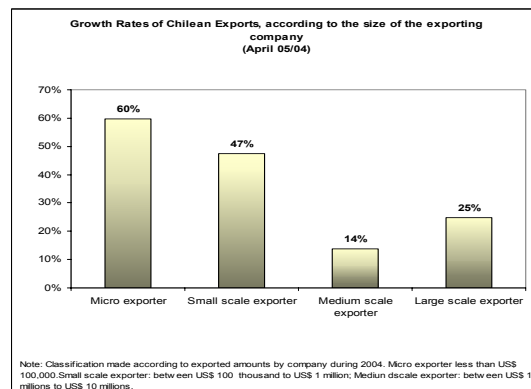
CHILEAN EXPORTS AS PER SIZE OF EXPORTING COMPANY: MAIN GOODS EXPORTED AND DESTINATION COUNTRIES BY FTA

An **analysis** of exports **ad per size of exporting companies** is included in this Section. **The sections selected to define the size of those companies were defined in four intervals according to FOB value registered in year 2004: micro exporting company** (less than US\$ 100 millions), **small scale exporters** (between US\$ 100 thousand and US\$ 1 millions), **medium scale exporters** (between US\$ 1 millions and US\$ 10 millions) and **large scale exporters** (more than US\$ 10 millions).

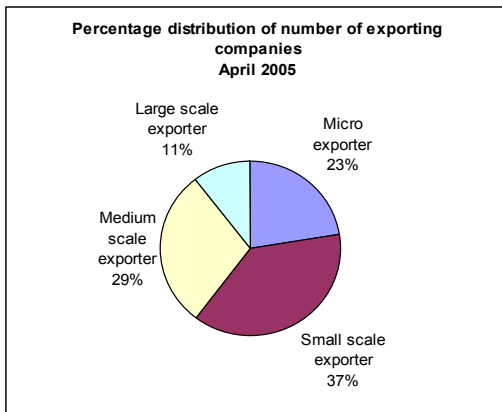


The first fact to be highlighted is that although **88.0% of exports showed in April 2005 are related to large scale exporters, micro and small scale exporters registered the highest growth rates (60% and 47% respectively) compared to April 2004.**

On the other hand, in April 2005, **imports from South Korea** increased by **33%** compared to April 2004. Diesel oil fuels (US\$ 18 millions and 220% increase), **cellular telephones** (US\$ 9 millions and 31% increase) and **diesel vehicles** of a payload capacity exceeding 5 tones (US\$ 7 millions and 19% increase) were **the main products** that positively influenced that result.



In April 2005, almost 60% of exports of mining products influenced the exports of almost large scale exporters. However, within this category, the number of companies represented only 11% of the total exporters (260 out of a total of 2,438)



The number of medium scale exporters raised up to 707 companies in April 2005 and 65% of their export shipments focused on industrial products and 32% on agricultural goods. On the other hand, small scale exporters (920 companies) distributed their exports as follows: 59% in industrial products and 37% in agricultural products. Finally, according to micro exporters (550 companies) shipments of industrial products represented a greater proportion than that of the remaining companies (75%).

The following is an analysis of exports to the countries with which Free Trade Agreements have been signed, with special emphasis on micro and small scale exporters and on their export shipments, due to the results obtained by medium and large scale exporters are implicit within the Sections where the figures of each respective FTA were analyzed.

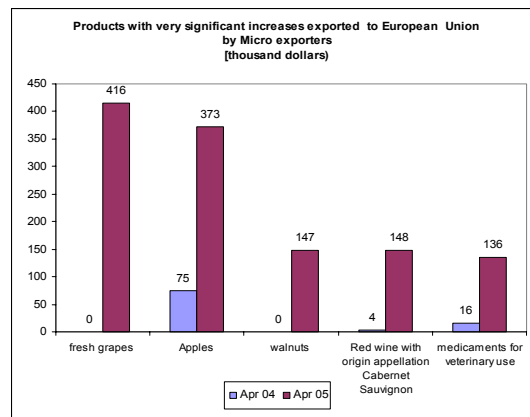
In April 2005 exports to the European Union accounted for US\$ 794 millions, an increase of 2.4%, compared to the same month of the previous year. It should be mentioned that micro and small scale exporters registered significant increases (119% and 57%, respectively).

Size of company	Exports to the European Union		
	April 2005 (US\$ millions)	%Var FOB Apr 04/05	%Share Apr 05
Micro exporter	2,4	118,7%	0,3%
Small scale exporter	19,5	57,2%	2,5%
Medium scale exporter	78,4	0,6%	9,9%
Large scale exporter	688,4	0,6%	86,7%
Other (*)	5,0	-	0,6%
Grand Total	793,7	2,4%	100,0%

(*): *) New exporters who did not have export activity during 2004.

Source: Exit Declaration (ED), Servicio Nacional de Aduanas.

Micro exporters exported to the European block products for an amount of US\$ 2.4 millions. Apples (US\$ 265 thousands and 3,339 increase), fresh grapes (US\$ 416 thousands; this product was not exported in April 2004) and walnuts (US\$ 147 thousands; this product was not exported in April 2004) were among the products that registered the most significant increases. Red wine with origin appellation Cabernet Sauvignon (US\$ 148 thousands and 3,806 increase), medicaments for veterinary use (US\$ 136 thousands and 745% increase) and frozen fish (other than shark) (US\$ 102 thousands; this products was not exported in April 2004) were Within industrial products which registered the most significant increases.



On the other hand, medium scale exporters exported to the European Union products for an amount of US\$ 19 millions being the main ones fresh fruit (US\$ 3.5 millions and 182% increase), apples (US\$ 1.6 millions and 132% increase) and

Frozen fillets of Atlantic salmon (US\$ 965 millions and 1,007% increase).

During April 2005, products for an amount of US\$ 550 millions were exported to the United States which represented an increase of 56%. Although the unbundling by size of exporting company shows a high share for large scale companies, it highlighted the significant increase (113%) registered by micro exporters.

Size of company	Exports to the United States		
	April 2005 (US\$ millions)	%Var Apr 04/05	%Share Apr 05
Micro exporter	2,0	113,1%	0,4%
Small scale exporter	14,9	50,8%	2,7%
Medium scale exporter	68,6	14,4%	12,5%
Large scale exporter	457,6	61,9%	83,2%
Others (*)	6,8	-	1,2%
Grand Total	549,9	56,6%	100,0%

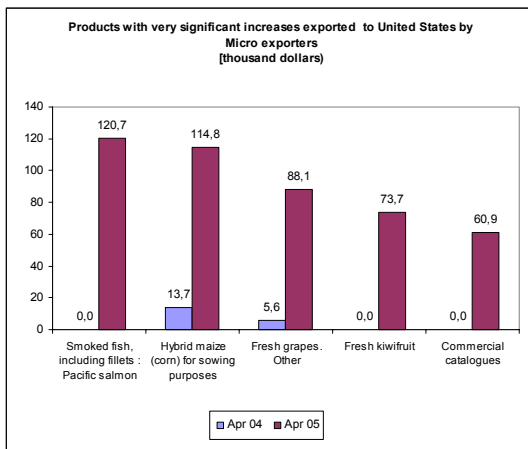
(*): New exporters who did not have export activity during 2004.
Source: Exit Declaration (ED). Servicio Nacional de Aduanas.

Finally, products for an amount of **US\$ 209 millions** were exported to **South Korea** during April 2005; this represented an **increase of 63%** compared to the same month of the previous year. Again, Again, exports made by **micro exporters** registered an increase of 140%, while **medium size exporters** registered an **increase of 55%**.

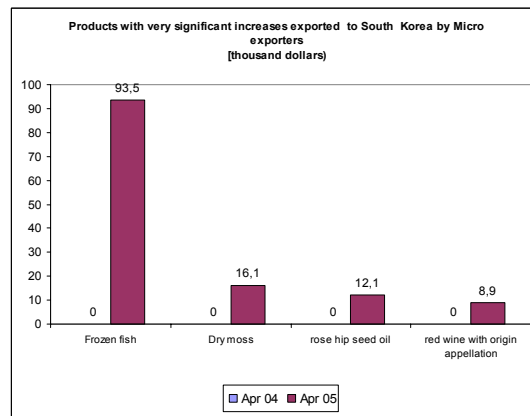
Size of company	Exports to South Korea		
	April 2005 (US\$ millions)	%Var FOB Apr 04/05	%Share Apr 05
Micro exporter	0,1	140,3%	0,1%
Small scale exporter	1,3	55,1%	0,5%
Medium scale exporter	5,2	53,4%	2,4%
Large scale exporter	201,5	62,6%	96,7%
Other (*)	0,5	-	0,2%
Grand Total	208,6	62,7%	100,0%

(*): New exporters who did not have exporting activity during 2004.
Source: Exit Declarations (ED). Servicio Nacional de Aduanas.

Smoked fish (US\$ 121 millions; this products was not exported in April 2004), hybrid maize (corn) for sowing (US\$ 115 millions and 735% increase) and fresh grapes (US\$ 88 millions and 1,471 increase) were among the products with the most significant increases, exported to the United States by micro exporters.

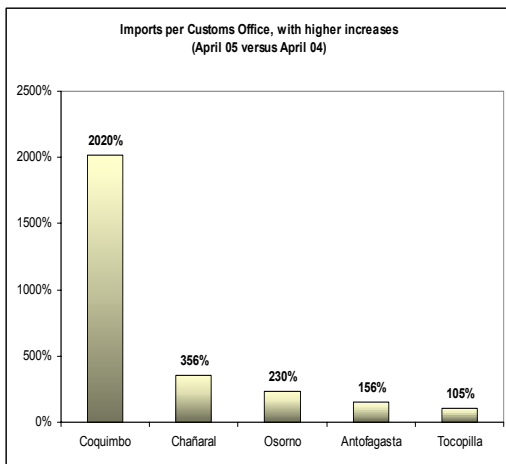


The following **four (4) categories of products (addition to tariff headings)** explains the total exported by **micro exporters** to **South Korea** (all these products were not exported in April 2004): **frozen fish** (US\$ 94 millions), **dry moss**, other than of a kind used in bouquet or ornaments (US\$ 16 millions), **rose hip seed oil** (US\$ 12 millions) and **red wine with origin appellation** (US\$ 9 millions).

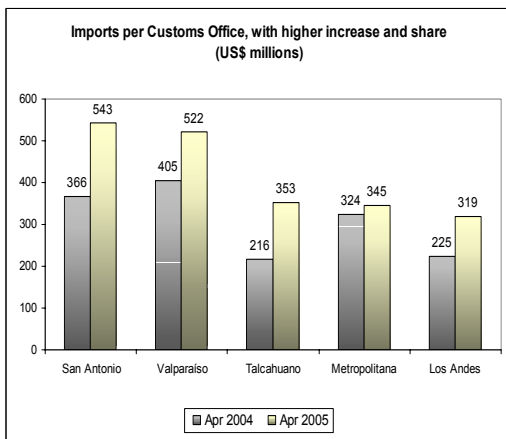


IMPORTS PER CUSTOMS OFFICE: MAIN PRODUCTS AND ORIGINS

During April 2004, **Chile imported US\$ 2,372 millions in goods**; this amount registered an **increase of 39%**, compared to the same month of the previous year. **The Customs Offices** that registered the **highest import rates** were **Coquimbo (2,020%)**, **Chañaral (356%)** and **Osorno (230%)**.

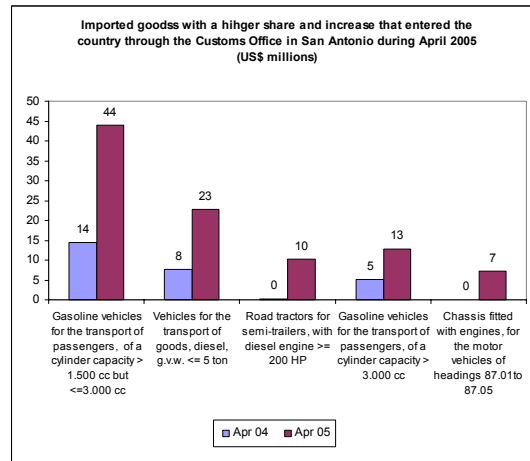


On the other hand, **San Antonio, Valparaíso** and **Talcahuano** were the **Customs Offices** which has a great influence on the global results of imports due to their participation and high growth. Such Customs Offices jointly represented 67% of the total imported by the country during April 2005 and they showed an **average growth of 44%**, compared to April 2004. **The remaining Customs Offices registered an average growth of 33%**.



The following is an analysis by type of product and main origins for the three above-mentioned Customs Offices.

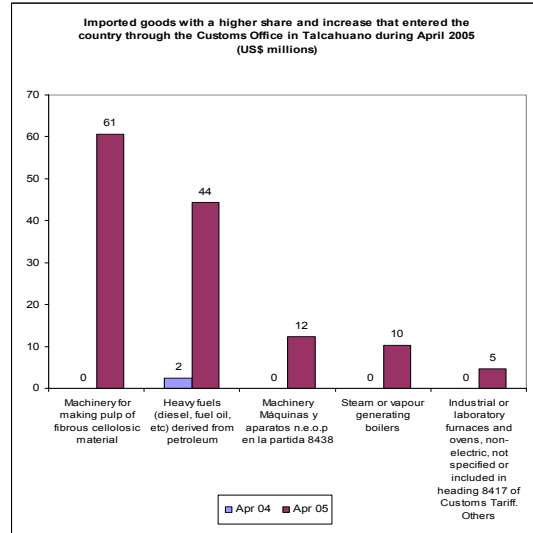
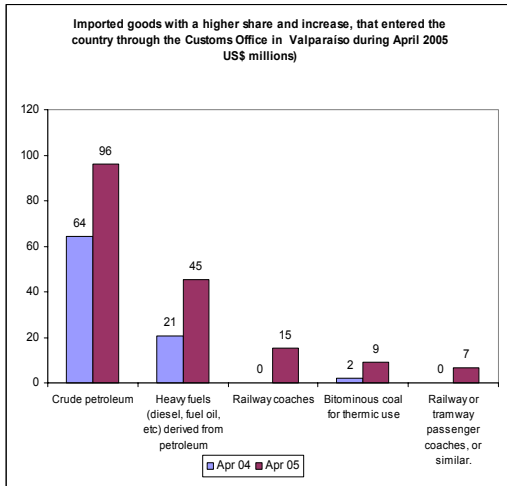
During April 2005, goods that entered the country through **the Customs Office in San Antonio amounted US\$ 543 millions**, which meant an **increase of 48%**, compared to April 2004. **Vehicles for the transport of passengers** of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc (US\$ 44 millions and 205% increase) and **diesel vehicles for the transport of cargo**, of a payload capacity not exceeding 5 tones (US\$ 23 millions and 196% increase) were the main imported **products with a high share and increase**. The **United States (22%)**, **China (13%)** and **Japan (8%)** were the main origins with the highest share in imports that entered the country through the Customs Office in San Antonio during April 2005. **Japan registered the highest increase (354%)**. However, it should be mentioned **Peru** which represented 3% of the total imported by the Customs Office in San Antonio, but it **registered a significant increase (206%)**.



Regarding the importing activity in the **Customs Office in Valparaíso goods worth US\$ 522 millions** entered the country during April 2005, amount that registered an **increase of 29%**, compared to the same month of the previous year. **Crude petroleum** (US\$ 96 millions and 49% increase) and **heavy fuels derived from petroleum** (diesel, fuel oil, etc.) (US\$ 45 millions and 120% increase) were the main imported products with a high share

and increase that entered the country through the above-mentioned Customs Office.

The three main originating countries were **United States** (14% share), **Angola** (11%), which registered an increase of 5,951%, and **China** (8%). It should be mentioned that **goods coming from Perú**, which represented **6% of the total imported**, showed a **significant growth rate (1,096%)**.



The English translation of this Report is included for information purposes only. In the event of any discrepancy or difference of interpretation, the Spanish original shall prevail

Finally, regarding the importing activity in the **Customs Office in Talcahuano**, **goods worth US\$ 353 millions** entered the country through that Customs Office, which showed an **increase of 63%**. **Machinery for making cellulose** (US\$ 61 millions; this product was not imported in April 2004), **heavy fuels derived from petroleum** (US\$ 44 millions and 1, 71% increase) and **machinery and apparatus n.e.o.p** of heading 8438 (US\$ 12 millions; this product was not imported during April 2004) were among the main imported products with a high share and increase. **Argentina** (23% share), **Finland** (14%) and the **United States** (11%) were the main origins registered during April 2005. **Finland** (569%) registered the highest increase.

Statistical annex (preliminary version)

TRADE EXCHANGE PER GEOGRAPHICAL REGION AND MAIN TRADE PARTNERS (US\$ millions)					
Region	April 2004	April 2005	% Var. vs Apr 04	Apr 05	% Share Apr 05
AMERICA	1.898,8	2.539,2		33,7%	44,5%
ALADI	1.146,3	1.312,9		14,5%	23,0%
Mercosur	711,7	848,6		19,2%	14,9%
Argentina	356,9	417,6		17,0%	7,3%
Brazil	333,4	407,0		22,1%	7,1%
Perú	99,6	118,1		18,6%	2,1%
Colombia	47,5	57,9		22,0%	1,0%
Nafta	903,5	1.353,5		49,8%	23,7%
USA	606,8	1.020,6		68,2%	17,9%
Mexico	205,0	194,6		-5,1%	3,4%
Canada	91,7	138,3		50,8%	2,4%
Rest of America(3)	54,0	67,4		24,8%	1,2%
EUROPE	1.143,4	1.394,6		22,0%	24,4%
European Union(25)	1.075,7	1.240,0		15,3%	21,7%
Unión Europea(15)	1.067,0	1.226,5		14,9%	21,5%
Netherlands	155,3	204,5		31,7%	3,6%
Italy	144,2	195,6		35,7%	3,4%
Germany	198,5	167,5		-15,6%	2,9%
Rest of Europe(4)	160,9	165,4		2,8%	2,9%
Rest of Europe(4)	67,7	154,7		128,4%	2,7%
ASIA	1.197,4	1.540,8		28,7%	27,0%
China	385,2	509,8		32,4%	8,9%
Japan	285,7	463,1		62,1%	8,1%
South Korea	192,9	294,7		52,8%	5,2%
Taiwan	112,9	110,0		-2,6%	1,9%
Rest of Asia(5)	220,8	163,3		-26,1%	2,9%
Rest of the World	123,3	231,9		88,0%	4,1%
TOTAL	4.363,0	5.707		30,8%	100,0%

Note 1: Data shown in decreasing order per %share column

Note 2: China includes Hong Kong; Trade Exchange with Mexico is includede within the total of ALADI and NAFTA in both cas

Note 3: Rest of America are the American countries that do not belong to Aladi, Mercosur or Nafta

Note 4: Rest of Europe are the European countries that do not belong to the European Union (EU25)

Note 5: Rest of Asia are Asian countries except those explicitly shown in the Table.

Source : Provisional figures of Exit and Entry Declarations.

EXPORTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL REGION AN MAIN TRADE PARTNERS (US\$ millions)					
Region	April 2004	April 2005	% Var. Apr 05 vs Apr 04	Apr 05	% Share Apr 05
AMERICA	882,8	1.190,0		34,8%	35,7%
ALADI	420,5	477,7		13,6%	14,3%
Mercosur	169,7	181,2		6,8%	5,4%
Brazil	132,5	128,5		-3,0%	3,9%
Argentina	30,1	44,2		46,8%	1,3%
Perú	40,1	54,0		34,7%	1,6%
Ecuador	25,0	30,3		21,0%	0,9%
Nafta	545,4	796,3		46,0%	23,9%
USA	353,5	550,5		55,7%	16,5%
México	128,0	140,3		9,6%	4,2%
Canadá	63,9	105,6		65,3%	3,2%
Rest of America (3)	44,9	56,2		25,4%	1,7%
EUROPE	827,7	914,3		10,5%	27,4%
European Union (25)	774,7	793,5		2,4%	23,8%
European Union (15)	770,0	786,7		2,2%	23,6%
Netherlands	132,9	191,2		43,9%	5,7%
Italy	105,1	153,1		45,8%	4,6%
France	162,1	107,7		-33,6%	3,2%
Spain	72,3	85,6		18,4%	2,6%
Rest of Europe (4)	53,0	120,9		128,2%	3,6%
ASIA	898,8	1.158,1		28,9%	34,7%
Japan	234,2	390,1		66,6%	11,7%
China	262,8	358,8		36,5%	10,8%
South Korea	127,9	208,6		63,0%	6,3%
Taiwan	99,0	93,3		-5,8%	2,8%
Rest of Asia (5)	174,9	107,6		-38,5%	3,2%
Rest of the World	55,0	72,5		31,8%	2,2%
TOTAL	2.664,3	3.335,0		25,2%	100,0%

Note 1: Data shown in decreasing order by % share.

Note 2: China includes Hong Kong; Totals for ALADI and NAFTA include trade exchange with Mexico, in both case

Note 3: The rest of America means American countries that do not belong to Aladi, Mercosur or Nafta

Note 4: Rest of Europe means European countries that do not belong to European Union (EU25)

Note 5: Rest of Asia means Asian countries except those explicitly shown in the Table.

Source : Provisional figures of Exit Declaration (DUS)

IMPORTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL REGION AND MAIN TRADE PARTNERS (US\$ millions)				
Region \ Period	April 2004	April 2005	% Var. Apr 05 vs Apr 04	% Share Apr 05
AMERICA	1.016,0	1.349,2	32,8%	56,9%
ALADI	725,8	835,3	15,1%	35,2%
Mercosur	542,0	667,3	23,1%	28,1%
Argentina	326,8	373,4	14,3%	15,7%
Brazil	200,9	278,5	38,6%	11,7%
Perú	59,5	64,1	7,7%	2,7%
Colombia	21,9	28,2	29,0%	1,2%
Nafta	358,1	557,2	55,6%	23,5%
USA	253,2	470,1	85,7%	19,8%
México	77,1	54,4	-29,5%	2,3%
Canadá	27,8	32,7	17,4%	1,4%
Rest of America(3)	9,1	11,2	22,1%	0,5%
EUROPE	315,8	480,3	52,1%	20,3%
European Union(25)	301,0	446,5	48,3%	18,8%
European Union(15)	297,0	439,8	48,1%	18,5%
Germany	58,3	84,5	44,9%	3,6%
Finland	20,9	64,9	210,7%	2,7%
France	36,4	59,8	64,2%	2,5%
Sweden	27,5	55,6	102,1%	2,3%
Rest of Europe (4)	14,7	33,8	129,2%	1,4%
ASIA	298,6	382,7	28,1%	16,1%
China	122,4	151,1	23,4%	6,4%
South Korea	64,9	86,2	32,7%	3,6%
Japan	51,5	73,0	41,7%	3,1%
Taiwán	13,9	16,7	20,8%	0,7%
Resto of Asia(5)	45,9	55,7	21,3%	2,3%
Rest of the World	68,3	159,4	133,3%	6,7%
TOTAL	1.698,7	2.371,5	39,6%	100,0%

Note 1: Data shown in decreasing order by % share column.

Note 2: China includes Hong Kong; Trade change with Mexico is included in the total of ALADI and NAFTA in both cases.

Note 3: Rest of America are the American countries that do not belong to Aladi, Mercosur or Nafta

Note 4: Rest of Europe are the European countries that do not belong to the European Union (UE25)

Note 5: Rest of Asia are Asian countries except those explicitly shown in the Table.

Source : Provisional figures of Entry Declarations (ED)