



## INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this Report is provided with special emphasis on those goods with a higher participation and variations for the main markets of destination and origin. The figures herewith considered are those of import valued on CIF basis and those of export valued on FOB, without Value Change Report. As from such scheme, product figures are obtained on the basis of tariff item additions

Such preliminary figures arise from Customs operations relating to the declarations of Entry and Exit of goods, as set forth in Kyoto Convention, 1995 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 "exports" 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.

Figures provided by Customs are used by the Central Bank of Chile as stipulated in the Manual on Balance of Payments; therefore, they come to complement the publications of the Issuing Agency

## OVERVIEW

In August 2006, trade exchange amounted US\$ 8,171 millions which represented an increase of 39%, compared to August 2005. This growth was explained mainly by the increase of 53% reached by exports and to a lesser extent by the increase in imports (23%). Total exports amounted US\$ 5,009 millions, while imports amounted US\$ 3,162 millions, determining a trade balance surplus of US\$ 1,847 millions.

That increase was reflected in the different geographical areas mainly America, Asia and Europe, with a total share in trade of 45%, 29% and 22%, respectively. In America,

trade totaled US\$ 3,684 millions, which was equal to an increase of 38% in relation to the amount registered in August 2005. This result was influenced by the increase of trade with the United States during August, which explains 46% increase registered by America and 66% increase by Nafta. Brazil is another important trade partner of Chile in America, and bilateral trade reached US\$ 617 millions, which represents an increase of 33% compared to August 2005.

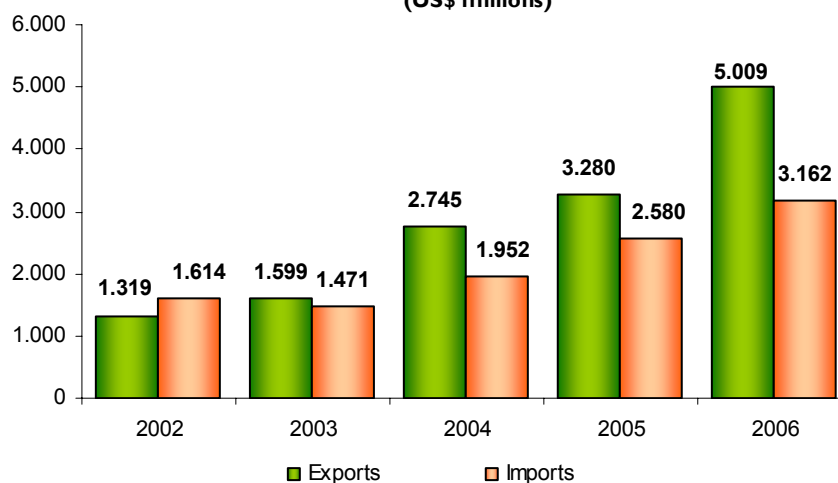
In August, bilateral trade between Chile and Asia increased by 31% and reached US\$ 2,359 millions. This result is mainly

explained by the increase of trade exchange with South Korea (106%), although China was the main trade partner during the month with 32% share in the total trade with the Asian continent.

Europe was the most dynamic continent in terms of trade, excelling trade growth with the Netherlands (123%), France (97%) and Italy (81%), which together contributed with US\$ 497 millions to the total trade amount registered in August 2006.

(Details of the previous commented figures are shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of the Annex).

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS IN AUGUST OF EACH YEAR**  
(US\$ millions)





## TOTAL EXPORTS



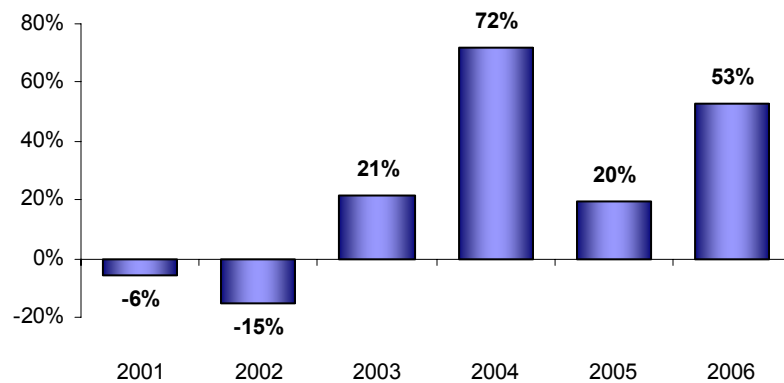
*"The increase of exports to the United States was one of the most outstanding facts of August 2006, since it contributed with 12 of 53 percentage points of export growth in the month".*

The export growth in August is mainly explained by the strong increase of exports to United States, the Netherlands, Japan and Brazil, which together amounted additional US\$ 861 millions. In aggregated terms, particularly important was the increase of Chilean exports to the United States, destination market in which the

value of exports increased by 71%, increasing exports to that market in US\$ 383 millions. In Asia, the increase of exports to Japan (32%) implied that Chile's trade partner in such continent accrued shipments for US\$ 566 millions in August 2006, while due to the growth of exports to South Korea (72%), it has become Chile's third trade partner in order of

importance within the Asian continent above the most destination markets in the European Union and America. Meanwhile, in Europe the growth of exports was led by the increase in value of exports to the Netherlands (128%), destination market that registered the most important absolute increase within that continent (US\$ 214 millions).

**EXPORT GROWTH RATE**  
(August of each year v/s August of previous year)



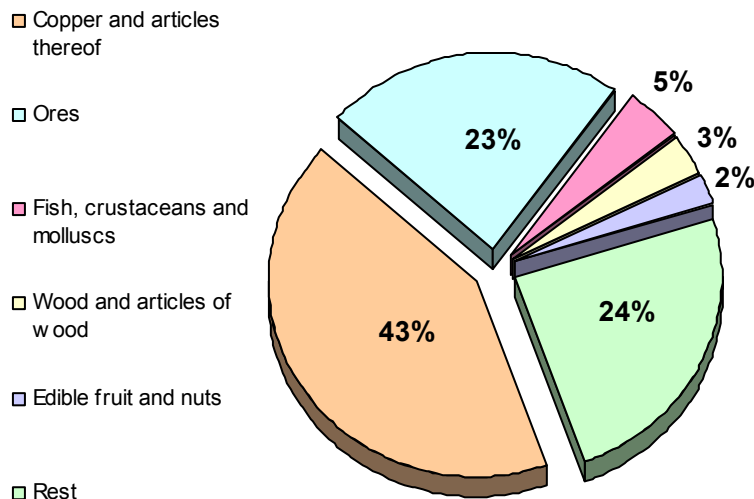
# MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS

The main exported products with significant exported value, which have been identified in Chapters of the Customs tariff, are shown in Tables 4 and 5 of the Annex. In August 2006, copper mining, considering unwrought copper and copper ores and concentrates, represented 58% of the total exported by Chile, which was equal to US\$ 2,883 millions, with which copper shipments increased by 89% in the month. However, its dynamism has become the great driver of exports due to the high incidence of copper on Chile's export basket, which explains 41% increase

registered by the total exported by Chile in August. This result was fundamentally influenced by the price movements of copper in the main international markets, for which reason the average price for both exports of unwrought copper and copper ores and concentrates duplicated with respect to August 2005. However, the high increase in price has not been accompanied by a significant increase in the exported quantity, which registered only an increase of 3% in exports of refined copper, unwrought, in comparison with the drop in exports of

copper ores (33%). From the total unwrought copper shipments (US\$ 2,002), 24% was exported to United States, 12% to Italy and 10% to the Netherlands, among other countries.

Asia is the main destination market for copper ores, particularly Japan (main buyer within that continent) which registered 39% of the value of exports, followed by China and



South Korea with a share of 20% and 11% respectively.

In August, exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates showed a little recovery, increasing by 6% their export shipments compared to August 2005. This growth was mainly due to an increase of the exported amount (63%), since the declared average price cutting for molybdenum ores and concentrates reached 35%, confirming the

decreasing trend in prices of this ore during the eight months of the year 2006. According to the main destination markets for Mo, 34% of molybdenum ores, roasted was shipped to the Netherlands; 23% to Japan and Mexico (with a share of 16%). It should be mentioned the growth of exports of silver, zinc and gold ores and concentrates, since they accrued US\$ 12 millions in August 2006, in circumstances that there were no exports of such ores during August 2005. Growth in shipments of iron ores and concentrates has been also important, which

registered exports for almost ten times the amount exported during August 2005 (from US\$ 3.7 millions to US\$ 35 millions); this increase is explained by the rise in export price (167%) and volume of export shipments (263%).

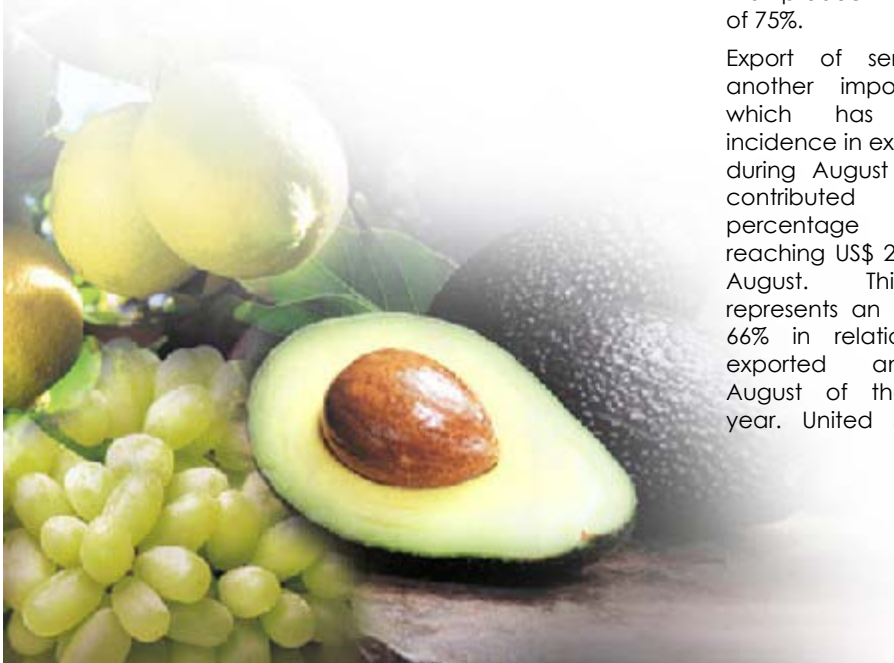
After metal mining, fishing and aquiculture sector reflected a high incidence in export growth during August 2006, particularly the salmon-culture which exported US\$ 149 millions in the month, which meant an increase of 50% compared to August 2005 and with 3% share in exports of the

country. This result was mainly influenced by an increase of the average price of salmon, which increased, on average, 47%, since the quantities exported rose only 2%. United States was the main destination market for Chilean salmon, country that accrued 52% of the value exports carried in August, followed by Germany and Japan (with a share of 12% and 5% respectively). As far as trout export shipments are concerned, the second product in order of importance within the above-mentioned sector, they registered an increase of 31%, which focused both on the average price increase (10%) and on quantity (20%), reaching US\$ 31 millions in August 2006. Japan was the main destination country for that product with a share of 75%.

Export of services was another important item which has a high incidence in export growth during August 2006, and contributed with 0.3 percentage points, reaching US\$ 27 millions in August. This figure represents an increase of 66% in relation to the exported amount in August of the previous year. United States was

the main destination market for export of services with a share of 17% in export value during August.

In turn, wood was the other sector that experienced a high increase in the volume exported during August, reaching US\$ 161 millions, which represented an increase of 29%. United States was the main destination market for wood, with a share in export shipment value of the following products: rods and mouldings (95%), fiberboard of wood (71%) and veneered panels (49%). Boards and thick boards of pinus were the main wooden products exported in August, since they represented 43% of value of exports, which was equal to almost 372 thousand cubic meters. Similar to previous periods, United States was the main destination market for boards and thick boards of pinus with a share of 44% in export value, followed by Mexico and Japan (13% and 12% share respectively).



In August 2006, gold and silver, unwrought, were also important export mining products, which increased exports in 67% and 69% respectively. This result was mainly influenced by an increase of the average price (43% and 59% respectively), although the quantities exported also increased in the month (17% and 6% respectively). United States and Canada were the main destination markets for these products, reaching together 91% share in the case of unwrought gold and 52% in the case of unwrought silver. It should be mentioned the favorable development of rhenium exports during 2006, which amounted almost US\$ 23 millions between January and August 2006, one million more than the total amount exported during 2005. United States was

the main buyer of rhenium in the period, with a share of 49% in the value of exports.

In the field of inorganic chemicals classified in Chapter 28 of Customs Tariff, iodine had a great influence on the growth of exports, which increased the exported amount by 26%, reaching US\$ 32 millions. This increase was mainly due to the increase of the average price (17%), since the exported quantity increased only 7% during the period. 42% of iodine was exported to United States; although China and Brazil were also important destination markets (16% and 9% share respectively).

Finally, in August, fruit growing contributed with 0.5 percentage points to the export growth. According to share in the exported

**“During August 2006, the amount associated with the main categories and export sectors increased, effect to which the run-up of copper price was added”**

amount, apples were the main exported product, reaching US\$ 33 millions, US\$ 10 millions more than the amount registered during August of the previous year. It should be mentioned the growth of exports of walnuts (38%), kiwifruit (36%) and raisins (25%), which was reflected in an increase of the exported amount; However, the average price of raisins decreased by 12%. In relation to the agro industry sector, exports of apple juice doubled their exported volume (158%), reaching 10,599 tonnes in August 2006, which was equal to US\$ 11 millions. Wine exports, another important product within agro-industry sector, amounted US\$ 96 millions, which was equal almost to 91 million liters, with an increase of 15% in terms of exported amount in relation to

August of the previous year. United States is the main destination market for wine shipments, with a share of 61% in shipments of bottled wine without appellation of origin and 11% in the value of shipments of wine with appellation of origin. Brazil and Canada are other important destination markets for wine with appellation of origin, reaching 5.9% and 5.7% share respectively.

A detailed breakdown of aggregations based on Customs Tariff is shown in Tables N° 4 and N° 5 in the annex where the main products within sectors and groups with higher amounts are identified.



## TOTAL IMPORTS

In August 2006, imports amounted US\$ 3,162 millions, an increase of 23% over August 2005. Imports came mainly from America, accruing 52% of its value during this month, followed by Asia and Europe (25% and 16% share respectively). However, Asia registered the

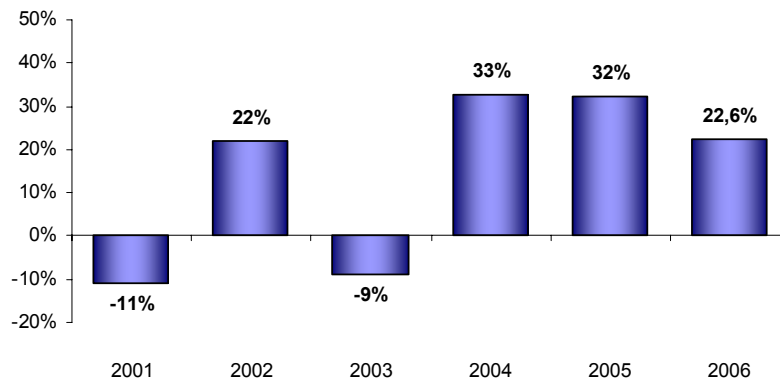
highest increase as region of origin of imports (45%), mainly due to a strong increase of imports from South Korea, which increased more than US\$ 122 millions compared to August 2005. Imports from America increased by 18%: Peru and United States were

the most dynamic origins, which together contributed with more than US\$ 193 millions to imports carried in August. For information on countries and economic blocks see Table N° 2 in the annex of this Report.



*"Import growth rates registered in August 2006 was influenced more by Korea and China, which contributed with 9 of 23 percentage points of import growth".*

**IMPORT GROWTH RATE**  
(August of each year v/s August of previous year)



## IMPORTS BY TYPE OF PRODUCT

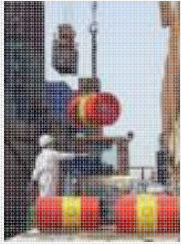
Fuels continue to be the commodity with higher import CIF values, which represented nearly 25% of the total imports made in August. It should be mentioned that fuels were the products with higher incidence in growth rates of total imports (23%) since they contributed with 11, 3 percentage points to the above-mentioned growth. Within this

sector, crude petroleum was the main imported product, which represented 13% of the total amount imported by Chile, amount equal to US\$ 410 millions. The informed average price of crude petroleum increased around 28%, while the imported quantity increased by 2%. Angola was the main originating country for crude petroleum (23% share),

followed by Brazil (21%), (21%), Nigeria (18%) and Argentina (16%). In contrast, the price of diesel oil fuels increased by 22%, and the quantity more than tripled over the same month of previous year (202%). In August, imports of natural gas amounted US\$ 23.7 millions, decreased by 48% and the average price increased by 27% compared to August

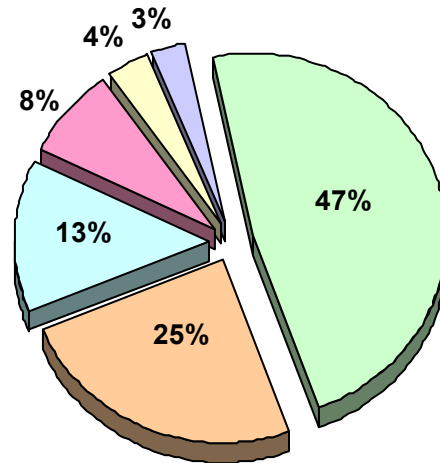
2005. The value of import shipments of bituminous coal quintupled (416%) in this month, mainly due to the increase (352%) of the imported quantity, reaching 324 thousand tonnes, since the registered average price increased by 15%.

Machinery and electrical appliances and parts thereof classified in Chapter 85 of Customs tariff are



"Fuels were the main import commodities, equal to 25% of total Chile imports".

- Fuels and mineral oils and products of their distillation
- Machinery and mechanical appliances, parts thereof
- Machinery and electrical appliances, parts thereof
- Plastics and articles thereof
- Ores
- Rest



included in the second most important group with a share of 8% in the national imported amount and an increase of 19%. This group reached US\$ 264 millions during August 2006, figure that exceeded in US\$ 42 millions the amount registered in August 2005. One of the most important items within this commodity group was cellular telephones, which represented 1.3% of the total imported by Chile. The quantity of imported cellular telephones did not change over August 2005; however, the average price increased by 6%. Imports of color TV sets amounted US\$ 25 millions and increased by 47% over August 2005, figure explained mainly by an increase of imported

quantity of such apparatus (70%), since the average price declined (13%) over the same month of the previous year. Cellular telephones came mainly from Mexico (36%), Brazil (16%) and Korea (99%), while color TV sets came from Mexico (43%), China (35%) and Korea (9%).

Ores, in order of incidence, were included in the third main import commodity group, being the main ones copper ores and concentrates, which registered imports by US\$ 36 millions, which was equal to 46% of the value imports during the year 2005. In contrast, imports of molybdenum, not roasted, decreased by 19% in August, which is explained by both the decline of the average price (-12%) and the

quantity imported (-9%). In August, total imports of molybdenum and copper ores came from Peru.

Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof, classified in Chapter 84 of Customs Tariff was one of the import group with higher share (13%), reaching US\$ 420 millions in August 2006. This amount represents an increase of 5% over August 2005, which meant 0.8 percentage points in total import growth in August 2006. Computers were the imported product with high incidence in import growth during August, since they contributed with additional US\$ 8 millions to imports in August, followed by input and output units for computers (printers, keyboards, etc.). 49% of computers imported in

August came from China just as 30% of input and output units.

In relation to percentage contribution to imports, cereals were included in the other commodity group with high incidence, which contributed with 0.8 percentage point to the total import growth in August. Maize (corn) was the main product within this group, which increased the imported amount by 48% over August 2005. This product amounted US\$ 18 millions in August 2006. Maize (corn) came only from United States and Argentina (with a share of 58% and 42% respectively). In August 2006, imports of wheat, which came mainly from Argentina (65%), was one of the cereals with high increase, increasing 16 times the

amount of imports over August 2005. This increase was mainly due to the strong growth of imported quantity (1,865%), as well as to a reduction in the average price of wheat



(15%). Thus, this cereal registered imports for more than US\$ 16 millions, amount that exceeded US\$ 963 thousand registered in August 2005.

The main imported products identified in Chapters of Customs Tariff and selected by their high incidence in the change of the amount imported in August 2006 over the same period of previous year are shown in Tables N°6 and N° 7 in the annex.



*"Metropolitan Customs Office and Customs Offices in Valparaíso and San Antonio has higher share in the imported amount during August 2006".*

## IMPORTS BY CUSTOMS OFFICES

The distribution of the imported amount by Customs Offices is shown in the following Table where it can be observed that the Customs Offices with higher share were Valparaíso (32%), San Antonio (21%) and Metropolitan (13%). According to variations with respect to August 2005, Customs Offices in Chañaral and Tocopilla registered the highest growth rates, particularly the first one, in which value of imports quadrupled, reaching US\$ 64 millions in August 2006. Likewise, import amounts through the Customs Office in Tocopilla increased by 172%, reaching almost US\$ 13 millions..

Table N° 8 in the annex shows the distribution of the main imported products that entered the country through the main Customs Offices, according to % share of CIF amount. Regarding imports of fuels, 58% of crude petroleum entered the country through the Customs Office in Talcahuano, while 82% of diesel and 53% of liquefied propane gas entered through the Customs Office in Valparaíso. Total imports of gasoline for road vehicles entered the country through the above-mentioned Customs Offices. Bituminous coal entered mainly through the Customs Office in Talcahuano (75%), while natural gas

entered through the Metropolitan Customs Office (82%). Total imports of cellular telephones and 78% of computers were handled through Metropolitan Customs Office, both products with high

incidence in imports carried in August 2006. According to imports of cereals, Customs Office in San Antonio registered higher amount of imports of maize (corn) (90%), barley (100%) and wheat (85%).

### IMPORTS PER CUSTOMS OFFICES

(CIF amount in US\$ millions)

CUSTOMS OFFICE	August 2005	August 2006	%Change	% Share
Valparaíso	797	1.002	26%	31,7%
San Antonio	635	664	5%	21,0%
Metropolitan	354	420	19%	13,3%
Talcahuano	261	403	54%	12,7%
Los Andes	310	349	13%	11,0%
Antofagasta	129	172	33%	5,5%
Iquique	38	43	13%	1,4%
Punta Arenas	24	41	75%	1,3%
Arica	11	25	133%	0,8%
Puerto Montt	8	14	79%	0,4%
Tocopilla	5	13	172%	0,4%
Osorno	7	8	13%	0,2%
Chañaral	2	6	300%	0,2%
Coyhaique	1	1	0%	0,0%
Grand Total	2.580	3.162	23%	100%



## EXPORTS BY EXPORTER SIZE

A brief analysis of exports as per exporter size is carried out in this Section. It was considered the exports registered during the last four years in order to classify exporters: micro exporter (less than US\$ 100 thousand), small-scale exporter (between US\$ 100 thousands and US\$ 1 million), medium-scale exporter (between US\$ 1 million and US\$ 10 millions) and large-scale exporters (more than US\$ 10 millions).

In August 2006 export growth rates of micro exporters grew 68%, and those of large-scale exporters reached 54%, compared to August 2005. For medium and large-scale exporters the increase of their exports was below the total export growth (23% and 31%, respectively), which determined that medium-scale exporters reduced its share by 1.5 percentage points in total exports. (For more details, see

Table 9 in the annexes).

Exports to the United States amounted US\$ 927 millions in August 2006, which meant an increase of 71% over August 2005. Exports made by micro exporters duplicated within that market (100%), while large-scale exporters registered the most significant growth (72%), contributing with additional US\$ 348 millions to exports of August. Large and medium-scale exporters filled the market with 96% share (altogether); nevertheless, the share loss phenomenon registered at global level by medium-scale exporters continues, which in the American market was 1.7 percentage points in relation to the share registered in August 2005.

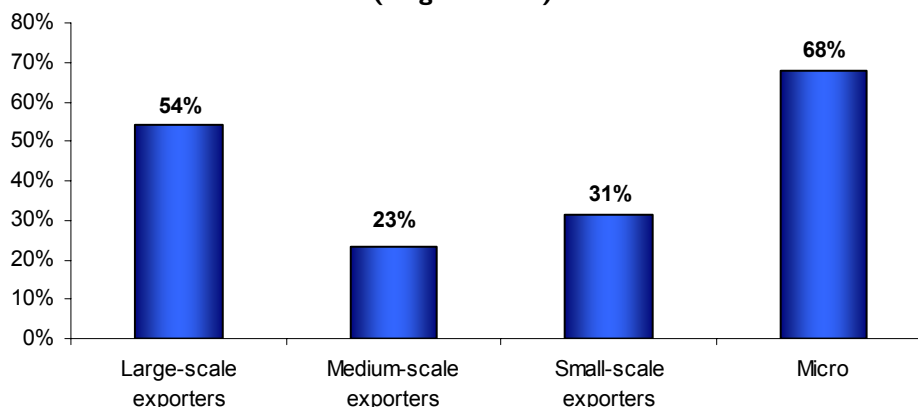
Exports to the European Union increased by 79% in relation to the amount registered in August 2005. This was due mainly to the export

increase of large-scale exporters (86%). Likewise, micro exporters reached exports for US\$ 3.3 millions, although their relative share was maintained. In contrast, large-scale exporters increased their share by 3.5 percentage points.

Although exports to South Korea increased significantly (72%) within this market, the importance acquired by large enterprises determined the development of such market. In August 2006 exports carried out by large enterprises implied 97% of the total exports to South Korea. However, small-scale exporters registered the highest growth and they almost quadrupled their exports compared to August 2005 (275%).

*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*

**Growth Rate of Chilean Exports according to Exporter Size  
(August 05/06)**



Nota:

Clasificación de acuerdo a los montos exportados por empresa durante el periodo. Micro exportador: menos de 100 mil dólares; Pequeño: entre 100 mil y 1 millón de dólares; Mediano: entre 1 millón y 10 millones de dólares; Grandes: más de 10 millones.

TABLE N°1

<b>EXPORTS (US\$ millions)</b>					
Area	Period	August 2005	August 2006	% Var.	% Share. August 2006
<b>AMERICA</b>		<b>1.276,6</b>	<b>2.052,0</b>	<b>60,7%</b>	<b>41,0%</b>
<b>ALADI</b>		<b>361,3</b>	<b>506,8</b>	<b>40,3%</b>	<b>10,1%</b>
<b>Mercosur</b>		<b>232,7</b>	<b>348,7</b>	<b>49,9%</b>	<b>7,0%</b>
Brazil		137,9	265,7	92,7%	5,3%
Argentina		83,3	69,0	-17,1%	1,4%
Peru		64,7	81,2	25,5%	1,6%
Venezuela		40,4	44,5	10,2%	0,9%
<b>Nafta</b>		<b>790,5</b>	<b>1.397,3</b>	<b>76,8%</b>	<b>27,9%</b>
USA		543,4	926,7	70,6%	18,5%
Mexico		102,1	224,6	119,9%	4,5%
Canada		145,0	246,0	69,7%	4,9%
Rest of America (3)		269,8	393,9	46,0%	7,9%
<b>EUROPE</b>		<b>679,8</b>	<b>1.277,5</b>	<b>87,9%</b>	<b>25,5%</b>
<b>European Union (25)</b>		<b>656,4</b>	<b>1.177,3</b>	<b>79,4%</b>	<b>23,5%</b>
<b>European Union (15)</b>		<b>651,7</b>	<b>1.171,0</b>	<b>79,7%</b>	<b>23,4%</b>
Netherlands		167,0	380,6	127,9%	7,6%
Italy		130,3	257,3	97,5%	5,1%
France		64,1	191,5	198,6%	3,8%
Belgium		30,3	62,0	104,4%	1,2%
Rest of Europe (4)		23,4	100,4	328,3%	2,0%
<b>ASIA</b>		<b>1.259,5</b>	<b>1.577,9</b>	<b>25,3%</b>	<b>31,5%</b>
Japan		429,8	566,0	31,7%	11,3%
China		381,4	377,1	-1,1%	7,5%
South Korea		157,9	271,6	72,0%	5,4%
Taiwan		131,0	189,1	44,4%	3,8%
Rest of Asia (5)		105,3	96,4	-8,5%	1,9%
<b>Rest of the World</b>		<b>104,0</b>	<b>153,4</b>	<b>47,6%</b>	<b>3,1%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3.279,7</b>	<b>5.008,9</b>	<b>52,7%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Provisional figures of Exit Declaration)

**TABLE N°2**

<b>IMPORTS (US\$ millions)</b>					
Area	Period	August 2005	August 2006	% Var.	% Share August 2006
<b>AMERICA</b>		<b>1.388,0</b>	<b>1.632,0</b>	<b>17,6%</b>	<b>51,6%</b>
<b>ALADI</b>		<b>932,2</b>	<b>1.075,4</b>	<b>15,4%</b>	<b>34,0%</b>
<b>Mercosur</b>		<b>726,7</b>	<b>754,5</b>	<b>3,8%</b>	<b>23,9%</b>
Argentina		379,9	375,3	-1,2%	11,9%
Brazil		326,6	351,1	7,5%	11,1%
Peru		74,1	174,4	135,4%	5,5%
Colombia		24,4	28,3	16,0%	0,9%
<b>Nafta</b>		<b>511,0</b>	<b>627,2</b>	<b>22,7%</b>	<b>19,8%</b>
USA		422,5	515,0	21,9%	16,3%
Mexico		28,0	36,6	30,7%	1,2%
Canada		60,5	75,6	25,1%	2,4%
Rest of America (3)		5,3	4,9	-7,0%	0,2%
<b>EUROPE</b>		<b>460,8</b>	<b>506,6</b>	<b>10,0%</b>	<b>16,0%</b>
<b>European Union (25)</b>		<b>422,9</b>	<b>475,7</b>	<b>12,5%</b>	<b>15,0%</b>
<b>European Union (15)</b>		<b>415,8</b>	<b>465,0</b>	<b>11,8%</b>	<b>14,7%</b>
Germany		100,3	111,4	11,1%	3,5%
France		65,5	63,7	-2,8%	2,0%
Spain		56,3	63,1	12,1%	2,0%
Italy		41,6	54,5	31,1%	1,7%
Rest of Europe (4)		37,9	30,9	-18,4%	1,0%
<b>ASIA</b>		<b>540,4</b>	<b>781,4</b>	<b>44,6%</b>	<b>24,7%</b>
China		274,7	381,8	39,0%	12,1%
South Korea		65,5	187,5	186,2%	5,9%
Japan		106,0	91,9	-13,2%	2,9%
Taiwan		22,5	22,9	1,6%	0,7%
Rest of Asia (5)		49,9	64,7	29,7%	2,0%
<b>Rest of the World</b>		<b>191,0</b>	<b>242,1</b>	<b>26,8%</b>	<b>7,7%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.580,2</b>	<b>3.162,1</b>	<b>22,6%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Provisional figures of Exit Declaration)

TABLE N°3

TRADE EXCHANGE (US\$ millions)					
Area	Period	August 2005	August 2006	% Var.	% Share August 2006
<b>AMERICA</b>		<b>2.664,7</b>	<b>3.684,0</b>	<b>38,3%</b>	<b>45,1%</b>
<b>ALADI</b>		<b>1.293,5</b>	<b>1.582,2</b>	<b>22,3%</b>	<b>19,4%</b>
<b>Mercosur</b>		<b>959,4</b>	<b>1.103,1</b>	<b>15,0%</b>	<b>13,5%</b>
Brazil		464,5	616,7	32,8%	7,5%
Argentina		463,2	444,4	-4,1%	5,4%
Peru		138,8	255,6	84,1%	3,1%
Colombia		57,4	77,0	34,1%	0,9%
<b>Nafta</b>		<b>1.301,5</b>	<b>2.024,5</b>	<b>55,6%</b>	<b>24,8%</b>
USA		965,9	1.441,7	49,3%	17,6%
Mexico		130,1	261,2	100,7%	3,2%
Canada		205,4	321,6	56,5%	3,9%
Rest of America (3)		275,1	398,9	45,0%	4,9%
<b>EUROPE</b>		<b>1.140,6</b>	<b>1.784,2</b>	<b>56,4%</b>	<b>21,8%</b>
<b>European Union (25)</b>		<b>1.079,3</b>	<b>1.653,0</b>	<b>53,2%</b>	<b>20,2%</b>
<b>European Union (15)</b>		<b>1.067,4</b>	<b>1.636,0</b>	<b>53,3%</b>	<b>20,0%</b>
Netherlands		188,4	419,5	122,6%	5,1%
Italy		171,9	311,8	81,4%	3,8%
France		129,7	255,2	96,8%	3,1%
Germany		196,6	234,2	19,1%	2,9%
Rest of Europe (4)		61,3	131,3	114,1%	1,6%
<b>ASIA</b>		<b>1.799,9</b>	<b>2.359,3</b>	<b>31,1%</b>	<b>28,9%</b>
China		656,1	758,9	15,7%	9,3%
Japan		535,8	658,0	22,8%	8,1%
South Korea		223,4	459,1	105,5%	5,6%
Taiwan		153,5	212,0	38,1%	2,6%
Rest of Asia (5)		195,3	213,0	9,0%	2,6%
<b>Rest of the World</b>		<b>254,8</b>	<b>343,6</b>	<b>34,9%</b>	<b>4,2%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>5.859,9</b>	<b>8.171,0</b>	<b>39,4%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Provisional figures of Exit Declaration)

**TABLE N° 4**  
**MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHAPTERS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF**  
 (FOB amount in US\$ millions)

HS Chapter	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	August 05	August 06	%Var	%Share
74	<b>Copper and articles thereof</b>	999,6	2.110,2	111%	42,1%
	Unwrought copper (primary forms, cathodes, anodes, billets)	943,6	2.001,8	112%	40,0%
	Copper wire of refined copper: Section > 6 mm but <= 9.5 mm	19,0	42,6	124%	0,9%
	Desechos de cobre refinado	12,5	44,4	256%	0,9%
26	<b>Ores</b>	821,7	1.172,3	43%	23,4%
	Copper ores and concentrates	583,0	880,8	51%	17,6%
	Molybdenum ores and concentrates	223,3	235,8	6%	4,7%
	Iron ores and concentrates; roasted iron pyrites	3,7	34,8	852%	0,7%
	Silver ores and concentrates	0,0	7,5	-	0,1%
	Zinc ores and concentrates	0,0	2,8	-	0,1%
	Gold ores and concentrates	0,0	1,6	-	0,0%
3	<b>Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates</b>	177,5	229,7	29%	4,6%
	Salmons	99,5	148,9	50%	3,0%
	Trouts	23,8	31,3	31%	0,6%
	Hake	17,5	15,1	-14%	0,3%
	Sea urchin	8,1	8,8	8%	0,2%
	Southern jack mackerel	8,9	7,6	-15%	0,2%
0	<b>Special Customs treatment</b>	60,8	98,6	62%	2,0%
	Ship's supplies: fuels, lubricants, material and other goods.	44,3	71,3	61%	1,4%
	Exports of services authorized by National Customs Service	16,5	27,3	66%	0,5%
44	<b>Wood and articles of wood</b>	125,1	160,9	29%	3,2%
	Veneered panels of sheets of <= 6 mm thickness: /-- Other: /-- Coniferous	13,2	16,9	29%	0,3%
	/-- Profile shapes and mouldings for furniture, frames and interior designs	22,7	29,9	32%	0,6%
	Boards and thick boards, coniferous: /-- Radiata pinus: /-- Boards, other	52,4	68,6	31%	1,4%
	Fibreboard of wood	17,0	22,4	32%	0,4%
71	<b>Precious metals, semi-precious stones, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin</b>	37,9	68,9	82%	1,4%
	Gold, unwrought, non-monetary	27,4	45,8	67%	0,9%
	Silver, unwrought	9,7	16,5	69%	0,3%
	Scrap of precious metal other than gold and platinum	0,5	5,0	805%	0,1%
	Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	0,0	1,5	-	0,0%
28	<b>Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes</b>	74,6	98,5	32%	2,0%
	Iodine	25,6	32,3	26%	0,6%
	Molybdenum trioxide	13,9	26,5	91%	0,5%
	Lithium carbonates	4,8	13,6	181%	0,3%
	Nitrate of potassium	0,0	12,1	-	0,2%
27	<b>Mineral fuels, mineral oils; bituminous substances; mineral waxes</b>	85,8	103,7	21%	2,1%
	Gasoline for road vehicles; other	42,9	38,2	-11%	0,8%
	"Diesel Oil" fuel	16,2	34,9	116%	0,7%
	Fuel oil 6	12,0	24,8	108%	0,5%
72	<b>Iron and steel</b>	37,9	54,9	45%	1,1%
	Ferro-molybdenum	32,4	46,3	43%	0,9%
	Scrap of stainless steel	0,5	2,0	278%	0,0%
	Bars and rods of non-alloy steel, hot-rolled or hot-extruded, containing indentations	1,5	1,5	2%	0,0%

HS Chapter	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	August 05	August 06	%Var	% Share
8	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	103,3	118,4	15%	2,4%
	Fresh apples	22,8	33,2	46%	0,7%
	Walnuts	7,8	11,6	48%	0,2%
	Raisins (dried grapes)	8,4	9,2	11%	0,2%
	Dried plums	9,0	9,1	1%	0,2%
	Fresh kiwifruit	6,3	8,8	38%	0,2%
22	Beverages, spirits	86,3	98,8	15%	2,0%
	Bottled wine with appellation of origin	64,5	78,0	21%	1,6%
	Wine in containers holding 2 litres or more, without appellation of origin	12,7	11,9	-7%	0,2%
	Bottled wine without appellation of origin	6,5	6,6	0%	0,1%
48	Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard	33,4	44,7	34%	0,9%
	Bristol board	10,9	15,4	42%	0,3%
	Newspaper, in rolls or sheets	9,6	14,0	45%	0,3%
	Napkins for babies	2,6	2,7	5%	0,1%
20	Preparations of vegetables, fruit, nuts or other parts of plants	36,9	45,3	23%	0,9%
	Apple juice	4,2	10,9	158%	0,2%
	Tomato purée	7,6	5,5	-28%	0,1%
	Canned peaches	5,8	3,4	-42%	0,1%
47	Pulp of wood or of other cellulosic material; recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard	92,0	100,2	9%	2,0%
	Bleached cellulose, sulphate	78,5	92,8	18%	1,9%
	Unbleached cellulose, sulphate, coniferous	13,4	7,2	-47%	0,1%
<b>TOTAL MAIN CHAPTERS</b>		<b>2.772,6</b>	<b>4.505,0</b>	<b>62,5%</b>	<b>89,9%</b>
<b>REST OF CHAPTERS</b>		<b>497,1</b>	<b>503,9</b>	<b>1,4%</b>	<b>10,1%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>3.269,8</b>	<b>5.008,9</b>	<b>53,2%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

N Note: Chapters and products selected by incidence in variation registered in the period studied over the same period of previous year.

TABLE N° 5  
DESTINATION MARKETS OF SOME OF THE MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS

(% of share in FOB value in August 2006)

PRODUCT	USA	Japan	China	Netherlan ds	Italy	South Korea	Brazil	Canada	Mexico	Taiwan	France	Germany	India	Other countries	TOTAL
Unwrought copper (primary forms, cathodes, anodes, billets)	24%	1%	6%	10%	12%	6%	6%	8%	5%	8%	8%	2%	-	5%	100%
Copper wire of refined copper: Section > 6 mm but <= 9.5 mm	36%	-	10%	2%	-	14%	2%	-	33%	-	-	-	-	3%	100%
Alambre de cobre refinado: Sección > 6 mm pero <= 9.5 mm	-	-	-	-	-	-	47%	-	-	-	-	-	-	53%	100%
Copper ores and concentrates	-	39%	20%	-	-	11%	5%	2%	-	-	-	4%	11%	8%	100%
Molybdenum ores and concentrates	4%	23%	4%	34%	-	1%	8%	-	16%	-	-	-	1%	8%	100%
Iron ores and concentrates; roasted iron pyrites	7%	44%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41%	100%
Silver ores and concentrates	-	56%	-	-	-	-	-	-	44%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Zinc ores and concentrates	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Gold ores and concentrates	-	-	-	-	-	-	79%	-	21%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Salmons	52%	5%	2%	0%	0%	2%	5%	1%	2%	1%	5%	12%	-	13%	100%
Trouts	6%	75%	4%	-	0%	-	2%	0%	0%	-	0%	1%	-	12%	100%
Hake	12%	8%	11%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	9%	10%	-	51%	100%
Sea urchin	1%	99%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Southern jack mackerel	-	-	-	-	1%	-	0%	-	-	-	11%	-	-	88%	100%
Ship's supplies: fuels, lubricants, material and other goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Exports of services authorized by National Customs Service	17%	1%	0%	-	0%	-	4%	1%	4%	-	2%	2%	-	69%	100%
Veneered panels of sheets of <= 6 mm thickness: /- Other: /- Coniferous	49%	1%	-	13%	1%	-	-	2%	20%	-	0%	-	-	14%	100%
/- Profile shapes and moldings for furniture, frames and interior designs	95%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	3%	100%
Boards and thick boards, coniferous: /- Radiata pinus: /- Boards, other	44%	12%	4%	-	-	1%	-	0%	13%	2%	-	-	-	24%	100%
Fibreboard of wood	71%	2%	1%	0%	-	-	0%	6%	10%	-	-	1%	0%	9%	100%
Gold, unwrought, non-monetary	61%	-	-	-	-	-	-	30%	-	-	-	5%	-	4%	100%
Silver, unwrought	27%	-	-	-	-	-	13%	25%	-	-	-	15%	-	20%	100%
Scrap of precious metal other than gold and platinum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30%	-	-	-	-	70%	100%
Coin (other than gold coin), not being legal tender	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Iodine	42%	1%	16%	-	-	1%	9%	-	0%	-	-	-	8%	23%	100%
Molybdenum trioxide	3%	11%	-	86%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Lithium carbonates	21%	30%	17%	-	4%	11%	-	1%	2%	-	-	7%	1%	6%	100%
Nitrate of potassium	76%	0%	1%	-	-	-	1%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	21%	100%
Gasoline for road vehicles; other	48%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53%	100%
"Diesel Oil" fuel	21%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79%	100%
Fuel oil 6	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Ferro-molybdenum	3%	9%	-	42%	-	-	5%	-	2%	2%	-	-	-	38%	100%
Scrap of stainless steel	-	-	22%	30%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48%	100%
Bars and rods of non-alloy steel, hot-rolled or hot-extruded, containing indentations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Fresh apples	6%	-	0%	1%	0%	-	1%	0%	1%	36%	-	-	-	55%	100%
Walnuts	-	0%	-	4%	29%	-	21%	-	-	-	-	11%	-	36%	100%
Raisins (dried grapes)	29%	0%	-	4%	2%	-	7%	1%	9%	-	5%	1%	-	41%	100%
Dried plums	2%	2%	1%	1%	7%	-	3%	1%	24%	-	-	11%	-	47%	100%
Fresh kiwifruit	9%	3%	-	12%	5%	13%	4%	1%	4%	0%	5%	-	0%	44%	100%
Bottled wine with appellation of origin	11%	3%	1%	4%	0%	2%	6%	6%	4%	1%	3%	4%	-	57%	100%
Wine in containers holding 2 litres or more, without appellation of origin	1%	1%	9%	1%	0%	1%	-	6%	-	-	9%	12%	-	59%	100%
Bottled wine without appellation of origin	61%	0%	-	-	-	1%	1%	16%	1%	0%	-	1%	-	19%	100%
Bristol board	1%	-	-	12%	2%	-	9%	-	16%	-	0%	0%	-	60%	100%
Newsprint, in rolls or sheets	8%	-	-	-	-	-	13%	-	3%	-	-	-	1%	75%	100%
Napkins for babies	-	-	-	-	-	-	53%	-	-	-	-	-	-	47%	100%
Apple juice	90%	4%	-	-	-	0%	-	2%	2%	-	-	-	-	2%	100%
Tomato purée	6%	5%	-	-	-	3%	2%	2%	14%	1%	-	-	-	67%	100%
Canned peaches	4%	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	1%	46%	-	-	-	-	48%	100%
Bleached cellulose, sulphate	2%	7%	21%	8%	7%	5%	1%	-	0%	7%	10%	-	-	32%	100%
Unbleached cellulose, sulphate, coniferous	22%	6%	3%	-	-	-	2%	-	1%	41%	2%	-	-	23%	100%
Fish flour unfit for human consumption	1%	25%	31%	-	3%	7%	1%	1%	0%	9%	-	4%	-	19%	100%
Rhenium	49%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51%	100%
Compound non-alcoholic preparations of a kind used for the manufacture of fruit flavoured beverages	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46%	-	-	-	-	53%	100%
Active yeasts	-	-	-	-	-	-	65%	-	-	-	-	-	-	35%	100%
Mosqueta en forma de cascarilla	7%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72%	-	21%	100%
Algae, "chascón"	1%	18%	68%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%	100%
Grand Total	19%	12%	8%	8%	6%	6%	5%	5%	4%	4%	4%	3%	2%	14%	100%

Note: Horizontal Ranking of countries for accumulated amount of principal product exported

**TABLE N° 6**  
**MAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CHAPTERS OF CUSTOMS TARIFF**  
 (CIF amount in US\$ millions)

Chapter HS	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	August 05	August 06	%Var	% Share
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	484,5	776,9	60%	24,6%
	Crude petroleum	312,5	409,5	31%	13,0%
	"Diesel Oil" fuel	53,0	194,7	268%	6,2%
	Liquefied propane gas	24,0	32,8	37%	1,0%
	Natural gas, in gaseous state	35,8	23,8	-34%	0,8%
	Gasoline for road vehicles	14,2	31,0	119%	1,0%
	Bituminous coal	4,9	25,1	416%	0,8%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; Sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts of such articles.	222,1	263,9	19%	8,3%
	cellular telephones	39,3	41,5	6%	1,3%
	Reception apparatus for television, , colour.	16,7	24,6	47%	0,8%
	Parts for radiotelephony	6,4	11,1	74%	0,4%
26	Ores	54,8	83,4	52%	2,6%
	Molybdenum ores and concentrates, not roasted	53,5	43,1	-19%	1,4%
	Copper ores and concentrates	0,0	35,9	-	1,1%
84	Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	399,5	419,8	5%	13,3%
	Computers	16,6	24,7	48%	0,8%
	Input and output units for computers (printing machines, keyboards, etc.)	33,4	30,0	-10%	0,9%
	Extracting or boring machinery for earth (ex: graders and levellers, excavators, etc.)	44,0	45,9	4%	1,5%
	Parts for computers (circuits, accessories, etc.)	12,0	15,6	30%	0,5%
	Sinking machinery, self-propelled	8,6	7,3	-15%	0,2%
10	Cereals	17,9	37,8	111%	1,2%
	Maize (corn) other than for sowing	11,9	17,6	48%	0,6%
	Wheat	1,0	16,2	1581%	0,5%
	Barley	0,0	1,6	-	0,0%
	White rice	3,4	1,4	-59%	0,0%
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	46,2	63,8	38%	2,0%
	Trousers of denim, for boys and men	3,1	4,2	36%	0,1%
	Trousers of cotton, for boys and men	2,8	3,5	27%	0,1%
	Trousers of cotton, for women and girls	3,8	6,4	70%	0,2%
	Trousers of denim, for women and girls	3,8	5,0	32%	0,2%
	Men's shirts	5,8	6,3	8%	0,2%
15	Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	19,2	35,7	86%	1,1%
	Mixtures of vegetable oils	13,8	16,1	17%	0,5%
	Low erucic acid rape or colza oil	0,0	8,7	-	0,3%
	Fish oil, raw	0,3	5,0	1513%	0,2%
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	50,5	66,9	33%	2,1%
	Magnetic resonance imaging apparatus	0,0	3,8	-	0,1%
	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays, for medical or surgical use	1,2	3,1	159%	0,1%
39	Plastics and articles thereof	100,8	116,6	16%	3,7%
	Polyethylene	25,3	33,4	32%	1,1%
	Poly (ethylene terephthalate)	7,1	8,9	26%	0,3%
	Poly (vinyl chloride) not mixed with any other substances	5,8	4,3	-25%	0,1%
<b>TOTAL MAIN CHAPTERS</b>		<b>1.395,5</b>	<b>1.864,8</b>	<b>419,9%</b>	<b>59%</b>
<b>REST OF CHAPTERS</b>		<b>1.184,6</b>	<b>1.297,3</b>	<b>9,5%</b>	<b>41%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.580,2</b>	<b>3.162,1</b>	<b>22,6%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Note: Chapters and products selected by incidence in variation registered in the period studied over the same period of previous year.

TABLE N° 7  
ORIGINS OF SOME OF THE MAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS  
(% share in CIF amount imported during August 2006)

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	USA	Argentina	Peru	South Korea	Brazil	Angola	Nigeria	China	Mexico	Netherlands	Australia	United Arab Emirates	Canada	Sweden	Germany	Colombia	Spain	Other countries	TOTAL
Crude petroleum	-	16%	14%	-	21%	23%	18%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%	100%
"Diesel Oil" fuel	46%	0,1%	-	53%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Liquefied propane gas	-	48%	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Gasoline for road vehicles	-	39%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62%	-	26%	-	-	12%	-	0%	100%
Natural gas, in gaseous state	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Cellular telephones	1%	-	-	29%	16%	-	-	7%	36%	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	11%	100%
Reception apparatus for television, , colour.	0%	-	-	9%	-	-	-	35%	43%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13%	100%
Parts for radiotelephony	27%	1%	-	0%	1%	-	-	3%	2%	-	0,3%	-	1,1%	54,3%	0,9%	-	1%	8%	100%
Molybdenum ores and concentrates, not roasted	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Copper ores and concentrates	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Extracting or boring machinery for earth (ex: graders and levellers, excavators, etc.)	66%	-	-	2%	18%	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	0,2%	-	0,3%	-	2%	11%	100%
Input and output units for computers (printing machines, keyboards, etc.)	28%	2%	-	2%	3%	-	-	30%	9%	0,4%	-	-	0,2%	-	0,8%	-	0%	25%	100%
Computers	24%	-	-	0%	2%	-	-	49%	1%	0,7%	-	-	0,4%	-	0,5%	-	1%	21%	100%
Parts for computers (circuits, accesories, etc.)	47%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	-	14%	3%	0,3%	-	-	0,1%	-	0,3%	-	1%	34%	100%
Sinking machinery, self-propelled	39%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,1%	8,4%	-	-	26%	25%	100%
Maize (corn) other than for sowing	58%	42%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Wheat	19%	65%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,8%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Barley	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
White rice	0%	84%	-	-	1%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15%	100%
Trousers of cotton, for women and girls	0%	1%	0%	-	1%	-	-	89%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	8%	100%
Men's shirts	1%	6%	0%	-	3%	-	-	71%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	18%	100%
Trousers of denim, for women and girls	0%	3%	0%	-	-	-	-	85%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,7%	-	12%	100%
Trousers of denim, for boys and men	0%	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	78%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	-	17%	100%
Trousers of cotton, for boys and men	0%	1,7%	1%	-	0%	-	-	89%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	8%	100%
Mixtures of vegetable oils	-	100%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Low erucic acid rape or colza oil	99%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	100%
Fish oil, raw	57%	-	43%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	100%
Magnetic resonance imaging apparatus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16%	-	-	-	-	84%	-	-	0%	100%
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays, for medical or surgical use	5%	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	-	68%	-	-	22%	100%
Polyethylene	7%	17%	-	29%	31%	-	-	-	1%	0%	-	-	3%	1%	0%	1%	1%	10%	100%
Poly (ethylene terephthalate)	32%	35%	2%	25%	-	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	0%	-	1%	100%
Poly (vinyl chloride) not mixed with any other substances	20%	15%	-	13%	0,7%	-	-	-	8%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	38%	-	4%	100%
Grand Total	16%	15%	13%	12%	10%	8%	6%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	6%	100%

Note 1: Horizontal Ranking of countries per accrued amount of main imported products

TABLE N° 8  
MAIN PRODUCTS IMPORTED THROUGH CUSTOMS OFFICES OF ENTRY  
(% share in CIF amount imported during August 2006)

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Valparaíso	Talcahuano	Metropolitan	San Antonio	Antofagasta	Los Andes	Punta Arenas	Arica	Tocopilla	Puerto Montt	Chañaral	Iquique	OTHER	TOTAL
Crude petroleum	35%	58%	-	-	-	-	7%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
"Diesel Oil" fuel	62%	15%	-	-	1%	-	-	0%	-	-	2%	-	0%	100%
Liquefied propane gas	53%	7%	-	-	4%	-	29%	-	-	-	-	-	7%	100%
Gasoline for road vehicles	54%	47%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Bituminous coal	1%	75%	-	-	-	-	-	-	16%	-	6%	-	0%	100%
Natural gas, in gaseous state	-	-	82%	-	-	-	2%	-	16%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Cellular telephones	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Reception apparatus for television, colour.	49%	-	13%	37%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	100%
Parts for radiotelephony	1%	-	98%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Molybdenum ores and concentrates, not roasted	42%	-	-	34%	-	-	-	24%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Copper ores and concentrates	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Extracting or boring machinery for earth (ex: graders and levellers, excavators)	17%	-	-	15%	52%	16%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	100%
Input and output units for computers (printing machines, keyboards, etc.)	21%	1%	56%	19%	-	3%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	100%
Computers	14%	-	78%	8%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Parts for computers (circuits, accessories, etc.)	11%	1%	44%	42%	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	0%	100%
Sinking machinery, self-propelled	65%	-	-	13%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	0%	100%
Maize (corn) other than for sowing	1%	-	-	90%	1%	4%	-	5%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Wheat	15%	-	-	65%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Barley	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
White rice	0%	-	-	1%	-	95%	-	-	-	-	-	4%	0%	100%
Trousers of cotton, for women and girls	62%	-	10%	26%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	0%	100%
Men's shirts	62%	0%	14%	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	0%	100%
Trousers of denim, for women and girls	40%	-	10%	41%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	8%	0%	100%
Trousers of denim, for boys and men	35%	-	6%	48%	-	1%	-	2%	-	-	-	7%	0%	100%
Trousers of cotton, for boys and men	47%	0%	15%	34%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	3%	0%	100%
Mixtures of vegetable oils	-	11%	-	-	0%	86%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	0%	100%
Low erucic acid rape or colza oil	-	42%	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	58%	-	-	0%	100%
Fish oil, raw	-	58%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42%	-	-	1%	100%
Magnetic resonance imaging apparatus	16%	-	84%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays, for medical or surgical use	78%	1%	18%	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Polyethylene	28%	2%	-	16%	7%	39%	-	-	-	-	-	8%	0%	100%
Poly (ethylene terephthalate)	47%	3%	-	47%	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Poly (vinyl chloride) not mixed with any other substances	36%	-	-	49%	-	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Grand Total	37%	27%	11%	9%	6%	3%	3%	1%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%

TABLE N°9  
 EXPORTS PER EXPORTER SIZE

 EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES  
 (FOB amount in US\$ millions)

Size of exporters	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	% Change	% Share Aug 06
Large-scale exporters	484,6	832,9	72%	90%
Medium-scale exporters	44,6	60,2	35%	6%
Small-scale exporters	12,1	15,7	30%	2%
Micro	2,0	4,0	100%	0%
W/previous movement	0,0	13,9	-	1%
TOTAL	543,4	926,7	71%	100%

(\*)Exporters which did not register exporting activity during the last four years

 EXPORTS TO SOUTH KOREA  
 (FOB amount in US\$ millions)

Size of exporters	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	% Change	% Share Aug 06
Large-scale exporters	153,1	263,0	72%	97%
Medium-scale exporters	3,3	3,7	12%	1,4%
Small-scale exporters	1,2	4,5	275%	1,7%
Micro	0,3	0,2	-33%	0,1%
W/previous movement	0,0	0,2	-	0%
TOTAL	157,9	271,6	72%	100%

(\*)Exporters which did not register exporting activity during the last four years

 TOTAL EXPORTS  
 (FOB amount in US\$ millions)

Size of exporters	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	% Change	% Share Aug 06
Large-scale exporters	2.926,1	4.509,8	54%	90%
Medium-scale exporters	263,3	324,6	23%	6,5%
Small-scale exporters	76,0	99,9	31%	2,0%
Micro	14,3	24,0	68%	0,5%
W/previous movement	0,0	50,6	-	1%
TOTAL	3.279,7	5.008,9	53%	100%

(\*)Exporters which did not register exporting activity during the last four years

 EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION  
 (FOB amount in US\$ millions)

Size of exporters	Aug 2005	Aug 2006	% Change	% Share Aug 06
Large-scale exporters	583,0	1.087,0	86%	92%
Medium-scale exporters	58,4	59,6	2%	5,1%
Small-scale exporters	13,1	18,3	40%	1,6%
Micro	1,9	3,3	74%	0,3%
W/previous movement	0,0	9,1	-	1%
TOTAL	656,4	1.177,3	79%	100%

(\*)Exporters which did not register exporting activity during the last four years