

MONTHLY FOREIGN TRADE REPORT N° 27, JUNE 2005

INTRODUCTION

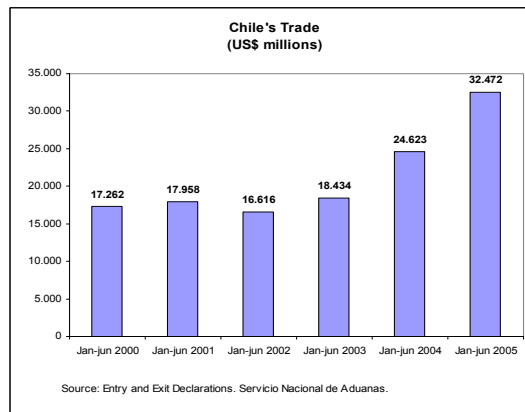
This information is provided herewith with special emphasis on data per size of exporters, FTAs subscribed and per Customs Offices. These figures relate to imports valued on CIF basis and exports on FOB. Product reference is giving according to 8-digit tariff, unless otherwise determined.

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

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

OVERVIEW

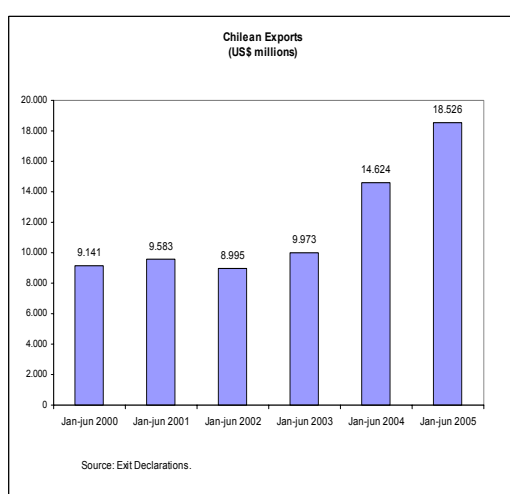
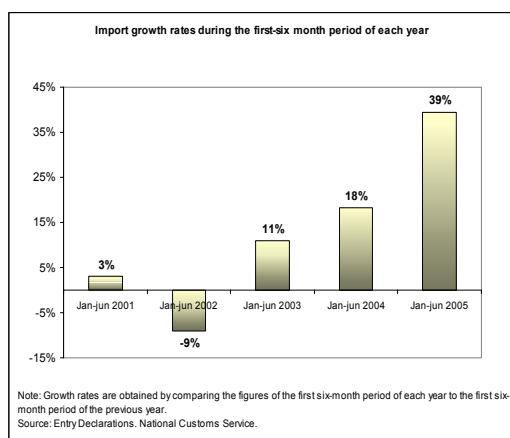
In the first semester of 2005, foreign trade activity shows a growing trend. Chilean trade exchange registered a growth of **32%** and Customs figures reached **US\$ 32,472 millions, compared to the first six-month period of 2004.**



The different geographical areas such as America (31%), Asia (31%) and Europe registered a high strength of foreign trade compared to January-June 2004. Likewise, the growth in trade exchange with the economic blocks was NAFTA (40%), European Union (31%) and MERCOSUR (20%).

During the first six-month period 2005, **imports** showed an **increase of 39%, the highest increase registered in the last seven years**, while **exports** increased by **27%, reaching an amount of US\$ 18,526.**

¹ Customs Cooperation Council (World Customs Organization).



In the period under study, the **geographical markets** for exports showed the following results: **America increased by 29%, Asia increased by 27%** and **Europe increased by 23%**. In relation to their share as destination markets for Chilean exports the distribution was Asia (36%), America (35%) and Europe (27%).

Within the **main destination markets** for Chilean **exports**, significant increases were registered during the first semester 2005, in comparison with the same six – month period of the previous year: **Peru (40%)** and **Argentina (31%)** in America; **China (62%)** and **Japan (21%)** in Asia and the **Netherlands (82%)** and **Spain (48%)** in Europe.

In relation to **exported goods**, **"traditional products"** (those products

having historic presence and high associated amounts) showed an **increase of 28%** in January-June 2005, while **"non-traditional products" registered an increase of 25%**. Within this basket, those goods which were not exported during the first semester of 2004 but which registered the highest exported amounts in the same period of 2005, were the following: in forestry-agricultural sector, **pulpwood of eucalyptus** (US\$ 504 millions) and **roes** (US\$ 321 millions); in mining sector, **manganese ores and concentrates** (US\$ 457 millions) and **quartz** (US\$ 24 millions); and in the industrial sector, **fishing vessels** (US\$ 6.3 millions) and **meat of swine, chilled (other cuts)** (US\$ 1.2 millions).

Main "non-traditional" products exported during Jan-Jun 2005 and without movement during Jan-jun 2004

	Jan-Jun 2005 (miles de dólares)	% Var Jan-Jun 05 vs Jan-Jun 04
Forestry-agriculture products	852,809	3%
Pulpwood of eucalyptus nitens	504	-
Eggs and Roas	321	-
Semilla de cártamo	100	-
Productos Mineros	437,962	36%
Manganese ores and concentrates	457	-
Quartz	24	-
Lignite, whether or not pulverized, but not agglomerated	22	-
Industrial Products	4,381,517	29%
Fishing vessels	6,334	-
Meat of swine, chilled (other cuts)	1,234	-
Men's or boys' suits of wool or fine animal hair	1,199	-
Other	141,841	14%
Total Non-traditional products	5,814,129	25%

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

During the first six-month period of 2005, **imports from the main geographical areas** registered the following increases: **Europe (44%), Asia (43%) and America (33%)**. On the other hand, in relation to the geographical distribution America showed 56% share, Europe 19% and Asia 18%.

The **main origins of Chile imports** which showed the highest strength during January-June period of 2005, compared to the same period of 2004 were the following: **Peru (81%) and Colombia (53%)** in America; **Germany (53%) and France (37%)** in Europe; and **South Korea (71%) and China (44%)** in Asia.

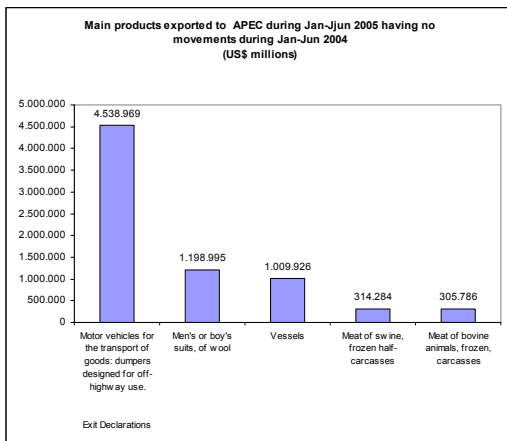
Imports of diesel oil fuels and petroleum increased by 53% during the first semester of 2005, while the remaining imports registered a growth rate of 37% in relation to the same period of the previous year. On the other hand, among **products which were not imported during January-June period of 2004** but which registered important volumes during January-June of 2005 can be mentioned the following: **railway coaches** (US\$ 63 millions), **railway or tramway passenger coaches** (US\$ 24 millions) and **rods and bars of non-alloy steel** (US\$ 6 millions).

TRADE WITH APEC

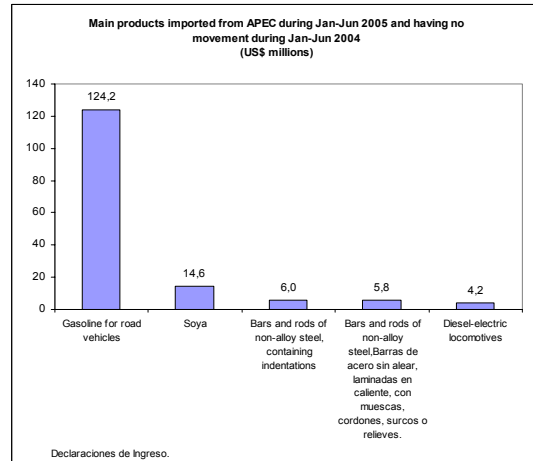
Since the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Forum APEC is very important for Chile, the National Customs Service decided to include this section in its monthly Foreign Trade Report from November 2004, in order to circulate periodic figures that account of the trade with that economic area.

During **January-June period of 2005**, the APEC zone as destination area of exports accounted for **59% share of the total Chile exports** and registered an increase of **31%**. On the other hand, **due to the high increase of imports** from such zone (**48%**) its materiality increased by 43%.

Vehicles for the transport of goods designed for off-highway use (US\$ 4.5 millions), **men's suit of wool** (US\$ 1.2 millions) and **fishing vessels** (US\$ 1 million) were among the **main products exported to APEC** during the first semester of 2005 (there was not export registration of these products during the same period of 2004).

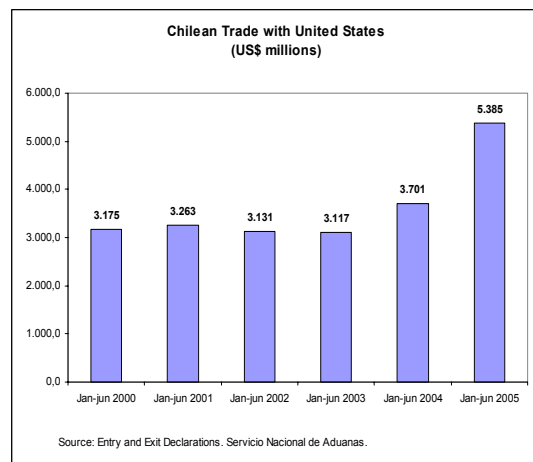


Gasoline for road vehicles (US\$ 124 millions), **soya** (US\$ 15 millions) and **bars and rods of non-alloy steel** (US\$ 6 millions) were among the main **products with high share imported from APEC member countries** in January-June period of 2005 (there was not import registration of these products in January-June period of 2004).

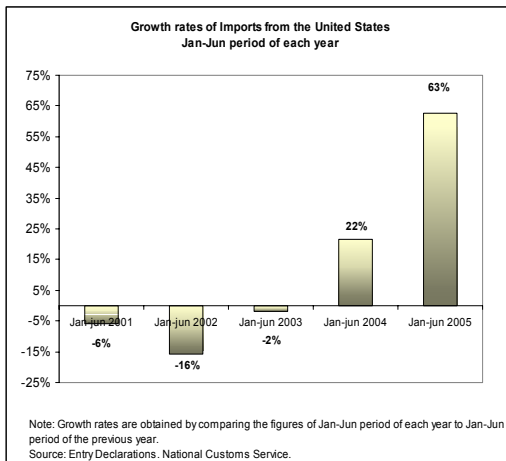


TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES

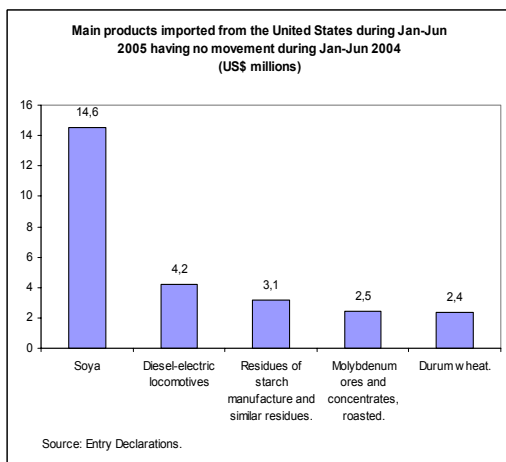
In the first semester of 2005, the growth of foreign trade with the United States showed an increasing trend after the signing of FTA. It should be noted that **both imports and exports from and to the main economy of the world registered the highest increase of the last seven years (63% and 34% respectively)**.



Source: Entry and Exit Declarations. Servicio Nacional de Aduanas.

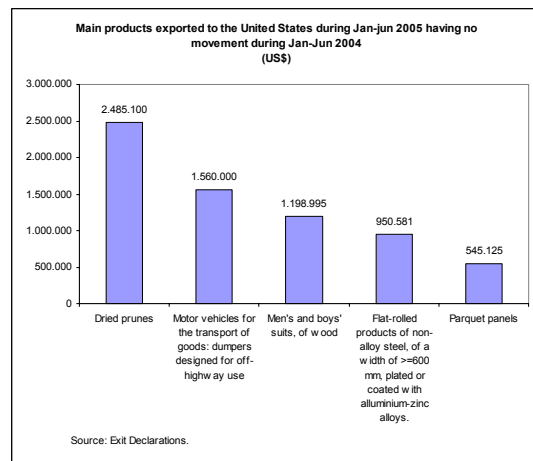
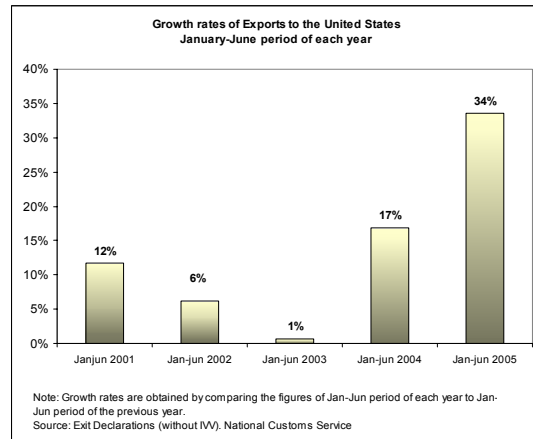


In the first semester of 2005, **diesel oil fuel** (US\$ 450 millions and 509% increase), **gasoline for road vehicles** (US\$ 124 millions; there was not import registration during the first semester of 2004) and **vehicles for the transport of goods designed for off-highway use** (US\$ 84 millions and 120% increase) were among the products which influenced import growth from the United States. It should be noted that the above-mentioned two first products registered the highest share during June 2005, and they jointly represented about a quarter of the total imported from Chile's trade partner.



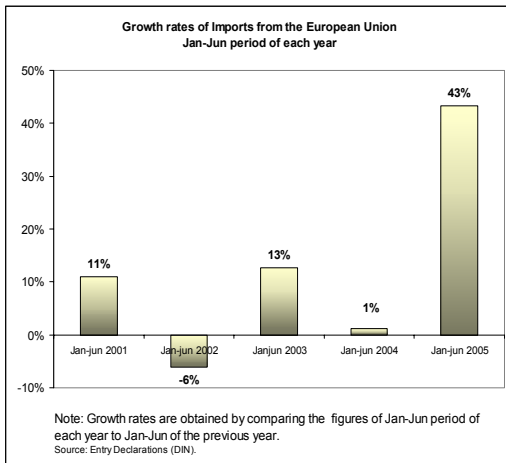
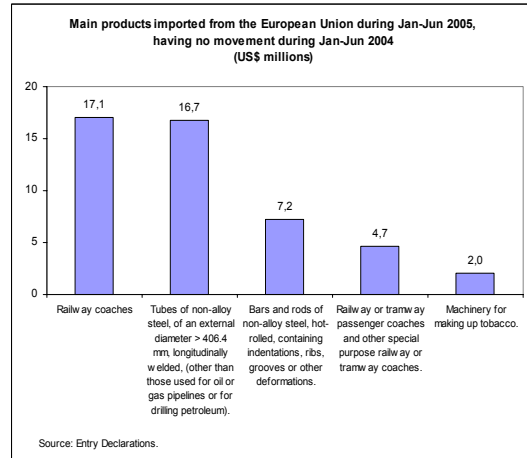
Copper cathodes (US\$ 481 millions and 114% increase), **fresh grapes** (US\$ 346 millions) and **chilled fish** (US\$ 189 millions) were among the main **products exported to the United States** during January-June period of 2005. Other

products such as dried prunes (US\$ 2.5 millions), vehicles for the transport of goods designed for off-highway use (US\$1.6 millions), men's suit of wool (US\$ 1.2 millions) should be also mentioned which were not exported to the main economy of the world during the first six-month period of 2004.



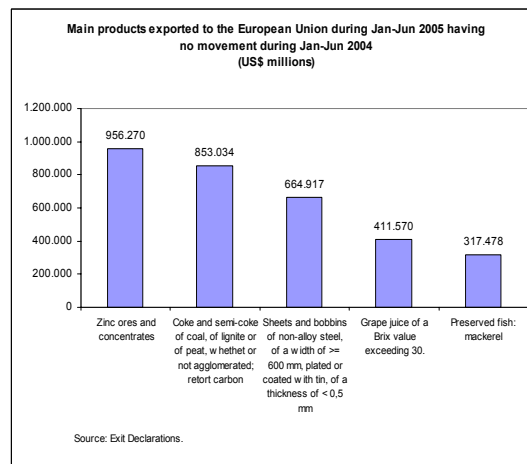
TRADE WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

During the first semester of 2005, **trade with the European Union maintained its dynamism, reaching US\$ 7,113 millions. Thus, EU originating imports registered the highest growth rate (43%) of the last five years.**



In the first semester of 2005, **exports to the European Union** experienced an increase of **25%**. **Copper cathodes** (US\$ 1,598 millions), **molybdenum ores** (US\$ 503 millions) and **copper ores** (US\$ 437 millions) were among the **main exported products**. It should be noted that zinc ores and concentrates (US\$ 956 millions) and coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of peat (US\$ 853 millions) were not exported to the European block during the first semester of 2004.

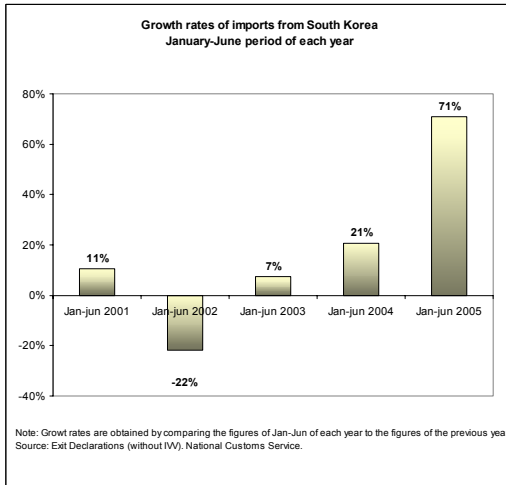
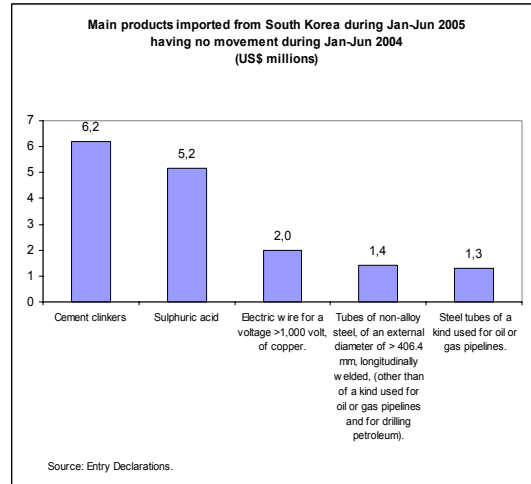
The results reached by imports from the EU were positively influenced by the amounts and increases of the following products: **machinery for making cellulose** (US\$ 128 millions and 8,978% increase), **gasoline vehicles for the transport of passengers**, of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc (US\$ 47 millions and 34% increase) and **medicaments for human use** (US\$ 37 millions and 41% increase). Moreover, it should be noted that the three above-mentioned products positioned in the first places representing 9% of the total imported from that European block.



TRADE WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

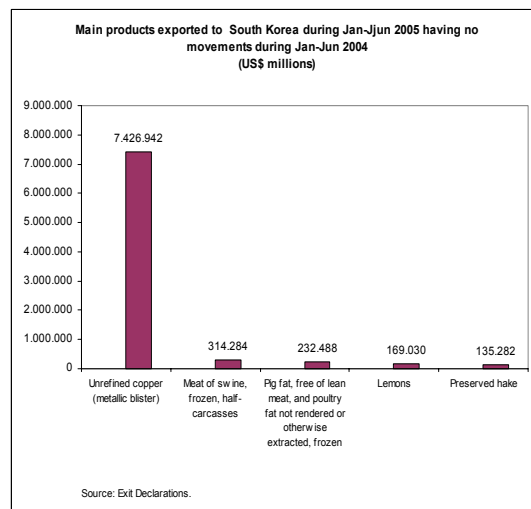
After a year of the signing of FTA with South Korea, trade has revitalized its dynamism, particularly in relation to **imports which showed an increase of 71% during January-June period of 2005**, the highest

growth rate registered in the semester of the last five years.



On the other hand, during the first semester of 2005, **exports to South Korea amounted US\$ 1,015 millions**, which represented an increase of 8% compared to the same period of 2004. **Methanol** (US\$ 108 millions and 33% increase), **molybdenum ores, roasted** (US\$ 66 millions and 268% increase) and **meat of swine, chilled** (other cuts) (US\$ 33 millions and 69% increase) were the **main products that influenced** such result. Likewise, it should be mentioned those goods that were not exported to Korea during the first semester of 2004: **metallic copper** (US\$ 7 millions), **meat of swine, frozen** (half-carcasses) (US\$ 314 millions) and **bacon** (US\$ 232 millions).

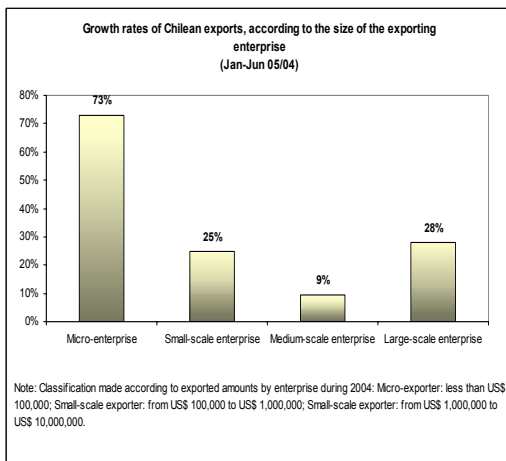
The increase registered by imports was positively influenced by the high share and increases of the following products: **cellular telephones** (US\$ 53 millions and 75% increase), **heavy fuels** (diesel oil, etc.) (US\$ 49 millions and 135% increase) and **gasoline vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc** (US\$ 48 millions and 61% increase). Those goods represented almost 29% of the total imported from Korea. It should be mentioned those goods imported from Korea which registered relatively significant amounts but which were not imported during the first semester of 2004: cement clinkers (US\$ 6.2 millions), sulphuric acid (US\$ 5.2 millions) and electric wire (US\$ 2 millions).



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

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

88.6% of exports registered in the first semester of 2005 **were related to large-scale exporters**; however, **micro-exporters registered the highest growth rates (73%) compared to January-June period of the previous year**. On the other hand, large and small-scale exporters showed a relatively similar growth rate (28% and 25% respectively).



In the first six-month period of 2005, **60% of exports of mining products and 34% of exports of industrial products** influenced the export activity of **large scale exporters** (US\$ 16,422 millions). **70% of the exports shipments of medium-scale exporters** (US\$1,558 millions) **focused on industrial products and 25% on forestry-agricultural products**. On the other hand, **small-scale**

exporters distributed their exports (US\$ 386 millions) as follows: 65% in industrial products and 30% in forestry-agricultural products. Finally, it should be mentioned that **from the total exported by micro exporters (US\$ 67 millions) 80% focused on industrial products**, while the remaining percentage **concerned agricultural products**.

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

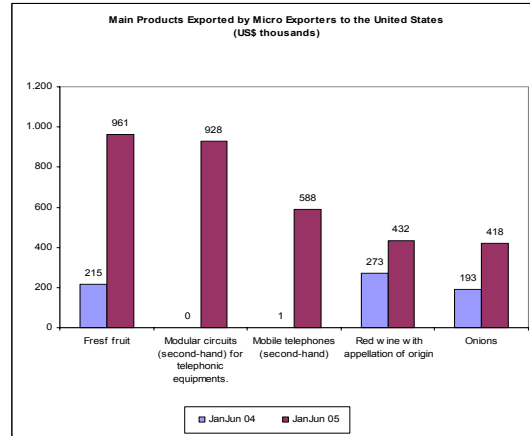
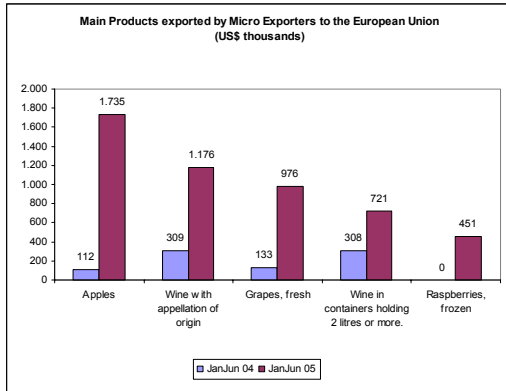
In the first semester of 2005, **exports to the European Union accounted for US\$ 4,660 millions**, which meant an increase of **25%**, compared to the same period of 2004. It should be mentioned, however, that **micro exporters registered a significant increase (112%)**.

Size	European Union		
	Jan-Jun 2005 (US\$ millions)	Var% Jan-Jun 04/05	%Share Jan-Jun 05
Micro enterprise	13,7	111,8%	0,3%
Small-scale enterprise	91,1	30,4%	2,0%
Medium-scale enterprise	361,6	1,4%	7,8%
Large-scale enterprise	4.174,9	26,5%	89,6%
S/mov 2004	19,2	-	0,4%
Grand total	4.660,5	24,8%	100%

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

Source: Exit Declarations. Chilean Customs.

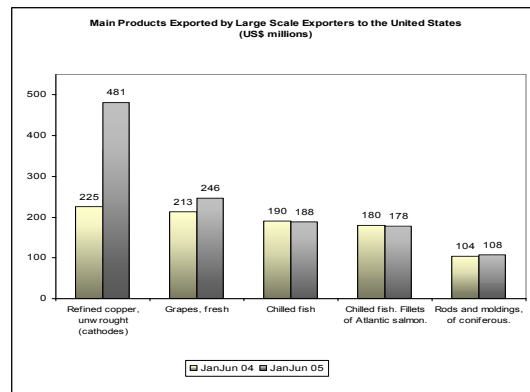
Micro exporters exported to the European block products for an amount of **US\$ 14 millions**. **Apples** (US\$ 1.7 millions and 1,452% increase), **wine with appellation of origin** (US\$ 1.2 millions and 280% increase) and **fresh fruit** (US\$ 976 millions and 636% increase) were among the main products which registered significant increases.



During the first semester of 2005, **products for an amount of US\$ 2,916 millions were exported to the United States** which represented an increase of **34%**. Likewise, the unbundling by size of exporting company shows an **important share for large-scale companies (83%)** and a **significant increase (109%)** for both **micro exporters (109%)** and large-scale exporters (37%).

Finally, large-scale exporters shipped to the United States products for an amount of US\$ 2,433 millions. Among these products were copper cathodes (US\$ 481 millions and 114% increase), fresh grapes (USA\$ 246 millions) and chilled fish (US\$ 188 millions).

Size	USA		
	Jan-Jun 2005 (US\$ millions)	Var% Jan-Jun 04/05	%Share Jan-Jun 05
Micro enterprise	10,6	109,1%	0,4%
Small-scale enterprise	81,4	27,8%	2,8%
Medium-scale enterprise	361,1	5,0%	12,4%
Large-scale enterprise	2.432,9	37,4%	83,4%
S/mov 2004	30,2	-	1,0%
Grand total	2.916,2	33,5%	100%



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

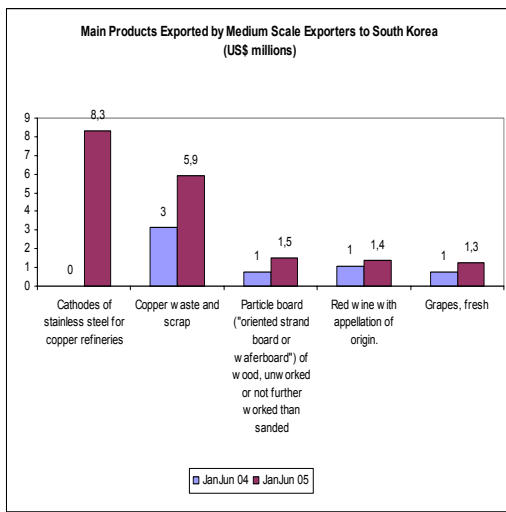
Source: Exit Declarations. Chilean Customs.

Fresh grapes (US\$ 961 thousands and 346% increase), **modular circuits for use in telephone equipments** (US\$ 928 thousands; these products were not exported during Jan-June 2004) and **second hand cellular telephones** (US\$ 588 thousands; this product were not exported during the first semester of 2004) were among the **products** with the most significant increases, **exported to the United States by micro exporters.**

96,8% of the exports to South Korea (US\$ 1,015 millions) was influenced by large-scale exporters; however, they only registered an increase of 7%. Medium-scale exporters registered the most significant increases (78%) and they exported particularly **cathodes of stainless steel** for pipe fittings (US\$ 8 millions; this product was not exported to Korea during the first semester of 2004), **copper waste and scrap** (US\$ 6 millions and 89% increase) and **particle boards of wood** (US\$ 2 millions and 99% increase).

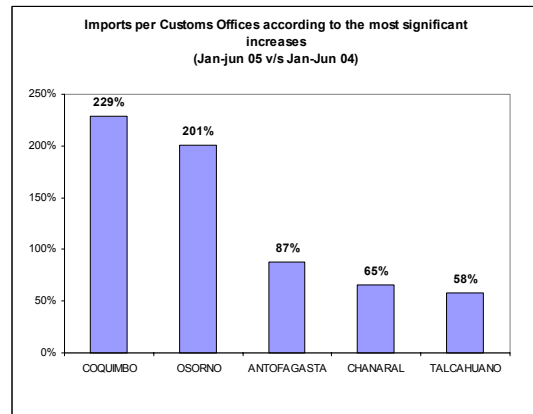
Size	South Korea		
	Jan-Jun 2005 (US\$ millions)	Var% Jan-Jun 04/05	%Share Jan-Jun 05
Micro enterprise	0,7	28,0%	0,1%
Small-scale enterprise	4,6	-19,3%	0,4%
Medium-scale enterprise	24,9	78,0%	2,4%
Large-scale enterprise	983,0	7,2%	96,8%
S/mov 2004	2,0	-	0,2%
Grand total	1.015,0	8,3%	100%

(*): New exporters who did not register export activity during 2004.
Source: Exit Declarations. Chilean Customs.

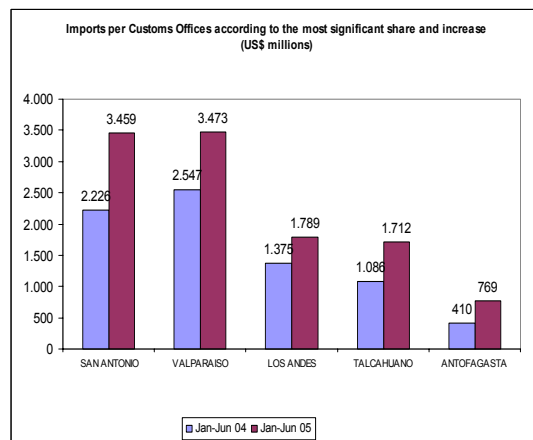


IMPORTS PER CUSTOMS OFFICE: MAIN PRODUCTS AND ORIGINS

During the first semester of 2005, **Chile imported products for a total amount of US\$ 13,945 millions**, amount that registered an increase of **39%**, compared to the same period of the previous year. **The Customs Offices** that registered the highest import rates were **Coquimbo (229%), Osorno (201%), Antofagasta (87%) and Chañaral (65%)**.

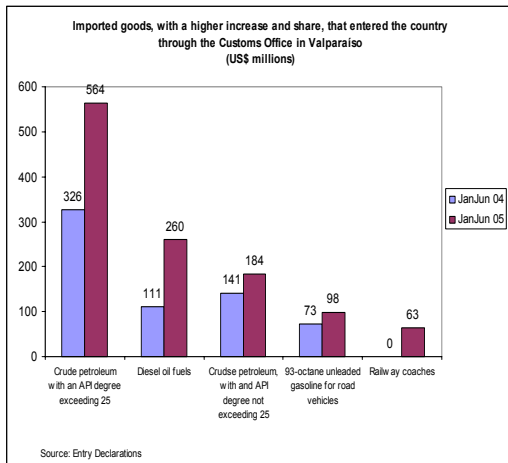


On the other hand, **Valparaiso, San Antonio and Los Andes** were the **Customs Offices** which have a great influence on the global result of imports due to their participation and high growth. Such Customs Offices jointly **represented 63% of the total imported** by the country during the semester under study. They showed an **average growth of 42%**, while the **remaining Customs Offices registered an average growth of 36%**.



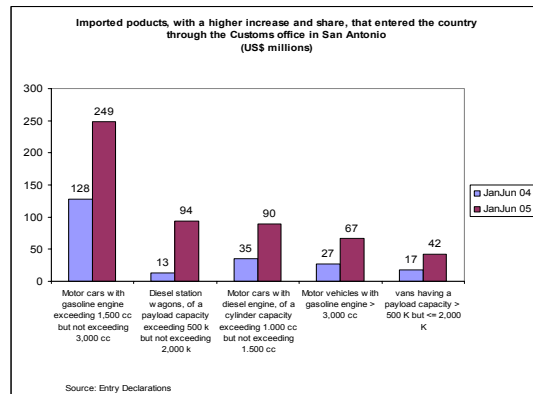
The following is an analysis by type of product and main origins for the three above-mentioned Customs Offices.

During the first semester of 2005, goods that entered the country through the **Customs Office in Valparaiso amounted US\$ 3,473 millions**, which meant an increase of **36%** compared to the same period of the previous year. **Petroleum** (US\$ 748 millions and 60% increase), **diesel oil fuel** (US\$ 260 millions and 134% increase) and **93-octane gasoline** (US\$ 98 millions and 35% increase) were the main imported products with a high share and increase. The **United States** (US\$ 527 millions), **Angola** (US\$ 368 millions) and **China** (US\$ 343 millions) were the main **origins** with the highest share in imports that entered the country through the Customs Office in Valparaiso. **Angola and the United States registered the highest increase** (each one, an increase of 145%). However, it should be mentioned that although **Peru** represented 3% of the total imported by the Customs Office in Valparaiso, it **registered a very significant increase (548%)**.



Regarding the importing activity in the **Customs Office in San Antonio goods worth US\$ 3,459 millions** entered the country during January-June period of 2005, amount that registered an **increase of 55%**, compared to the same period of the previous year. **Gasoline vehicles for the transport of passengers, of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc** (US\$ 249 millions and 95% increase), **diesel station wagons of**

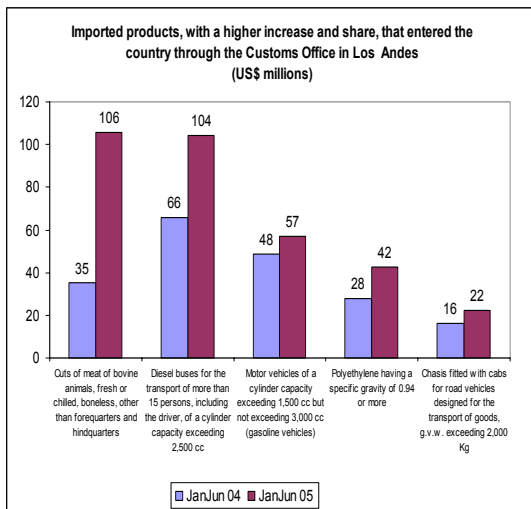
a payload capacity exceeding 500 k but not exceeding 200 k (US\$ 94 millions and 613% increase) and **gasoline vehicles for the transport of passengers of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,000 cc but not exceeding 1,500 cc** (US\$ 90 millions and 158% increase) were the **main imported products** with a high share and increase that entered the country through the above-mentioned Customs Office.



The three main originating countries of goods that entered the country through the Customs Office in San Antonio were United States (US\$ 667 millions), **China** (US\$ 490 millions) and **Japan** (US\$ 282 millions) which registered the highest increase (169%), compared to January-June of 2004. **Goods coming from Peru, which represented 8% of the total imported through the above-mentioned Customs Office, showed the most significant growth rate (877%)**.

Finally, regarding the importing activity in the **Customs Office in Los Andes, goods worth US\$ 1,789 millions entered the country through that Customs Office during January-June of 2005**, amount that showed an increase of 30%, compared to the same period of the previous year. **Cuts of meat of bovine animals, boneless, fresh or chilled** (US\$ 106 millions and 201% increase), **diesel buses for more than 15 passengers** (US\$ 104 millions and 58% increase) and **gasoline vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc** (US\$ 57 millions and 18% increase) were among the **main imported products** with a high share and increases. **Brazil was the main origin of the**

semester (US\$ 858 millions) and **Argentina** (US\$ 841 millions) ranked in second place. During the period under study, both originating countries represented together 95% of the total imported through the Customs Office in Los Andes. Sweden, Paraguay and France **registered little share but showed very significant growth rates** (3,986%, 428% and 179% respectively).



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.

Statistical annex (preliminary version)

COMMERCIAL TRADE PER GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS AND MAIN TRADE PARTNERS (US\$ millions)					
Region	Period	Jan-Jun 04	Jan-Jun 05	Var% Jan-Jun 04/05	%Share Jan-Jun 05
AMERICA		10.880,6	14.261,5	31,1%	43,9%
ALADI		6.360,0	7.836,4	23,2%	24,1%
Mercosur		4.172,8	5.016,4	20,2%	15,4%
Argentina		2.195,4	2.502,3	14,0%	7,7%
Brazil		1.853,1	2.379,1	28,4%	7,3%
Peru		528,9	859,4	62,5%	2,6%
Colombia		279,0	373,2	33,8%	1,1%
Nafta		5.073,0	7.110,8	40,2%	21,9%
EE.UU.		3.701,0	5.385,4	45,5%	16,6%
Mexico		891,8	1.046,7	17,4%	3,2%
Canada		480,1	678,8	41,4%	2,1%
Rest of America (3)		339,4	360,9	6,3%	1,1%
EUROPE		5.907,7	7.654,7	29,6%	23,6%
European Union (25)		5.444,8	7.113,1	30,6%	21,9%
European Union (15)		5.394,8	7.035,4	30,4%	21,7%
Netherlands		783,2	1.329,5	69,8%	4,1%
Italy		835,3	1.074,4	28,6%	3,3%
France		937,2	1.048,3	11,9%	3,2%
Germany		822,6	1.035,1	25,8%	3,2%
Rest of Europe (4)		463,4	542,4	17,0%	1,7%
ASIA		7.041,7	9.212,1	30,8%	28,4%
China		2.132,3	3.325,2	55,9%	10,2%
Japan		2.131,9	2.603,5	22,1%	8,0%
South Korea		1.237,8	1.529,2	23,5%	4,7%
Taiwan		605,8	710,4	17,3%	2,2%
Rest of Asia (5)		934,5	1.044,6	11,8%	3,2%
Resto of the World		786,0	1.343,3	70,9%	4,1%
TOTAL		24.615,9	32.471,7	31,9%	100,0%

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

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

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

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

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

Source : Provisional figures obtained from Exit and Entry Declarations.

EXPORTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS AND MAIN TRADE PARTNERS (US\$ millions)					
Region	Period	Jan-Jun 04	Jan-Jun 05	Var% Jan-Jun 04/05	%Share Jan-Jun 05
AMERICA		4.970,7	6.429,9	29,4%	34,7%
ALADI		2.195,7	2.707,6	23,3%	14,6%
Mercosur		894,9	1.089,7	21,8%	5,9%
Brazil		640,6	766,8	19,7%	4,1%
Argentina		209,0	274,6	31,4%	1,5%
Peru		240,4	335,8	39,7%	1,8%
Colombia		145,1	168,4	16,1%	0,9%
Nafta		3.066,9	4.117,4	34,3%	22,2%
EE.UU.		2.183,9	2.916,3	33,5%	15,7%
Mexico		575,6	710,9	23,5%	3,8%
Canada		307,4	490,3	59,5%	2,6%
Rest of America (3)		283,7	315,8	11,3%	1,7%
EUROPE		4.076,4	5.021,3	23,2%	27,1%
European Union (25)		3.734,3	4.660,5	24,8%	25,2%
European Union (15)		3.713,3	4.629,1	24,7%	25,0%
Netherlands		683,0	1.242,9	82,0%	6,7%
Italy		619,4	812,4	31,2%	4,4%
France		681,4	698,9	2,6%	3,8%
Spain		341,7	505,8	48,0%	2,7%
Rest of Europe (4)		342,7	361,4	5,5%	2,0%
ASIA		5.264,6	6.672,4	26,7%	36,0%
China		1.379,6	2.241,5	62,5%	12,1%
Japan		1.764,7	2.131,6	20,8%	11,5%
South Korea		936,9	1.015,0	8,3%	5,5%
Taiwan		515,5	608,2	18,0%	3,3%
Rest of Asia (5)		668,5	676,6	1,2%	3,7%
Resto of the World		306,8	402,8	31,3%	2,2%
TOTAL		14.618,5	18.526,4	26,7%	100,0%

Note 1: Data showed in decreasing order by column of % share

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

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

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

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

Source : Provisional figures obtained from Exit Declarations.

IMPORTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS AND MAIN TRADE PARTNERS (US\$ millions)					
Region	Period	Jan-Jun 04	Jan-Jun 05	Var% Jan-Jun 04/05	%Share Jan-Jun 05
AMERICA		5.909,9	7.831,6	32,5%	56,2%
ALADI		4.164,4	5.128,8	23,2%	36,8%
Mercosur		3.277,9	3.926,7	19,8%	28,2%
Argentina		1.986,4	2.227,7	12,1%	16,0%
Brazil		1.212,6	1.612,3	33,0%	11,6%
Perú		288,5	523,5	81,5%	3,8%
Colombia		133,9	204,8	52,9%	1,5%
Nafta		2.006,1	2.993,4	49,2%	21,5%
EE.UU.		1.517,1	2.469,1	62,8%	17,7%
México		316,2	335,8	6,2%	2,4%
Canadá		172,7	188,5	9,1%	1,4%
Rest of America (3)		55,7	45,2	-18,9%	0,3%
EUROPE		1.831,3	2.633,4	43,8%	18,9%
European Union (25)		1.710,5	2.452,7	43,4%	17,6%
European Union (15)		1.681,4	2.406,3	43,1%	17,3%
Germany		363,8	557,1	53,1%	4,0%
Francia		255,8	349,4	36,6%	2,5%
España		243,2	291,8	20,0%	2,1%
Italia		215,9	261,9	21,3%	1,9%
Rest of Europe (4)		120,7	181,0	49,9%	1,3%
ASIA		1.777,1	2.539,8	42,9%	18,2%
China		752,7	1.083,7	44,0%	7,8%
South Korea		300,9	514,2	70,9%	3,7%
Japón		367,2	471,9	28,5%	3,4%
Taiwan		90,3	102,2	13,2%	0,7%
Rest of Asia (5)		265,9	367,9	38,4%	2,6%
Resto of the World		479,2	940,5	96,3%	6,7%
TOTAL		9.997,5	13.945,3	39,5%	100,0%

Note 1: Data showed in decreasing order by column of % share

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

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

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Source : Provisional figures obtained from Entry Declarations.