

MONTHLY REPORT ON CHILEAN FOREIGN TRADE

July 2006
Number 40

National Customs Service of Chile, www.aduana.cl

National Direction, Economic Studies Department



Overview

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

In July 2006, trade exchange amounted US\$ 8,322 millions which represented an increase of 45%, compared to July 2005.

That increase was reflected in the different geographical areas, mainly Europe, Asia and America (increases of 58%, 56% and 28%, respectively). Regarding the European continent it should be emphasized that trade exchange with Spain increased by 172%, while in America Canada reached an increase of 144%, and finally, in Asia trade exchange with South Korea increased by 92%. As to economic

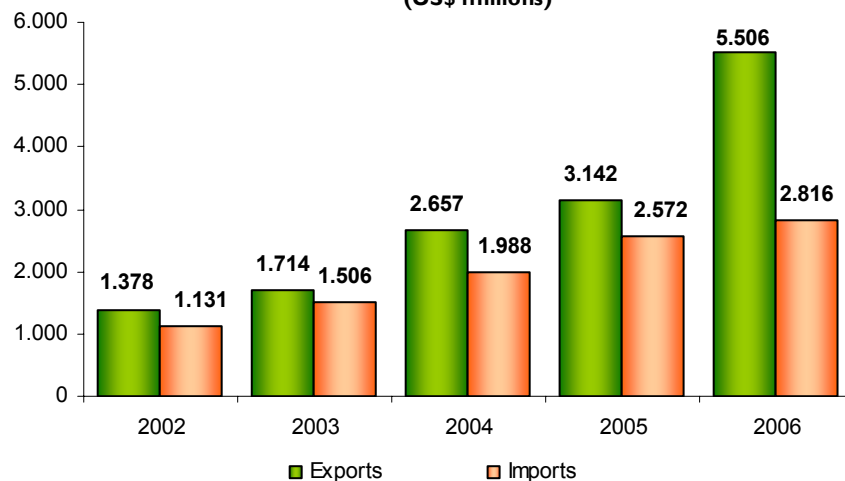
blocks, NAFTA, European Union and Aladi increased by 57%, 54% and 11%, respectively.

According to share on the total country level, America registered 40% of the total amount transacted in July 2006, Asia contributed with 31% and Europe with 25%.

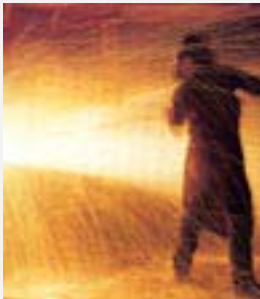
During July, growth of international trade registered by Customs Office is explained mainly by the increase of 75% reached by exports and to a lesser extent by 9, 6% increase of imports. Total exports

amounted US\$ 5,506 millions while imports US\$ 2,816 millions. The foregoing resulted in a trade balance surplus of US\$ 2,690 millions. (Details concerning other destination markets are shown in Tables of the Annex).

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



TOTAL EXPORTS



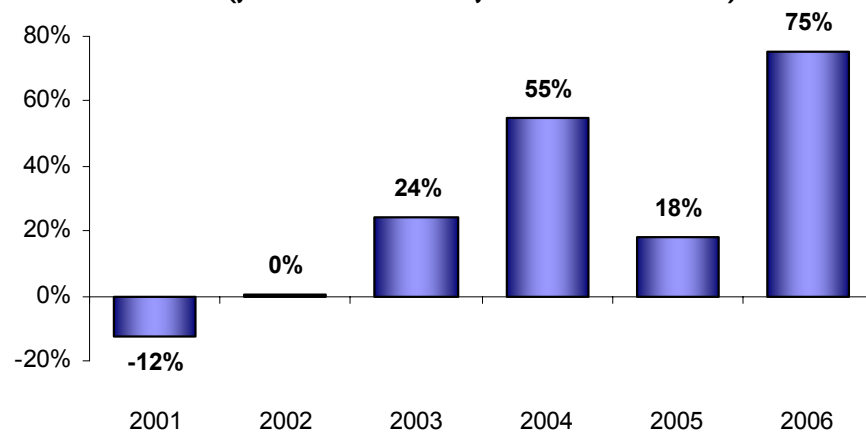
"Growth of exports in July is explained mainly by the significant increase of exported amount of refined copper, copper ores and concentrates".

The export growth in July is mainly explained by the strong increase of exports to United States, the Netherlands, Spain, and South Korea and Japan, which together amounted additional US\$ 1,101 millions. In aggregated terms, particularly important was the increase of Chilean exports to Spain, destination market in which the value of exports quadruplicated, increasing exports to that market in US\$ 172 millions.

In Asia, the increase of exports to Japan implied that Chile's trade partner in such continent accrued shipments for US\$ 652 millions in July 2006, while due to the growth of exports to South Korea, 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 America the growth of exports was led by the increase in value of exports

to United States (92%), destination market that registered the most important absolute increase during July (US\$ 337 millions).

TASA DE CRECIMIENTO DE LAS EXPORTACIONES
(julio de cada año vs julio del año anterior)



MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS



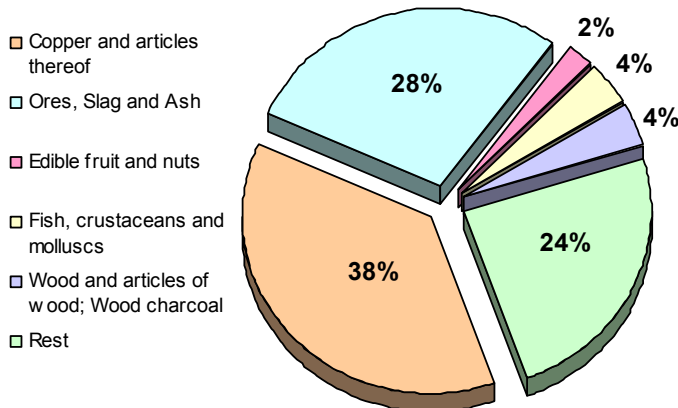
The main exported products with significant exported value, which have been identified in Chapters of the Customs tariff, are shown in Tables 4 and 5 of the Annex.

In July 2006, copper mining, including copper in its primary form, copper cathodes and concentrates, represented 60% of the total exported by Chile which was equal to US\$ 3,305 millions, and copper exports more than duplicated (148%) during July. However, its dynamism has become the great driver of exports due to the high incidence of copper on Chile's export basket, which explains 63% increase registered by the total exported by Chile in July. 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 copper cathodes and copper ores and concentrates duplicated with respect to July 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 12% in exports of refined copper, unwrought, and 33% of copper ores. From the total unwrought copper shipments (US\$ 1,955 millions), 14% was exported to United States, 11% to France and 11% to China, among other countries.

Exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates fell by 42% compared to July 2005. This decrease was mainly due to a reduction in exports prices (-27%) and in quantities of such product (-21%) confirming the decreasing trend in prices of molybdenum during the first seven months of 2006.

States was the main destination market for export of services with a share of 36% in export value in July 2006.

As far as the aquiculture sector is concerned, the salmon culture exported US\$ 125 millions in July 2006, which meant an increase of 39% compared to July 2005 and with a 4% share in exports of the country. This result was mainly



According to the main destination markets for Mo, 31% of molybdenum ores, roasted, was shipped to Japan; 26% to the Netherlands and 12% to Mexico (with a share of 12%).

Export of services was the second most important product after copper, which had higher incidence in export growth during July 2006, and contributed with 1,7 percentage points, reaching US\$ 59 millions in July; This figure tripled the exported amount during July 2005. United

influenced by an increase of the average price of fillets of salmon, which increased, on average, 52%, unlike the quantities exported registered a decrease of 14%. United States was the main destination market, which accrued 62% of the value exports carried in July, followed by Germany and Japan (with a share of 13% and 8% respectively). According to whole salmon both the average price (40%) and the exported quantity (12%) increased, amounting US\$ 41 millions in July 2006. United States (29% share) and Brazil (14% share) were the main destination

markets for that product. In the field of inorganic chemicals classified in Chapter 26 of Customs Tariff, methanol continue to be the most traditional exported product, which increased by 144%, amounting US\$ 78 millions. This increase was mainly due to the exported amount that registered a rise of 230%, but the informed price decreased by 26% during the month. 57% of methanol was exported to South Korea. Likewise, the Netherlands and Brazil were also important destination markets for that product (16% and 11% shares, respectively). Gold and silver were other significant exported mining products, which more than doubled their exports during July 2006 (99% and 113% respectively). The good performance of these products is explained by

the increase in the exported amount (36% and 39% respectively) and in the average price (46% and 53%, respectively). United States and Canada were the main destination markets for gold and silver, reaching 89% share for unwrought gold and 65% share for unwrought silver. In July, flours of fish, unfit for human consumption was another product that showed a significant increase in its declared average price (83%) with which the value of export amounted US\$ 78 millions (an increase of 67%). China was the main destination market for that product, with 39% share in the exported value, followed by Japan and South Korea (22% and 10%, respectively). Finally in July fruit growing contributed with 0.6 percentage point to the export growth. According to the share in the

“The value of most important export categories and export sectors grew in July, effect associated with the increase in copper price.”

exported amount, apples were the main exported product, reaching US\$ 48 millions, US\$ 14 millions more than the amount registered during January 2005. It should be mentioned the average price growth of walnut exports (22%), which allowed shipments of this product to exceed US\$ 12 millions, becoming the second most imported product during July.



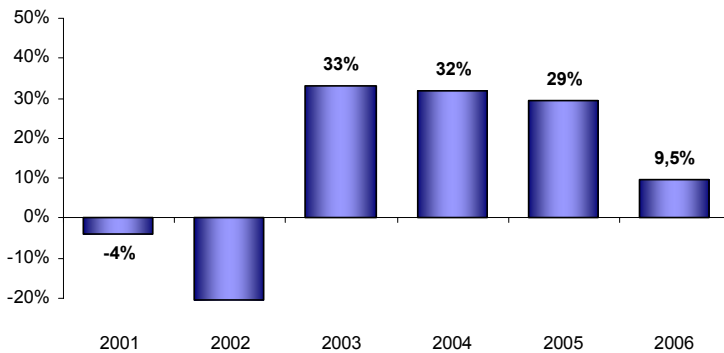
TOTAL IMPORTS

In July 2006, imports amounted US\$ 2,816 millions, an increase of 9.5% over July 2005. Imports came mainly from the following Regional blocks: America 54%, Asia 21% and Europe 17%, measured in terms of share of the above-

mentioned figure. Europe was the only region which did not register increase in the imported amount during this month, while Asia registered the highest percentage change (26%) mainly due to the increases of imports from South Korea (34%)

and China (32%). Meanwhile America registered an increase of only 0.2% mainly due to increases of imports from United States. For information on countries and economic blocks see Table N° 2 in the annex of this Report.

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



MAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS

Fuels continue to be the commodity with higher import CIF values, which represented nearly 27% of the total imports made in July. It should be mentioned that fuels were the products with higher incidence in growth rates of total imports (9.5%) since they contributed with 8,1 percentage points to the above-mentioned growth. Within this sector, crude petroleum was the main imported product, which represented 16% of the total amount imported by Chile, amount equal to US\$ 443 millions. The informed average price of crude petroleum increased around 34%, while the quantity imported

increased by 27%. Congo (27%), Brazil (24%), Angola and Argentina (each one with 17% share) were the main originating markets. In contrast, the price of diesel oil fuels for road vehicles increased by 26% and the imported quantity increased around 32% in July 2006 compared to July 2005. In July, imports of natural and liquefied gas decreased in quantity (50% and 35% respectively), over the same month 2005.

Machinery and electrical appliances and parts thereof classified in Chapter 85 of Customs Tariff are included in the second most important group with a share of 9% in the national imported amount and an increase of 19%. This group reached

US\$ 264 millions during July 2006, figure that exceeded in US\$ 42 millions the amount registered in July 2005. One of the most important items within this commodity group was cellular telephones, which represented 2% of the total imported by Chile. Imports of cellular telephones increased in quantity (21%), but there was an average price decline (only 6%). Imports of color TV sets amounted US\$ 20 millions and increased by 22% over July 2005, figure explained mainly by an increase of imported quantity of such apparatus (42%), since the average price declined (14%) over the same month of the previous year. Cellular telephones came mainly from Mexico (38%),

GOBIERNO DE CHILE
SERVICIO NACIONAL DE
ADUANAS



In July 2006, imports amounted US\$ 2,816 millions.



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



Brazil (27%) and Korea (19%), while color TV sets came from Mexico (47%), China (35%) and Korea (14%).

In relation to percentage contribution to imports, cereals were included in the third main import commodity group, which contributed with 0,5 percentage points to the 9,5% increase of total imported by Chile. Maize (corn) was the main product within this group, which increased its imported amount by 400% over July 2005, reaching US\$ 24 millions in July 2005. Maize (corn) came only from United States and Argentina (with a share of 54% and 46% respectively). In July 2006 imports of wheat, which came mainly from Argentina, decreased in quantity by almost 30%, and reached US\$ 4,7 millions v/s US\$ 8,4 millions registered in July 2005.

Total imports of vehicles designed for the transport of persons and goods, classified in Chapter 87 of Customs Tariff amounted US\$ 302 millions, 4% more than the amount registered

in July 2005, Imports of vehicles for the transport of goods (trucks and similar vehicles), products with higher import movement within this commodity group, increased by 21% over July 2005. 32% of imports came mainly from Brazil, while 27% of them were originated in Germany. In contrast, imports of motor vehicles increased by 12%, reaching a total amount of US\$ 122 millions (US\$ 13 millions more than the amount registered in July 2005). However, the increase in vehicle imports was due to the increase (11%) in the average price of imported vehicles, since the imported quantity only changed by 0,4%. Regarding countries of origin, 33% of vehicles came from Korea and 31% from Japan. In contrast, significant decreases were registered by imports of diesel buses fitted with more than 15 seats (-62%) and by light trucks (-24%), which was mainly due to similar decreases in imported quantities.

Machinery and mechanical appliances and parts thereof, classified

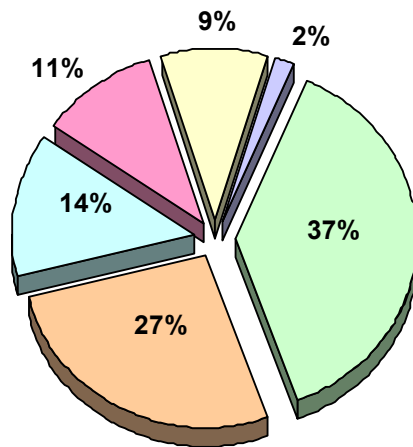
in Chapter 84 of Customs Tariff was one of the import group with higher share (14%), reaching US\$ 383 millions in July 2006. However, this amount represents a decrease of 7% over July 2005, which meant -1.1 percentage points in total import growth in July 2006.

In July 2006, imports of meat of bovine animals cut in half (-53%), amounting only US\$ 12 millions v/s US\$ 27 millions reached in July 2005. This import decrease was due to the reduction in import quantity (-69%), which was probably related to an increase in the average price (around 49%) of meat of bovine animals. 64% of imports of this kind of meat came from Paraguay.

Finally, it should be mentioned that imports of molybdenum, not roasted, decreased by 56% in July 2006, which is explained by a reduction both in the average price (-14%) and in the imported quantity (-49%). Total imports of molybdenum ores came from Peru.

A detailed breakdown of aggregations based on Customs Tariff is shown in Tables N° 6 and N° 7 in the annexes and also the main products within sectors and groups with higher amounts.

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





"Metropolitan Customs Office and Customs Offices in Valpaaiso and San Antonio Antonio had higher share in the imported amount during July 2006".

IMPORTS PER CUSTOMS OFFICES

The distribution of the imported amount during this half of the year per Customs Offices is shown in the following Table where it can be observed that the Customs Offices with higher share were Valparaiso (32%), San Antonio (23%) and Metropolitan (14%). According to variations with respect to July 2005, Customs Office in Puerto Aysen and Valparaiso registered the highest growth rates, specially the first one which did not register import activity in July 2005, and import amounts through the Customs Office in Valparaiso increased from US\$ 598 millions to US\$ 914 millions.

Table N° 8 shows the

distribution of the main imported products that entered the country through the main Customs Offices, according to % share of CIF amount. For example, it should be noted that regarding imports of fuels, 49% of crude petroleum, 74% of diesel and 57% of liquefied propane gas entered the country through the Customs Office in Valparaiso. Customs Office in San Antonio had a high share in the entry of motor vehicles: 86% of the amount associated with vehicles and 77% with trucks entered the country through that Customs Office. 91% of imports of diesel buses fitted with more than 15 seats, 84% of rice and 93% and 83% of meat of poultry and of bovine animal respectively

entered the country through the Customs Office in Los Andes. Thus, figures show that goods of low weight and high value, among others, entered the country through the Metropolitan Customs Office such as 110% of cellular telephones and 92% of transceivers. In contrast, 52% of the amount associated with dumpers designed for off-highway use, exceeding 30 tonnes entered the country through the Customs Office in Antofagasta. Finally, in July 2006 Customs Office in Talcahuano registered imports of flour of fish unfit for human consumption with 98% of CIF amount and it also registered 46% of crude petroleum imports.

IMPORTS PER CUSTOMS OFFICES
(CIF amount in US\$ millions)

CUSTOMS OFFICE	July 2005	July 2006	% change	% Share
Valparaiso	598	914	53%	32,5%
San Antonio	615	640	4%	22,7%
Metropolitaa	383	408	6%	14,5%
Talcahuano	374	332	-11%	11,8%
Los Andes	326	250	-24%	8,9%
Antofagasta	129	129	-1%	4,6%
Iquique	38	42	9%	1,5%
Punta Arenas	37	37	0%	1,3%
Arica	31	28	-10%	1,0%
Puerto Montt	10	13	25%	0,5%
Osorno	13	9	-35%	0,3%
Tocopilla	10	8	-18%	0,3%
Chañaral	6	7	16%	0,2%
Coyhaique	1	1	3%	0,0%
Coquimbo	1	0	-81%	0,0%
Puerto Aysen	0	0	-	0,0%
Grand Total	2.572	2.816	9%	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 July 2006 export growth rates of large-scale exporters grew more than 78% and those of small-scale exporters reached 110%, compared to June 2005 while the percentage change of micro and medium-scale exporters reached 67% and 18% respectively as it is shown in the following chart (For more details,

see Table N° 9 in the annexes.)

Exports to the United States amounted US\$ 703 millions, which meant an increase of 92% over July 2005. Exports made by small-scale exporters almost tripled within this market (195%), while large-scale exporters almost duplicated their exports (97%), growth rates above the average rates registered at general level. Large and medium-scale exporters filled the market with 93% of share (altogether), share that increased by two percentage points in large-scale exporters. Exports to the European Union increased by 87% in relation to the amount registered in July 2005. This was due to the export increase

of large-scale exporters (92%). Micro, small and medium-scale exporters showed positive changes, 69%, 74% and 17% respectively.

Although exports to South Korea increased significantly (116%), it is the only market studied in which two of the four groups have registered positive changes. However, in this situation are large-scale exporters (122%) and small-scale exporters (16%), filling together 99% of the Asiatic market. Undoubtedly, today there is limited presence of micro exporters in that market, which is evidenced by a decrease, registered

once a month compared to July 2005.

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.

EXPORTS GROWTH RATE
(July of each year v/s July of previous year)

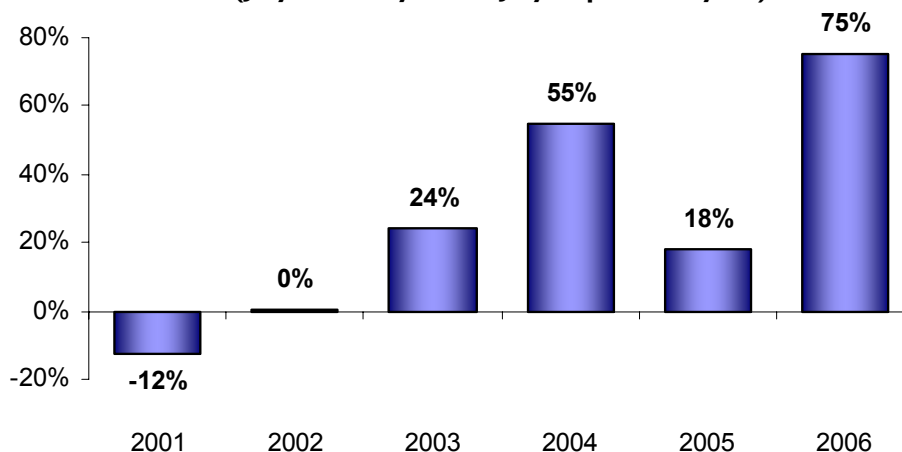




TABLE N°1

EXPORTS (US\$ millions)					
Area	Period	July 2005	July 2006	% Var.	% Share July 2006
AMERICA		1.044,0	1.775,9	70,1%	32,2%
ALADI		589,6	849,8	44,1%	15,4%
Mercosur		252,7	337,4	33,5%	6,1%
Brazil		186,0	265,1	42,5%	4,8%
Argentina		55,2	60,9	10,2%	1,1%
Peru		61,7	107,3	73,8%	1,9%
Venezuela		38,0	52,0	36,7%	0,9%
Nafta		569,3	1.086,2	90,8%	19,7%
USA		366,8	703,3	91,7%	12,8%
Mexico		162,5	248,6	53,0%	4,5%
Canada		40,0	134,4	235,9%	2,4%
Rest of America (3)		47,6	88,4	85,9%	1,6%
EUROPE		815,3	1.608,5	97,3%	29,2%
European Union (25)		751,4	1.407,1	87,3%	25,6%
European Union (15)		746,2	1.366,7	83,1%	24,8%
Netherlands		226,2	326,8	44,4%	5,9%
France		143,4	238,1	66,0%	4,3%
Spain		56,5	228,6	304,9%	4,2%
Italy		123,2	168,7	36,9%	3,1%
Rest of Europe (4)		63,9	201,7	215,4%	3,7%
ASIA		1.204,0	2.019,8	67,8%	36,7%
Japan		376,9	651,9	73,0%	11,8%
China		372,8	504,1	35,2%	9,2%
South Korea		186,0	402,5	116,4%	7,3%
Taiwan		121,1	134,1	10,8%	2,4%
Rest of Asia (5)		389,3	595,7	53,0%	10,8%
Rest of the World		78,6	102,5	30,5%	1,9%
TOTAL		3.141,9	5.506,7	75,3%	100,0%

Nota 1: Datos ordenados decrecientemente por el columna % Partic.

Nota 2: China incluye Hong Kong; Los totales de ALADI y NAFTA incluyen el comercio con México en ambos casos.

Nota 3: Resto América son los países americanos que no pertenecen a Aladi, Mercosur o Nafta

Nota 4: Resto de Europa son los países europeos que no pertenecen a la Unión Europea (UE25)

Nota 5: Resto de Asia son los países asiáticos menos los señalados explícitamente en el cuadro.

Fuente : Cifras provisionales de las Declaraciones de Ingreso (DIN) y Declaraciones de Salida (DUS) sin IVV

TABLE N°2

IMPORTS (US\$ millions)				
Area	July 2005	July 2006	% Var.	% Share July 2006
AMERICA	1.508,3	1.511,1	0,2%	53,7%
ALADI	1.052,8	974,6	-7,4%	34,6%
Mercosur	805,7	681,1	-15,5%	24,2%
Argentina	486,1	337,7	-30,5%	12,0%
Brazil	300,6	324,1	7,8%	11,5%
Peru	127,2	123,2	-3,1%	4,4%
Ecuador	7,6	37,0	389,4%	1,3%
Nafta	508,7	615,6	21,0%	21,9%
USA	404,3	476,1	17,8%	16,9%
Mexico	66,1	82,6	24,9%	2,9%
Canada	38,3	56,9	48,7%	2,0%
Rest of America (3)	13,0	3,5	-72,8%	0,1%
EUROPE	499,8	476,9	-4,6%	16,9%
European Union (25)	451,7	448,3	-0,8%	15,9%
European Union (15)	445,0	440,9	-0,9%	15,7%
Germany	85,9	113,6	32,3%	4,0%
Netherlands	14,2	58,6	311,8%	2,1%
Spain	48,8	58,2	19,4%	2,1%
Italy	36,4	49,7	36,4%	1,8%
Rest of Europe (4)	48,0	28,7	-40,3%	1,0%
ASIA	462,7	584,5	26,3%	20,8%
China	218,3	288,1	32,0%	10,2%
South Korea	75,4	100,9	33,7%	3,6%
Japan	80,1	99,4	24,1%	3,5%
Malaysia	10,2	14,2	39,2%	0,5%
Rest of Asia (5)	78,7	82,0	4,1%	2,9%
Rest of the World	101,4	243,6	140,2%	8,6%
TOTAL	2.572,1	2.816,1	9,5%	100,0%

Nota 1: Datos ordenados decrecientemente por el columna % Partic.

Nota 2: China incluye Hong Kong; Los totales de ALADI y NAFTA incluyen el comercio con México en ambos casos.

Nota 3: Resto América son los países americanos que no pertenecen a Aladi, Mercosur o Nafta

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Nota 5: Resto de Asia son los países asiáticos menos los señalados explícitamente en el cuadro.

Fuente : Cifras provisionales de las Declaraciones de Ingreso (DIN) y Declaraciones de Salida (DUS) sin IVV



TABLE N°3

TRADE EXCHANGE (US\$ millions)					
Area	Period	July 2005	July 2006	% Var.	% Share July 2006
AMERICA		2.552,3	3.287,0	28,8%	39,5%
ALADI		1.642,4	1.824,4	11,1%	21,9%
Mercosur		1.058,3	1.018,5	-3,8%	12,2%
Brazil		486,5	589,2	21,1%	7,1%
Argentina		541,3	398,6	-26,4%	4,8%
Peru		188,9	230,5	22,0%	2,8%
Venezuela		54,7	78,4	43,2%	0,9%
Nafta		1.078,0	1.701,8	57,9%	20,4%
USA		771,1	1.179,3	52,9%	14,2%
Mexico		228,6	331,2	44,9%	4,0%
Canada		78,3	191,3	144,4%	2,3%
Rest of America (3)		60,5	91,9	51,9%	1,1%
EUROPE		1.315,1	2.085,5	58,6%	25,1%
European Union (25)		1.203,2	1.855,4	54,2%	22,3%
European Union (15)		1.191,2	1.807,5	51,7%	21,7%
Netherlands		240,5	385,4	60,3%	4,6%
Spain		105,2	286,8	172,5%	3,4%
Francie		195,0	285,7	46,6%	3,4%
Germany		138,4	243,1	75,7%	2,9%
Rest of Europe (4)		112,0	230,3	105,7%	2,8%
ASIA		1.666,7	2.604,3	56,3%	31,3%
China		591,0	792,2	34,0%	9,5%
Japan		457,0	751,3	64,4%	9,0%
Corea del Sur		261,4	503,4	92,5%	6,0%
Taiwan		141,6	156,5	10,5%	1,9%
Rest of Asia (5)		215,5	401,2	86,1%	4,8%
Rest of the World		180,0	346,1	92,3%	4,2%
TOTAL		5.714,0	8.322,8	45,7%	100,0%

Nota 1: Datos ordenados decrecientemente por el columna % Partic.

Nota 2: China incluye Hong Kong; Los totales de ALADI y NAFTA incluyen el comercio con México en ambos casos.

Nota 3: Resto América son los países americanos que no pertenecen a Aladi, Mercosur o Nafta

Nota 4: Resto de Europa son los países europeos que no pertenecen a la Unión Europea (UE25)

Nota 5: Resto de Asia son los países asiáticos menos los señalados explícitamente en el cuadro.

Fuente : Cifras provisionales de las Declaraciones de Ingreso (DIN) y Declaraciones de Salida (DUS) sin IVV



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

HS Chapter	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Jul 05	Jul 06	%Var	% Share
74	Copper and articles thereof	930,9	2.056,9	121%	37%
	Unwrought gold (cathodes, anodes and other primary forms)	893,2	1.954,8	119%	35%
	Wire of refined copper	19,6	46,6	138%	1%
	Waste of refined copper	8,6	32,6	282%	1%
	Refined Copper plates, of a thickness > 0.15 mm	4,7	10,4	120%	0%
	Tubes of refined copper	1,9	5,1	165%	0%
26	Ores	804,9	1.568,7	95%	28%
	Copper ores and concentrates	441,5	1.350,2	206%	25%
	Molybdenum ores and concentrates	310,7	180,6	-42%	3%
	Iron ores and concentrates	35,4	21,6	-39%	0%
0	Special Customs treatment	58,4	117,5	101%	2%
	Exports of services	18,3	58,9	222%	1%
27	Mineral fuels and mineral oils combustible; Bituminous substances; Mineral waxes	61,1	113,7	86%	2%
	"Diesel Oil" fuels	11,5	42,4	269%	1%
	Gasoline for road vehicles	33,7	49,1	46%	1%
3	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	160,8	212,5	32%	4%
	Salmons, fillets	64,0	83,9	31%	2%
	Salmons, whole, in pieces or in other presentation	26,3	41,3	57%	1%
	Hake	13,8	17,6	27%	0%
	Trouts	18,9	29,0	53%	1%
29	Organic chemicals	36,5	82,1	125%	1%
	Methanol	31,8	77,6	144%	1%
	Pentaerythritol				
	Diocetyl orthophthalates	1,4	1,5	12%	0%
		0,7	1,0	40%	0%
44	Wood and articles thereof	165,5	210,3	27%	4%
	Boards and thick boards of pinus radiata	67,8	70,2	4%	1%
	Profile shapes and mouldings, of wood, for furniture, frames and ornaments	20,2	32,0	58%	1%
	Plywood, coniferous, each ply not exceeding 6 mm	18,3	29,6	62%	1%
	Wood in chips or particles, of eucalyptus globulus	18,0	26,2	45%	0%
	Fibreboard, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances	18,0	28,1	56%	1%
71	Precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	31,4	66,9	113%	1%
	Gold, unwrought, non-monetary	22,5	44,7	99%	1%
	Unwrought silver (alloy and non-alloy)	8,7	18,7	113%	0%
47	Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; Recovered (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard	125,5	159,0	27%	3%
	Chemical wood pulp, bleached	109,6	136,8	25%	2%
	Chemical wood pulp, unbleached	15,8	22,0	40%	0%

HS Chapter	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Jul 05	Jul 06	%Var	% Share
23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	50,3	82,4	64%	1%
	Flours of fish, unfir for human consumption	46,3	77,5	67%	1%
	Animal food	2,0	2,2	13%	0%
8	Edible fruit and nuts	104,8	125,1	19%	2%
	Fresh apples	33,4	47,6	43%	1%
	Fresh grapes	0,5	2,2	349%	0%
	Fresh kiwifruit	6,6	8,9	35%	0%
	Walnuts	9,1	12,4	36%	0%
	Fresh clementines	7,1	8,8	24%	0%
	Fresh lemons	7,7	7,1	-8%	0%
31	Fertilizers	14,4	28,9	101%	1%
	Sodium-potassium nitrate (salpeter, nitre)	5,2	16,3	215%	0%
	Nitrate of ammonium, whether or not in aqueous solution	1,7	4,1	139%	0%
22	Beverages and spirits	75,5	82,4	9%	1%
	Wine in containers holding not more than 2 litres, with appellation of origin	58,0	65,4	13%	1%
	Wine in containers holding 2 litres or more, without appellation of origin	10,7	9,7	-9%	0%
72	Iron and steel	48,8	67,3	38%	1%
	Ferro-molybdenum	42,6	59,6	40%	1%
TOTAL OF MAIN CHAPTERS		2.668,8	4.973,5	86,4%	90,3%
REST OF CHAPTERS		473,0	533,2	12,7%	9,7%
TOTAL		3.141,9	5.506,7	75,3%	100,0%



TABLE N° 5
DESTINATION MARKETS OF SOME OF THE MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS
(% of share in FOB value in July 2006)

PRODUCT	Japan	USA	China	Korea	Netherlan ds	Brazil	France	Spain	Mexico	Italy	Taiwan	Canada	Germany	Other countries	TOTAL
Copper, unwrought (copper cathodes and other primary forms)	1%	14%	11%	10%	9%	5%	11%	2%	6%	6%	5%	3%	3%	14%	100%
Copper wire, refined	-	-	-	-	-	40%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60%	100%
Copper waste, refined	0%	20%	12%	14%	2%	1%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	50%	-	100%
Refined Copper plates, of a thickness > 0.15 mm	-	52%	-	-	-	-	-	2%	0%	-	-	-	25%	21%	100%
Tubes of refined copper	-	22%	-	-	-	8%	-	1%	-	4%	-	27%	4%	34%	100%
Copper ores and concentrates	33%	-	13%	9%	-	5%	-	11%	-	-	-	3%	-	14%	100%
Molybdenum ores and concentrates	31%	5%	3%	5%	26%	6%	-	2%	12%	3%	-	-	-	9%	100%
Iron ores and concentrates	13%	-	87%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Exports of services	1%	36%	-	-	0%	1%	0%	2%	4%	-	-	2%	1%	53%	100%
"Diesel Oil" fuel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Gasoline for road vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Salmon, fillets	8%	62%	1%	0%	0%	1%	4%	0%	2%	1%	-	1%	13%	7%	100%
Salmons, whole, in pieces and other presentations	5%	29%	3%	4%	-	14%	5%	0%	0%	-	4%	2%	9%	25%	100%
Hake	-	8%	5%	-	-	1%	6%	61%	-	0%	-	1%	4%	15%	100%
Trouts	76%	5%	4%	-	-	2%	1%	-	0%	-	-	0%	1%	11%	100%
Methanol	-	8%	-	57%	16%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	100%
Pentaerythritol	-	18%	-	-	-	7%	-	-	35%	-	-	-	-	40%	100%
Diocetyl orthophthalates	-	-	-	-	-	56%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44%	100%
Boards and thick boards of pinus radiata	2%	53%	3%	1%	-	-	-	5%	23%	0%	2%	0%	-	12%	100%
Profile shapes and mouldings, of wood, for furniture, frames and ornaments	-	95%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	3%	100%
Plywood, coniferous, each ply not exceeding 6 mm	1%	53%	-	-	9%	-	-	1%	21%	2%	-	2%	1%	12%	100%
Wood in chips or particles, of eucalyptus globulus	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%
Fibreboard, whether or not bonded with resins or other organic substances	1%	68%	3%	-	0%	0%	-	0%	12%	-	-	4%	-	12%	100%
Unwrought gold, monetary	-	65%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24%	1%	9%	100%
Unwrought silver, (alloy and non-alloy)	-	37%	-	-	-	6%	-	-	-	-	-	28%	4%	26%	100%
Chemical wood pulp (cellulose),bleached	4%	1%	13%	2%	16%	4%	7%	7%	1%	18%	7%	-	-	22%	100%
Chemical wood pulp (cellulose), unbleached	3%	12%	12%	9%	-	3%	1%	-	0%	2%	25%	-	-	33%	100%
Flour of fish, unfit for human consumption	22%	1%	39%	10%	-	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%	4%	1%	12%	5%	100%
Animal food	-	-	2%	1%	-	-	-	-	10%	-	-	-	-	88%	100%
Fresh apples	-	19%	0%	-	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%	0%	22%	1%	0%	49%	100%
Fresh grapes	-	5%	-	-	3%	3%	-	1%	-	-	1%	-	-	82%	100%
Kiwifruit, fresh	4%	15%	1%	5%	8%	1%	5%	4%	9%	14%	1%	1%	1%	31%	100%
Walnuts	0%	-	-	-	1%	6%	-	11%	-	38%	-	-	12%	30%	100%
Fresh clementines	-	46%	-	-	7%	-	-	1%	3%	-	1%	15%	0%	27%	100%
Fresh lemons	44%	52%	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	100%
Sodium-potassium nitrate (salpeter, nitre)	-	-	-	-	-	91%	-	-	9%	-	0%	-	-	0%	100%
Nitrate of ammonium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Wine in containers holding not more than 2 litres, with appellation of origin	2%	12%	0%	1%	5%	4%	1%	1%	3%	0%	0%	5%	5%	59%	100%
Wine in containers holding 2 litres or more, without appellation of origin	2%	0%	18%	-	3%	-	5%	0%	0%	1%	0%	3%	21%	47%	100%
Ferro-molybdenum	1%	10%	-	-	45%	3%	-	4%	-	-	1%	-	-	36%	100%

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



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

Chapter HS	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Jul 05	Jul 06	%Change	% Share
27	Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes.	540,4	747,7	38%	27%
	Crude petroleum	259,2	442,7	71%	16%
	Liquefied propane gas	84,7	140,3	66%	5%
	Natural gas, in gaseous state	32,2	27,9	-13%	1%
	Gas natural gaseoso	68,9	22,9	-67%	1%
	Bituminous coal	28,4	27,3	-4%	1%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	222,1	263,9	19%	9%
	Cellular telephones	40,8	52,5	29%	2%
	Reception apparatus for color television	16,2	19,8	22%	1%
	Transceivers	1,1	9,2	716%	0%
	Copper electric conductors, of low voltage	2,8	6,5	130%	0%
10	Cereals	16,7	30,0	80%	1%
	Maize (corn)	4,8	23,8	400%	1%
	Wheat	8,4	4,8	-44%	0%
	Rice	2,5	1,3	-49%	0%
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	290,0	302,0	4%	11%
	Motor vehicles	108,7	121,7	12%	4%
	Vehicles designed for the transport of goods (trucks and vans)	28,2	34,2	21%	1%
	Dumpers designed for off-highway use, of a net load capacity > 30 ton	32,4	32,6	1%	1%
	Light trucks	36,8	27,9	-24%	1%
	Buses (capacity > 15 seats)	16,7	6,3	-62%	0%
62	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	32,5	41,4	27%	1%
	Women's or girl's trousers	6,3	8,0	27%	0%
	Skirts for women	1,3	1,7	31%	0%
	Trousers for men	6,0	7,0	15%	0%
	Men's shirts	3,7	4,9	30%	0%
	Zip jackets and anoraks for men	1,5	2,8	79%	0%
29	Organic chemicals	35,1	42,0	20%	1%
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE)	0,0	4,9		0%
	Styrene	1,8	2,3	26%	0%
	Acyclic hydrocarbons, saturated	1,5	1,7	10%	0%
	Phenol (hydroxybenzene) and its salts	2,1	1,6	-21%	0%
23	Residues from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	24,9	31,6	27%	1%
	Flours, pellets and oil-cakes, of soja	14,2	11,6	-18%	0%
	Animal food	6,7	8,1	20%	0%
	Flours of fish unfit for human consumption	0,3	5,6	1612%	0%
2	Carnes	27,9	13,9	-50%	0%
	Carne de bovino	26,5	12,4	-53%	0%
	Carne de ave (gallo o gallina)	1,2	1,1	-7%	0%
84	Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	411,6	382,9	-7%	14%
	Parts of gas turbines	13,2	0,3	-97%	0%
	Book-binding machinery	3,0	0,5	-84%	0%
	Converters of a kind used in metallurgy	4,4	0,0	-100%	
26	Ores	91,3	50,7	-44%	2%
	Molybdenum ores and concentrates, not roasted	88,0	38,5	-56%	1%
	Alluminium ores and concentrates	1,5	0,0	-99%	0%
TOTAL OF MAIN CHAPTERS		1.692,6	1.906,0	12,6%	67,7%
REST OF CHAPTERS		879,5	910,1	3,5%	32,3%
TOTAL		2.572,1	2.816,1	9,5%	100,0%



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

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Argentina	Brazil	USA	Congo	Peru	Angola	Korea	Japan	Mexico	China	Ecuador	Netherland s	Venezuela	Germany	Australia	Canada	Spain	Other countries	TOTAL	
Crude petroleum	17%	24%	-	27%	8%	17%	-	-	-	-	6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
"Diesel Oil" fuel	0%	-	64%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19%	17%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Liquefied propane gas	81%	-	0%	-	19%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Natural gas, in gaseous state	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Bituminous coal	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49%	42%	-	-	3%	100%
Cellular telephones	-	27%	2%	-	-	-	19%	0%	38%	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	2%	12%	100%
Reception apparatus for color television	-	0%	1%	-	0%	-	14%	1%	47%	35%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	100%
Transreceivers	0%	-	5%	-	-	-	0%	0%	0%	1,5%	0,0%	-	-	51,7%	0,2%	0,1%	0%	41%	100%	
Copper electric conductors, of low voltage	0%	0%	1%	-	-	-	6%	0%	33%	2,8%	-	0,1%	-	1,8%	-	0,4%	45%	10%	100%	
Maize (corn)	46%	-	54%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0,0%	-	0,0%	-	-	0%	100%
Wheat	92%	-	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,0%	-	-	-	5,8%	-	-	0%	100%
Rice	75%	0%	1%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	0,0%	-	-	-	0,1%	-	-	-	-	11%	100%
Motor vehicles	8%	6%	6%	-	-	-	33%	31%	5%	0,1%	-	-	-	2,4%	-	0,3%	2%	5%	100%	
Vehicles designed for the transport of goods (trucks and vans)	1%	32%	4%	-	-	-	6%	8%	4%	2,6%	-	-	-	27,1%	-	-	6%	8%	100%	
Dumpers designed for off-highway use, of a net load capacity > 30 ton	-	-	98%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,0%	-	1%	100%	
Light trucks	16%	12%	5%	-	-	-	18%	26%	1%	0,0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22%	100%
Buses (capacity > 15 seats)	6%	85%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	8,1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Women's or girl's trousers	1%	0%	0%	-	1%	-	0%	-	-	84,3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	12%	100%	
Skirts for women	0%	1%	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	84,6%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	11%	100%
Trousers for men	1%	1%	1%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	82,1%	0,0%	-	-	0,0%	-	-	0%	13%	100%	
Men's shirts	0%	2%	2%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	80,8%	0,0%	-	-	-	0,0%	-	0%	15%	100%	
Zip jackets and anoraks for men	0%	-	1%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	67,4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	31%	100%	
Methyl tertiary-butyl ether (MTBE)	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Styrene	18%	-	82%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Acyclic hydrocarbons, saturated	96%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	1%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	2%	100%
Phenol (hydroxybenzene) and its salts	-	95%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Flours, pellets and oil-cakes, of soja	43%	8%	37%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12%	100%
Prepared animal fodder	49%	12%	8%	-	0%	-	0%	3%	-	6%	-	4%	-	8%	-	-	6%	4%	100%	
Flours of fish unfit for human consumption	1%	-	-	-	87%	-	-	-	-	-	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Meat of bovine animals	-	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	29%	100%
Meat of poultry (fowls of the species gallus domesticus)	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Parts of gas turbines	-	-	32%	-	-	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	9%	-	1%	-	-	39%	100%
Book-binding machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	100%	100%
Molybdenum ores and concentrates, not roasted	-	-	0%	-	100%	-	-	0,1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Alluminium ores and concentrates	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%

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

TABLE N°9
EXPORTS PER EXPORTER SIZE

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

Size of exporters	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	% Var	% Part. Jul 06
Large-scale exporters	307,5	604,9	97%	86%
Medium-scale exporters	46,5	51,0	10%	7%
Micro	10,5	31,1	195%	4,4%
Small-scale exporters	2,2	2,5	13%	0,4%
W/previous movement i	0,0	13,8	-	2%
TOTAL	366,8	703,3	92%	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	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	% Var	% Part. Jul 06
Large-scale exporter	179,5	398,6	122%	99%
Medium-scale export	5,4	2,6	-51%	0,7%
Micro	0,8	0,9	16%	0,2%
Small-scale exporter	0,4	0,2	-41%	0,1%
W/previous moveme	0,0	0,2	-	0%
TOTAL	186,0	402,5	116%	100%

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

TOTAL EXPORTS
(FOB amount in US\$ millions)

Size of exporters	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	% Var	% Part. Jul 06
Large-scale exporters	2.803,2	5.000,8	78%	91%
Medium-scale exporters	259,2	305,0	18%	5,5%
Micro	66,6	139,9	110%	2,5%
Small-scale exporters	12,9	21,5	67%	0,4%
W/previous movement i	0,0	39,4	-	1%
TOTAL	3.141,9	5.506,7	75%	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	Jul 2005	Jul 2006	% Var	% Part. Jul 06
Large-scale exporter	681,4	1.311,3	92%	93%
Medium-scale export	52,5	61,5	17%	4,4%
Micro	15,4	26,9	74%	1,9%
Small-scale exporter	2,0	3,4	69%	0,2%
W/previous moveme	0,0	4,0	-	0%
TOTAL	751,4	1.407,1	87%	100%

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