

MONTHLY FOREIGN TRADE REPORT N° 34, JANUARY 2006

OVERVIEW

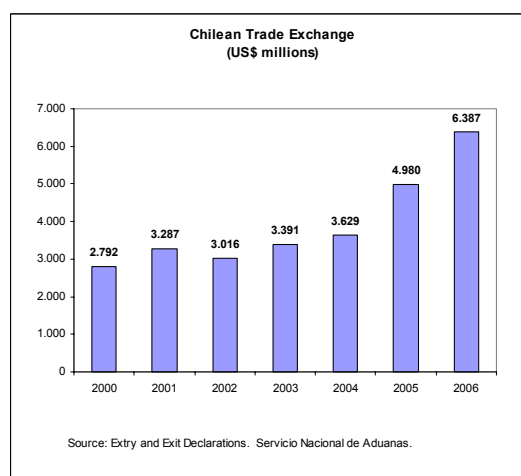
INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this Report is provided with special emphasis on those goods with a higher share and variations for the main markets of destination and origin. The figures herewith considered are those of imports valued on CIF basis and those of exports valued on FOB. As from such scheme, product figures are obtained on the basis of tariff item additions. (Please refer to Chart N°4 of Annex).

Such preliminary figures arise from those Customs operations relating to the Declarations of Entry and Exit of goods, 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 "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, 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 of Chile as stipulated in the Manual on Balance of Payments; therefore, they come to complement the publications of the Issuing.

During January 2006, **Chilean trade exchange amounted US\$ 6,387.2 million** which represented an increase of 28% compared to the same month of previous year.

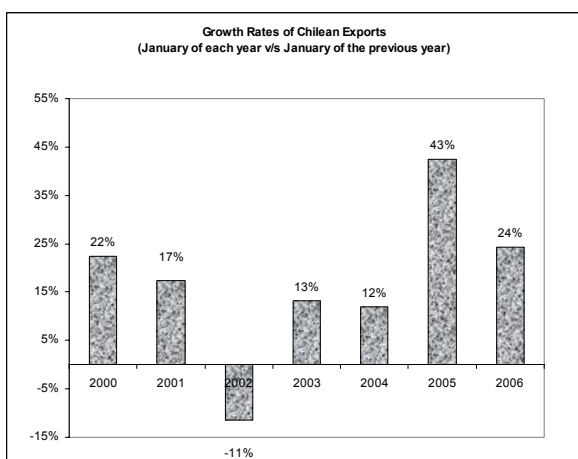
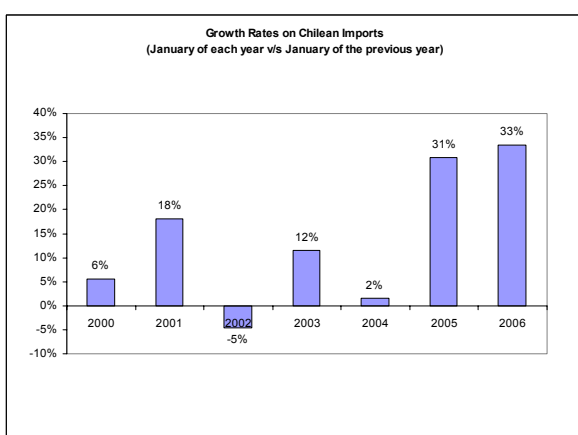
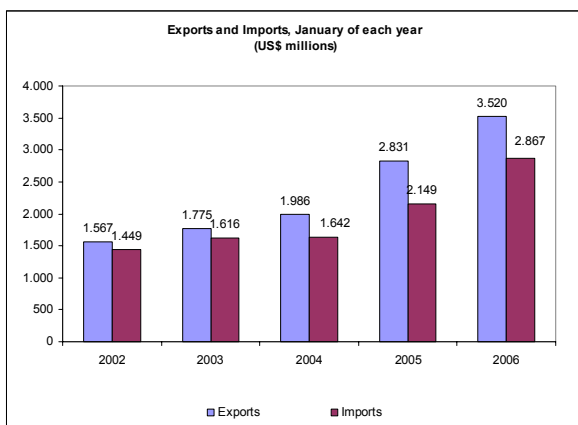


In January 2006, the dynamism in the growth of foreign trade was reflected both by the main economic blocks such as European Union (33%), MERCOSUR (32%) and NAFTA (22%), and by the most significant geographical areas for Chile, such as Europe (34%), America (26%) and Asia (16%).

Thus, during January 2006, Chilean **exports** reached an amount of **US\$ 3,520 millions**, while **imports amounted US\$ 2,867 millions**. (See following charts, with details in table charts N° 1, 2 and 3 of Annex).

In January 2006, both exports and imports maintained the same increasing trend registered during 2005. Thus, January exports recorded one of the highest monthly rates of the last seven years, whilst the import rate was the most significant for the period.

¹ Customs Cooperation Council (World Customs Organization).



EXPORTS AS PER GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES

Regarding geographical zones, in January 2006, the main increases in exports were observed in the following markets: Europe (40%), followed by America (25%) and Asia (11%). The percentage distribution was as follows: America (35%), Asia (33%) and Europe (29%), whilst the remaining 3% includes consignments to Africa and Oceania. See Table chart N° 2 of Annex.

Regarding the main destination countries for Chilean exports during January 2006, **those which help to explain the 24% growth in consignments were as follows:** USA which provided 3.8 percentage points, the Netherlands (2.9), Japan (2.1), Mexico (2.0), Italy (1.9), Brazil (1.5) and 10% for the rest of the world.

Main exported products

During January 2006, 72% of the total exported goods (total FOB value) was represented by **16 traditional products** (See statistical chart on next page). According to the amounts exported, the following main products can be mentioned: **copper** (copper cathodes and other primary forms) with US\$ 1,018 million; copper ores (US\$ 608 millions); salmons (US\$ 174 millions); molybdenum ores, roasted (US\$ 137 millions); fresh grapes (US\$ 103 millions) and cellulose (US\$ 84 millions), among others.

On the other hand, the **high growth** registered by **exports of copper ores (70%)** during January 2006, which, added to its high share, made this product the one with the major impact on the global growth rate of Chilean exports since it provided 9 percentage points. Such product was followed by **copper cathodes** (6 percentage points), **Ferro-molybdenum** (1.4 percentage point), **salmons** (1.3 percentage point) and **metallic gold** (0.7 percentage point).

The positive results obtained by the above-mentioned main products are in some cases related to their **price rise** especially in the case of copper and metallic gold and salmon which observed an average growth between 27% and 43%. Other products which

registered high increases were Ferro-molybdenum (167%), Wood in the rough (132%), molybdenum trioxide and grape must, in bulk (100% each one).

main destination markets for mining products, while Japan and the United States were the main markets for salmon. It should be mentioned that USA absorbed almost the total exports of fresh grapes.

Among the remaining products exported during January 2005 which represented almost 30% of the total exported by Chile and which showed a high participation can be mentioned the following: gasoline (US\$ 32 millions), services exports (US\$ 29 millions) and fresh cherries (US\$ 26 millions). On the other hand, lithium oxide and hydroxide (US\$ 1.2 millions), computed tomography apparatus (US\$ 1.1 millions) and coins (US\$ 1 million) were among the products which were not exported in January 2005 but which registered higher participation during January 2006.

MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS

PRODUCTS	Unit Measure	Quantity			FOB Amount US\$ millions)			
		Jan 05	Jan 06	% Var	Jan 05	Jan 06	% Var	% share. Jan 06
Copper (cathodes in primary forms)	miles Ton	266,6	222,2	-17%	856	1.018	19%	29%
Copper ores and concentrates	miles Ton	429,6	529,0	23%	357	608	70%	17%
Salmons	miles Ton	37,9	37,9	0%	137	174	27%	5%
Molybdenum ores, roasted	miles Ton	3,5	3,6	3%	123	137	11%	4%
Fresh grapes	miles Ton	107,2	99,4	-7%	106	103	-3%	3%
Cellulose	miles Ton	252,0	187,9	-25%	112	84	-25%	2%
Molybdenum ores, not roasted	miles Ton	2,1	2,5	19%	66	77	17%	2%
Ferro-molybdenum	miles Ton	0,6	1,6	167%	31	71	129%	2%
Wood in the rough (boards and thick boards)	miles M3	205,6	476,9	132%	45	62	38%	2%
Wine with appellation of origin	miles HL	163,0	196,4	20%	48	56	17%	2%
Metallic gold	Ton	1,6	2,4	50%	21	40	90%	1%
Methanol	miles Ton	357,9	193,4	-46%	74	39	-47%	1%
Molybdenum trioxide	miles Ton	0,3	0,6	100%	15	23	53%	1%
Fish flour	miles Ton	44,0	26,3	-40%	26	20	-23%	1%
Bottled wine without appellation of origin	miles HL	146,8	111,2	-24%	14	12	-14%	0%
Wine (grape must in bulk)	miles HL	3,5	7,0	100%	1	1	0%	0%
Main Subtotal					2.032	2.525	24%	72%
Other products ("remaining products")					797	995	25%	28%
TOTAL					2.829	3.520	24%	100%

Note: Products shown correspond to aggregation of tariff items.

MAIN DESTINATION MARKETS FOR MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS
(percentage share in January 2006)

Products	UE_25	USA	Korea	China	Brazil	Mexico	Japan	Argentina	Others	TOTAL
Copper (copper cathodes and primary forms)	42%	15%	10%	9%	5%	4%	1%	1%	14%	100%
Copper ores and concentrates	19%	0%	7%	28%	6%	0%	30%	0%	9%	100%
Salmons	13%	33%	1%	1%	4%	1%	41%	0%	6%	100%
Molybdenum ores, roasted	36%	5%	8%	2%	7%	0%	39%	0%	2%	100%
Fresh grapes	3%	86%	2%	0%	0%	4%	1%	0%	3%	100%
Cellulose	39%	1%	2%	31%	3%	0%	5%	1%	18%	100%
Molybdenum ores, not roasted	63%	11%	0%	7%	0%	18%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Ferro-molybdenum	83%	0%	0%	0%	5%	0%	5%	0%	7%	100%
Wood in the rough (boards and thick boards)	9%	38%	1%	1%	0%	27%	8%	0%	16%	100%
Wine with appellation of origin	53%	16%	2%	1%	2%	3%	4%	0%	20%	100%
Metallic gold	0%	66%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	34%	100%
Methanol	19%	0%	68%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	1%	100%
Molybdenum trioxide	97%	3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-1%	100%
Fish flour	26%	5%	5%	18%	1%	0%	15%	1%	30%	100%
Wine in containers, without appellation of origin	45%	23%	1%	3%	2%	1%	4%	0%	22%	100%
Wine (Grape must, in bulk)	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	90%	100%

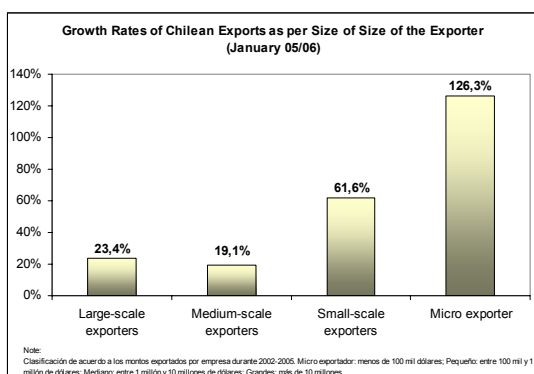
Note: China includes HongKong.

CHILEAN EXPORTS AS PER SIZE OF EXPORTING COMPANY

An analysis of exports as per size of exporting companies is carried out in this Section. For this, it was considered a relatively broad period, between 2002 and 2005, in order to isolate the temporary ceasing observed in the exporting activity, which could introduce a bias in the submission of the results

Thus, the sections selected to define the size of those exporters were defined in four intervals according to FOB value registered in the last four years: micro exporter (less than US\$ 100 thousands), small scale exporters (between US\$ 100 thousands and US\$ 1 million), medium scale exporters (between US\$ 1 million and US\$ 10 millions) and large scale (more than US\$ 10 millions), amounts associated with Tax Registration Number of the main exporter.

In January 2006, it was observed a negative correlation between the size of the exporter and the growth rate of their respective shipments, compared to the same month of the previous year. Thus, it should be mentioned that shipments of **micro exporters reached in increase of 126%**, while **rates associated with small, large and medium-scale exporters were 62%, 23% and 19% respectively** as shown in the Table below.



Notwithstanding the foregoing, micro and small-scale exporters could only determine more than 3% of the total shipments, while large-scale exporters joined a very significant proportion (87%) of Chile total shipments as with previous periods. (See the following Table)

Size	Total January 2006-2005			
	US\$ mill. (Jan 06)	US\$ mill. (Jan 05)	%Var Jan. 05/06	% share Jan 06
Large-scale exporters	3.074,72	2.490,87	23,4%	87,4%
Medium-scale exporters	323,55	271,60	19,1%	9,2%
Small-scale exporters	95,08	58,84	61,6%	2,7%
Micro exporter	21,13	9,34	126,3%	0,6%
W/mov 2002-2005 (*)	5,24	-	-	0,1%
Grand Total	3.519,7	2.830,6	24,3%	100,0%

(*): New exporters which did not register exporting activity during the accumulated period

Source: Exit Declarations. Servicio Nacional de Aduanas.

The following is an analysis of Chilean exports to the countries with which last Free Trade Agreements have been signed, United States, South Korea and the European Union, according to the size of exporting company.

In January 2006 exports to the **European Union** amounted US\$ 942 millions, which meant an increase of 33% compared to the same month of the previous year. In contrast with the above-mentioned global result, micro exporters (32%) and large-scale exporters (35%) experienced the more dynamic growths of exports to the European block. On the other hand, shipments of small-scale exporters (14%) and medium-scale exporters (8%) registered moderate increases.

However, in this case, large-scale exporters reached a higher share (96%), which was in detriment to micro and small-scale exporters that jointly registered less than 2% of the total exports to the European Union.

Size of exporter	European Union			
	US\$ mill. (Jan 06)	US\$ mill. (Jan 05)	%Var Jan. 05/06	% share Jan 06
Large-scale exporters	879,60	653,89	35%	93,4%
Medium-scale exporter	47,13	43,44	8%	5,0%
Small-scale exporters	11,76	10,28	14%	1,2%
Micro exporters	2,37	1,81	32%	0,3%
W/mov 2002-2005 (*)	1,30	-	-	0,1%
Grand Total	942,2	709,4	33%	100,0%

(*): New exporters which did not register exporting activity during the Source: Exit Declarations. Servicio Nacional de Aduanas.

In January 2006, products for an amount of US\$ 635 millions were exported to the **United States**, which represented an increase of 20%. Both micro exporters and

small-scale exporters registered higher increases compared to the remaining exporters (276% and 63% respectively).

That dynamism resulted in a lesser participation of large-scale exporters than in the above-mentioned cases, although it was also important (80%). Thus, more than 5% of the total exported to the main world economy. (See the following chart).

Size of exporter	United States			
	US\$ mill. (Jan 06)	US\$ mill. (Jan 05)	%Var Jan. 05/06	% share Jan 06
Large-scale exporters	506,09	420,3	20,4%	79,7%
Medium-scale exporters	95,63	89,4	7,0%	15,1%
Small-scale exporters	26,55	16,3	62,7%	4,2%
Micro exporter	5,67	1,5	275,7%	0,9%
W/mov 2002-2005 (*)	0,8	-		0,1%
Grand Total	634,8	527,5	20,3%	100,0%

(*): New exporters which did not register exporting activity during Source: Exit Declarations. Servicio Nacional de Aduanas.

Finally, according to exports to **South Korea** which amounted US\$ 203 millions (24% increase), shipments of small-scale exporters experienced the most significant increase (328%) in relation to both remaining exporters and the above-analyzed cases. However, the participation of large-scale exporters (97%) is higher than that registered by shipments to the EU and to the United States.

Size of exporter	South Korea			
	US\$ mill. (Jan 06)	US\$ mill. (Jan 05)	%Var Jan. 05/06	% share Jan 06
Large-scale exporters	197	157	25,0%	97,1%
Medium-scale exporter	4	5	-8,3%	2,1%
Small-scale exporters	1	1	34,1%	0,5%
Micro exporters	0	0	328,3%	0,2%
W/mov 2002-2005 (*)	0	-		0,1%
Grand Total	203	163	24,3%	100,0%

(*): New exporters which did not register exporting activity during the accumulated period

Source: Exit Declarations. Servicio Nacional de Aduanas.

TOTAL IMPORTS

Products for an amount of US\$ 2,867 millions were imported during January 2006 and the main origins of Chile imports were America (53% share), Asia (20%) and Europe (16%). In relation to the higher increase reached during the month under study, America maintained its leadership (28%), followed by Asia (26%) and Europe (24%). It should be mentioned that imports from Oceania and Africa reached a very significant average growth (161%). (See Chart 3, in Annex).

In relation to the main origins of imports during January 2006, among those countries that due to their high participation and/or growth explained the global increase of 33% can be mentioned the following. Brazil (contributed with 6 percentage points), China (4%) and United States and Ecuador (3%).

Main imported products

Almost 20 products determined 40% of the total CIF value imported during January 2006 (see the following statistical table). Among such products are, in decreasing order of participation can be mentioned the following: crude petroleum 17% increase (US\$ 491 millions), motor vehicles 4% increase (US\$ 121 millions) and diesel oil fuel 3% increase (US\$ 73 millions), among

others. Within this basket, those products which due to their high participation and/or increase had more influence on the import global growth rate of January 2006 were the following: crude petroleum (12 percentage points), lorries for the transport of goods (2 percentage points), while diesel, cellular telephones, meat of bovine animals, propane gas and vehicles for off-highway transport contributed each one with 1 percentage point. The remaining products, that is those products which were not included in the main product table contributed with 17 percentage point to the global growth of imports carried out in January 2006. The great influence of crude petroleum (111% CIF value) was explained by a rise both in the average price and in the quantities imported which were higher than 40% respectively. In relation to the above-mentioned remaining cases, increases in quantities prevailed, except diesel fuel where the rise of the average price (50%) influenced the increase of CIF value ((20%) since the quantity decreased by 15%.

MAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS

PRODUCTS	Unit Measure	Quantity			CIF amount (US\$ millions)			
		Jan 05	Jan 06	% Var	Jan 05	Jan06	% Var	% Share Jan 06
Crude petroleum	miles Ton	819,3	1.206,4	47%	233	491	111%	17%
Motor vehicles (including jeep type)	unidad	13.748	11.377	-17%	117	121	4%	4%
Diesel oil fuels	miles Ton	137,7	117,3	-15%	57	73	28%	3%
Molybdenum ores, not roasted	miles Ton	1,8	1,9	6%	60	48	-20%	2%
Natural gas in gaseous state	miles Ton	442,3	319,8	-28%	49	43	-12%	1%
Cellular telephones	miles unidad	324,4	452,1	39%	34	46	33%	2%
Light truck for the transport of goods	unidad	4.015	3.706	-8%	34	38	12%	1%
Diesel busesl (> 15 seats)	unidad	743	392	-47%	45	44	-3%	2%
Meat of bovine animal	miles Ton	12,2	11,1	-9%	24	35	47%	1%
Gasoline	miles Ton	66,4	13,5	-80%	27	8	-70%	0%
Polyethylene	miles Ton	18,7	23,6	26%	24	32	32%	1%
Medicaments put up in measured doses, in packings for retail sale	miles Ton	1,2	1,1	-8%	20	25	22%	1%
Lorries and similar vehicles for the transport of goods	unidad	546	1.239	127%	14	46	243%	2%
Liquefied propane gas	miles Ton	25,9	44,2	71%	11	23	115%	1%
Dumpers designed for off-highway use (vehicles for the transport of good	unidad	8	23	188%	5	35	612%	1%
Railway coaches	unidad	12	7	-42%	12	16	29%	1%
Bituminous coal	miles Ton	378,1	180,4	-52%	21	14	-32%	0%
Apparatus for television	miles unidad	63,5	54,9	-14%	6	5	-15%	0%
Vans (light vehicles)	unidad	1.225	574	-53%	10	5	-47%	0%
Main Subtotal					802	1.147	43%	40%
Other products ("remaining products")					1.348	1.720	28%	60%
TOTAL					2.149	2.868	33%	100%

Note: Products shown correspond to aggregation of tariff items.

Angola (44% share) and Brazil (27%) were the main origins of crude petroleum. On the other hand, Japan and South Korea determined more than 50% of the total imports of motor vehicles, while in relation to diesel oil were mainly United States (61% share) and South Korea (39%).

With relation to the imported products which were not included in the basket of the 20 main products, it should be mentioned two elements: those products with higher participation in January 2006 led by steel tubes (US\$ 48 millions) and maize not for sowing (US\$ 32 millions); other products which were not imported during January 2005 were fire fighting vehicles (US\$ 3.0 millions), non-alloy pig iron (US\$ 2.9 millions) and supported catalysts (US\$ 2.5 millions), among others.

amounted US\$ 815 millions which meant an increase against the national growth equivalent to 45% compared to the same month of the previous year.

On the other hand, goods for a total CIF amount of US\$ 682 millions entered the country through the Customs Office in San Antonio; this figure registered an increase of 25 compared to January 2005.

Goods that entered the country through the Customs Office in Los Andes amounted US\$ 384 millions during January 2006, which was equivalent to a monthly rise of 22%.

MAIN ORIGINS FOR THE MAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS

(percentage share in January 2006)

Products	Angola	Brazil	Argentina	Ecuador	Peru	USA	Korea	UE_25	Japan	Others	TOTAL
Crude petroleum	44%	27%	14%	12%	4%	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Motor vehicles (including jeep type)	-	7%	5%	-	-	9%	25%	23%	27%	5%	100%
Diesel oil	-	-	-	-	-	61%	39%	-	-	-	100%
Molybdenum ores, not roasted	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Natural gas in gaseous state	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Cellular telephones	-	27%	-	-	-	7%	32%	2%	-	31%	100%
Light truck for the transport of goods	-	6%	6%	-	-	10%	26%	-	34%	17%	100%
Diesel busesl (> 15 seats)	-	97%	0%	-	-	-	1%	1%	0%	0%	100%
Meat of bovine animal	-	-	65%	-	-	-	-	-	-	35%	100%
Gasoline	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Polyethylene	-	31%	14%	-	-	0%	35%	13%	1%	5%	100%
Medicaments put up in measured doses, in pack	-	11%	10%	-	-	8%	0%	41%	0%	28%	100%
Lorries and similar vehicles for the transport of	-	55%	1%	-	-	12%	2%	21%	6%	2%	100%
Liquefied propane gas	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Dumpers designed for off-highway use (vehicle)	-	-	-	-	-	93%	-	7%	-	-	100%
Railway coaches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	100%
Bituminous coal	-	-	9%	-	-	-	-	-	-	91%	100%
Apparatus for television	-	9%	-	-	-	2%	17%	-	4%	68%	100%
Vans (light vehicles)	-	9%	-	-	-	-	28%	58%	2%	2%	100%

IMPORTS PER CUSTOMS OFFICES

In January 2006,, the Customs Offices that registered the **most significant** import rates were **Coquimbo (3,501%), Coyhaique (110%) and Punta Arenas (107%)**.

However, **Valparaíso (28%), San Antonio (24%) and Los Andes (13%)** were the three Customs Offices which registered higher import share during January 2006.

Thus, goods that entered the country through the Customs Office in Valparaiso

Finally, in order to identify the geographical scatter level of port activity for the products imported in January 2006, the volumes imported through the Customs Offices in Valparaíso, San Antonio and Los Andes will be shown in relation to the main products imported at national level. (See Table below).

The information submitted shows an important concentration level since the main product imported at national level, that is crude petroleum, entered in a significant proportion through the Customs Office in Valparaíso (55% of the total CIF amount). On the other hand, 71% of imports of motor

vehicles entered the country through the Customs Office in San Antonio and only 18% through the Customs Office in Valparaíso. Finally, the third product in order of important al national level, diesel fuel, entered the country through the Customs Office in Valparaíso.

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

MAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS THAT ENTERED THE COUNTRY THROUGH THE THREE MOST RELEVANT CUSTOMS OFFICES

CIF amount in US\$ millions for January 2006

Products	Total imported amount (Jan 06)	Customs Office in Valparaíso		Customs Office in San Antonio		Customs Office in Los Andes		Other Customs Offices	
		Amount	% Share	Amount	% share	Amount	% Share	Amount	% Share
Crude petroleum	490,6	268,5	55%	0,0	0%	0,0	0%	222,1	45%
Motor vehicles (including jeep type)	121,1	21,8	18%	86,4	71%	9,0	7%	3,9	3%
Diesel oil fuels	73,2	73,2	100%	0,0	0%	0,0	0%	0,0	0%
Molybdenum ores, not roasted	48,3	0,0	0%	40,6	84%	0,0	0%	7,7	16%
Light truck for the transport of goods	38,1	15,4	40%	15,3	40%	3,5	9%	3,9	10%
Diesel busesl (> 15 seats)	43,7	0,1	0%	0,5	1%	42,9	98%	0,2	0%
Meat of bovine animal	35,2	0,1	0%	1,0	3%	33,5	95%	0,6	2%
Gasoline	8,0	8,0	100%	0,0	0%	0,0	0%	0,0	0%
Polyethylene	31,5	5,4	17%	7,8	25%	14,1	45%	4,2	13%
Medicaments put up in measured doses, in packings for retail sale	24,5	1,3	5%	1,9	8%	0,8	3%	20,5	84%
Lorries and similar vehicles for the transport of goods	46,3	3,4	7%	22,5	49%	20,1	43%	0,3	1%
Liquefied propane gas	23,4	0,0	0%	0,0	0%	2,0	9%	21,4	91%
Dumpers designed for off-highway use (vehicles for the transport of goods)	34,9	0,0	0%	1,3	4%	0,0	0%	33,6	96%
Railway coaches	15,7	15,7	100%	0,0	0%	0,0	0%	0,0	0%
Bituminous coal	13,9	0,6	4%	0,0	0%	0,0	0%	13,3	96%
Apparatus for television	4,7	1,2	26%	2,7	57%	0,0	0%	0,8	17%
Vans (light vehicles)	5,3	0,0	0%	4,9	92%	0,2	4%	0,2	4%
Other products ("remaining products")	1.809,1	400,7	22%	497,1	27%	257,9	14%	653,4	36%
TOTAL	2.867,5	815,4	28%	682,0	24%	384,0	13%	986,1	34%

Note: Products shown correspond to aggregation of tariff items.. The total imported amount for each product imported through the three most relevant Customs Offices in Valparaíso, San Antonio and Los Andes, plus thne remaining Customs Offices, provides 100% share.

Anexo de Cuadros Estadístico (cifras preliminares)

TRADE EXCHANGE PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS AND MAIN TRADE PARTNERS (US\$ millions)

TRADE EXCHANGE (US\$ millions)					
Area	Period	Ene-05	Ene 06	% Var. Jan 05 vs Jan 06	% Share Jan 06 TOTAL
AMERICA		2.186,3	2.765,4	26,5%	43,3%
ALADI		1.230,8	1.629,9	32,4%	25,5%
Mercosur		792,9	1.045,6	31,9%	16,4%
Brazil		375,4	539,3	43,7%	8,4%
Argentina		399,1	469,7	17,7%	7,4%
Peru		151,9	159,4	5,0%	2,5%
Ecuador		29,2	97,0	232,6%	1,5%
Nafta		1.077,0	1.312,3	21,9%	20,5%
USA		848,0	1.029,1	21,4%	16,1%
Mexico		152,7	222,3	45,6%	3,5%
Canada		76,3	60,9	-20,2%	1,0%
Rest of America (3)		31,2	45,5	45,7%	0,7%
EUROPE		1.109,2	1.488,0	34,2%	23,3%
European Union (25)		1.042,8	1.385,2	32,8%	21,7%
European Union (15)		1.028,7	1.361,0	32,3%	21,3%
Netherlands		182,7	266,9	46,1%	4,2%
Germany		153,0	216,4	41,4%	3,4%
Italy		134,5	205,1	52,5%	3,2%
France		199,5	192,0	-3,8%	3,0%
Rest of Europe (4)		66,4	102,8	54,8%	1,6%
ASIA		1.514,3	1.754,7	15,9%	27,5%
China		507,1	587,4	15,8%	9,2%
Japan		461,0	516,0	12,0%	8,1%
South Korea		270,5	336,3	24,3%	5,3%
Taiwan		101,4	126,2	24,5%	2,0%
Rest of Asia (5)		174,4	188,9	8,3%	3,0%
Rest of the World		170,1	379,0	122,9%	5,9%
TOTAL		4.979,8	6.387,2	28,3%	100,0%

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

Source: Provisional figures of Entry and Exit Declarations

EXPORTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS AND MAIN TRADE PARTNERS (US\$ millions)

EXPORTS (US\$ millions)					
Area	Period	Jan 05	Jan 06	% Var. Jan 05 vs Jan 04	% Share. Jan 06 TOTAL
AMERICA		996,3	1.245,5	25,0%	35,4%
ALADI		407,2	536,9	31,8%	15,3%
Mercosur		152,5	211,6	38,8%	6,0%
Brazil		105,4	149,0	41,3%	4,2%
Argentina		41,0	50,8	24,1%	1,4%
Peru		56,6	51,6	-8,8%	1,5%
Ecuador		23,0	31,7	37,7%	0,9%
Nafta		680,2	837,7	23,2%	23,8%
USA		527,5	634,8	20,3%	18,0%
Mexico		115,0	170,3	48,1%	4,8%
Canada		37,7	32,6	-13,5%	0,9%
Res of America (3)		23,8	41,3	73,2%	1,2%
EUROPE		726,6	1.015,4	39,7%	28,8%
European Union (25)		709,4	942,1	32,8%	26,8%
European Union (15)		705,5	925,4	31,2%	26,3%
Netherlands		168,6	251,6	49,2%	7,1%
Italy		94,3	148,8	57,9%	4,2%
France		154,5	128,7	-16,7%	3,7%
Germany		66,0	100,6	52,6%	2,9%
Rest of Europe (4)		17,2	73,3	325,4%	2,1%
ASIA		1.048,1	1.168,1	11,5%	33,2%
Japan		368,8	426,9	15,7%	12,1%
China		343,9	336,9	-2,0%	9,6%
South Korea		163,0	202,5	24,3%	5,8%
Taiwan		85,0	107,6	26,6%	3,1%
Rest of Asia (5)		87,4	94,1	7,7%	2,7%
Rest of the World		59,7	90,7	51,9%	2,6%
TOTAL		2.830,7	3.519,7	24,3%	100,0%

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 Declarations (DUS)

**IMPORTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS AND MAIN TRADE PARTNERS
(US\$ millions)**

IMPORTS (US\$ millions)						
Zona	Period	Jan 05	Jan 06	% Var.		%Share Jan 06 TOTAL
				Jan 05	Jan 06	
AMERICA		1.190,0	1.519,9			53,0%
ALADI		823,5	1.093,1			38,1%
Mercosur		640,4	834,0			29,1%
Argentina		358,1	418,9		17%	14,6%
Brazil		270,0	390,3		45%	13,6%
Peru		95,3	107,8		13%	3,8%
Ecuador		6,1	65,3		962%	2,3%
Nafta		396,8	474,6			16,6%
USA		320,4	394,4		23%	13,8%
Mexico		37,7	52,0		38%	1,8%
Canada		38,6	28,3		-27%	1,0%
Rest of America (3)		7,4	4,2		-43%	0,1%
EUROPE		382,5	472,7			16%
European Union (25)		333,4	443,2			15,5%
European Union (15)		323,1	435,5			15,2%
Germany		87,1	115,7		33%	4,0%
France		45,0	63,3		41%	2,2%
Spain		51,1	57,4		12%	2,0%
Italy		40,3	56,3		40%	2,0%
Rest of Europe (4)		49,2	29,5		-40%	1,0%
ASIA		466,2	586,6			20%
China		163,1	250,4		54%	8,7%
South Korea		107,5	133,7		24%	4,7%
Japan		92,1	89,1		-3%	3,1%
Malasya		37,7	37,6		0%	1,3%
Rest of Asia (5)		65,7	75,7		15%	2,6%
Rest of the World		110,4	288,3			10,1%
TOTAL		2.149,1	2.867,5			100,0%

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

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

Source: Provisional figures of Entry Declarations (DIN)

AGGREGATIONS OF TARIFF ITEMS FOR THE MAIN IMPORTED AND EXPORTED PRODUCTS

PRODUCT	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	TARIFF ITEMS (HS)
Crude petroleum	Petroleum, including all degrees API	27090010 and 27090020
Motor vehicles (jeep)	Diesel and gasoline motor vehicles with a compression-ignition internal combustion, <i>og any cylinder capacity</i>	25 items in Chapter 87 (HS)
Diesel oil fuels	Diesel oil fuels	27101940
Molybdenum ores, not roasted	Molybdenum ores, not roasted	26139010 and 26139090
Natural gas in gaseous state	Natural gas in gaseous state	27112100
Cellular telephones	Cellular telephones	85252030
Light lorries and similar vehicles	Gaoline and diesel light lorries, including cabin-fitted chassis	4 items in Chapter 87 (HS)
Diesel busesl (with a seating capacity > 15)	Buse with a seating capacity exceeding 15 seats	87021091 and 87021099
Meat of bovine animals	All cuts, chilled or frozen	12 items in Chapter 02 (HS)
Gasoline	Gasoline, of any octane	Between 27101122 and 27101129
Polyethylene	Polyethylene, including all specific gravity	
Medicaments put up in measured doses, in packings for retail sale	All medicaments for human and veterinary uses, in forms and packings for retail use	16 tariff items in Chapter 30
Lorries and similar vehicles for the transport of goods	Motor vehicles for the transport of goods, diesel and gasoline, including cabin-fitted chassis, <i>other than dumpers</i>	51 tariff items in heading 8704
Liquefied propane gas	Liquefied propane gas	27111200
Dumpers designed for off-highway use (vehicles for the transport of goods)	Dumpers designed for off-highway use	87041010 and 87041090
Railway or tramway coaches	Railway or tramway coaches	86031010 and 86050000
Bituminous coal	Fuel coal	Between 27011210 and 27011290
Reception apparatus for television	Colour and monochrome	Between 85281210 and 85281300
Vans (light vehicles)	Diesel and gasoline vans	8 tariff items in heading 8704
Copper (copper cathodes and primary forms)	All primary forms of metallic copper	8 items between 74011000 and 74031900
Copper ores and concentrates	Copper ores and concentrates	26030000
Molybdenum ores, roasted	Molybdenum ores, roasted	26131010 and 26131090
Salmons	Including all cuts (for example, fillets, pieces, etc.), frozen or chilled, whether or not smoked fish	36 items of Chapter 03
Cellulose	Chemical wood pulp, unbleached and bleached, coniferous and non-coniferous	9 items of Chapter 47
Molybdenum ores, not roasted	Molybdenum ores, not roasted	26139010 and 26139090
Wood in the rough (boards and thick boards)	Wood sawn, whether or not planed, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm.	Between 44071011 and 44079990
Wine with appellation of origin	Wine in containers holding 2 litres or less, red or white wine, of all strains	Between 22042111 and 22042130
Fresh grapes	Fresh grapes, of all varieties	Between 08061010 and 08061090
Methanol	Methanol	29051100
Ship's supplies	Supplies including provisions for passengers and crews, necessary for servicing and fitting-out ships, aircraft and vehicles being sea, air and road worthy for international traffic	00160000
Ferro-molybdenum	Ferro-molybdenum	72027000
Fish flour	Flour of fish unfit for human consumption, including all protein content	Between 23012011 and 23012013
Metallic gold	Unwrought metallic gold, non-monetary	71081200
Molybdenum trioxide	Molybdenum trioxide	28257010
Wine in containers, without appellation of origin	All wines in containers, without appellation of origin	8 items in heading 2204