

## MONTHLY FOREIGN TRADE REPORT N° 35, MARCH 2006

### 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. (See Table 4 in the annex of the Report).

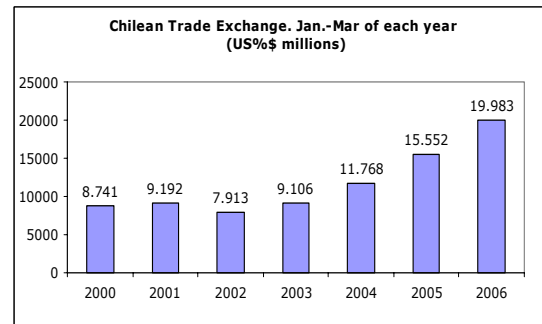
Such preliminary figures arise from those Customs operations relating to the Declarations of Entry and Exit of goods, as set forth in the International Convention on Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention, 1995)<sup>1</sup> and the UN Manual of Statistics on International 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.

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 agency.

### OVERVIEW

During the first quarter of 2006, **Chilean trade exchange amounted US\$ 19,983**

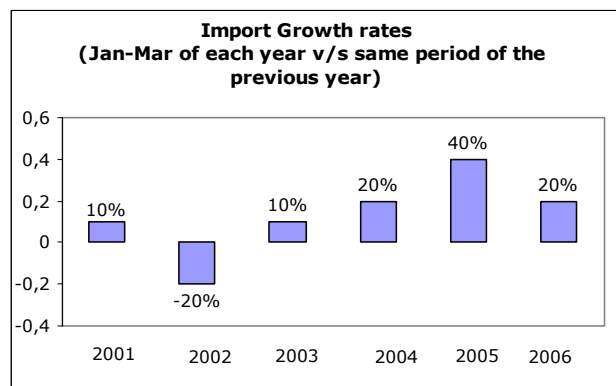
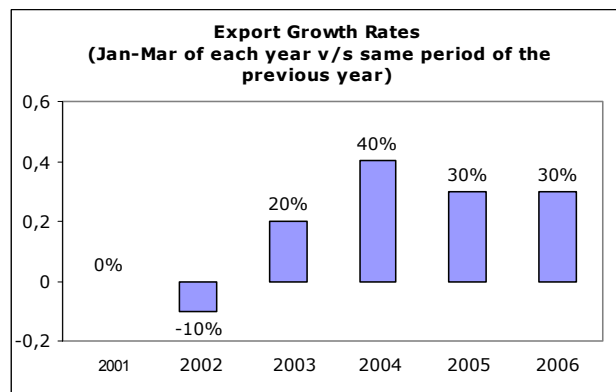
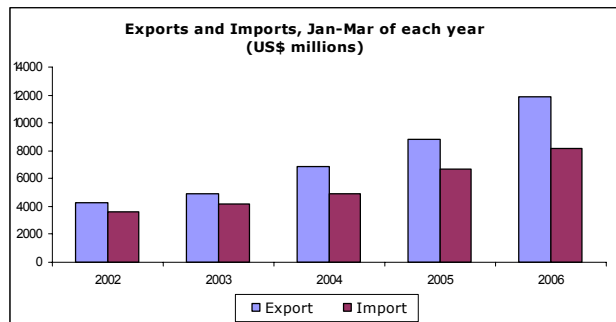
**millions**, which represented an increase of 29% compared to the same month of the previous year.



During the period January – March 2006, the **dynamism in the growth of the foreign trade** was reflected both by the main economic blocks such as NAFTA (33%), EU (29%), ALADI (26%) and MERCOSUR (23%) and by the most significant geographical areas for Chile such as Europe (31%), America (28%) and Asia (22%).

Thus, during the first quarter of 2006, Chilean **exports** reached an amount of **US\$ 11,826 millions**, while **imports amounted US\$ 8,156 millions**. These figures registered an increase of 34% and 22% respectively compared to the same quarter of 2005. (See the following statistical charts in annex of the Report).

<sup>1</sup> Customs Cooperation Council (World Customs Organization).



## TOTAL EXPORTS

In the first quarter of 2006 exports registered an increase of 34% (in the export FOB value) in relation to the same period of 2005. America and Europe increased by 41% respectively and Asia showed an increase of 21%.

According to percentage share per geographical areas, America reached 37%, Asia 33% and Europe 28%, while within the remaining 2% shipment to Africa and Oceania are included. Information on other destination markets is shown in Table n° 2 in the annex.

The **high increase of 34%** registered by exports during this quarter is mainly explained by percentage point contribution from destination countries in America (14%), in Europe (11%) and in Asia (7%) and in the remaining geographical areas (only 1%).

## Main exported products

The main products exported during the first three months of 2006 (see Tables n° 1 and n° 2), represented 75% of the total FOB amount of that period and they registered an increase of 38%.

**Copper mining**, including refined copper and copper ores and concentrates, represented **51% of the total exported** by Chile. These products contributed with 25 percentage points of the 34% registered by exports in the first quarter of 2006 compared to the same period of the previous year. The high share and increase of the exported amount was mainly due to high prices of copper in international markets and also to a moderate increase in the exported quantity, which in the case of copper cathodes reached 10% and copper concentrates 2%. The main **destination markets** for refined copper were the European Union (38%), United States (20%), China, Korea and Taiwan (8%) and for copper concentrates were Japan (30%), China (20%) and the European Union (16%).

## MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS

PRODUCTS	Unit Measur	Quantity			FOB Amount ( US\$ millions)			
		JanMar 05	JanMar 06	% Var	JanMar 05	JanMar 06	% Var	% Share Mar 2006
Copper (cathodes in primary forms)	miles Ton	747,7	822,6	10%	2.447,6	3.853,4	57%	32,6%
Copper ores and concentrates	miles Ton	1.671,8	1.704,2	2%	1.368,4	2.140,5	56%	18,1%
Molybdenum ores, roasted	miles Ton	10,0	11,1	11%	383,8	360,1	-6%	3,0%
Molybdenum ores, not roasted	miles Ton	8,8	12,6	43%	240,6	237,3	-1%	2,0%
Ferro-molybdenum	miles Ton	1,9	3,9	105%	91,9	153,6	67%	1,3%
Molybdenum trioxide	miles Ton	0,9	1,5	67%	42,2	55,7	32%	0,5%
Fresh grapes	miles Ton	455,4	468,8	3%	403,5	430,5	7%	3,6%
Salmons	miles Ton	90,7	84,1	-7%	344,7	413,7	20%	3,5%
Cellulose	miles Ton	688,2	599,4	-13%	316,6	274,7	-13%	2,3%
Note 2	miles Ton	450,7	459,7	2%	142,0	210,4	48%	1,8%
Methanol	miles Ton	750,8	903,1	20%	158,6	195,9	24%	1,7%
Wine with appellation of origin	miles HL	500,5	532,5	6%	147,6	156,0	6%	1,3%
Botteld wine without appellation of origin	miles HL	440,6	359,6	-18%	41,3	37,3	-10%	0,3%
Wine (grape must in bulk)	miles HL	6,1	12,2	100%	1,1	1,4	27%	0,0%
Wood in the rough (boards and thick board)	miles M3	1.546,3	1.060,0	-31%	170,4	178,8	5%	1,5%
Metallic gold	Ton	5,0	7,2	44%	68,2	125,2	84%	1,1%
Fish flour	miles Ton	141,7	94,6	-33%	84,8	74,6	-12%	0,6%
Subtotal main products					6.453,3	8.899,1	38%	75%
Other products ("remaining products")					2.396,7	2.927,1	22%	25%
TOTAL					8.850,0	11.826,2	34%	100%

Note: Products shown correspond to aggregation of tariff items.

Note 2: Fuels and ship's stores for international means of transport are included.  
TABLE Nº 1

The second exported product was **molybdenum (Mb)**, which had a share of 6.8% of the total exported. The exported shipments of molybdenum products showed the following significant increases: molybdenum concentrates, roasted (43% increase), Ferro-molybdenum (105%) and molybdenum trioxide (67%). However, notwithstanding the increases of molybdenum shipments, this sector had only an increase of 0.5% due to the molybdenum price cutting (21% on average). The main destination markets were the European Union with share up to 46% for molybdenum concentrates and 92% for molybdenum trioxide.

**Fresh grape**, the main product of the fruit sector, reached an amount of US\$ 430 millions and an increase of 7% compared to the first quarter of 2005. The quantity exported was 469 thousand tons, 3% higher than that registered between January - March of 2005. United States (65%),

European Union (19%) and Mexico (4%) were the main destination markets.

**Salmon** sector exported US\$ US\$414 millions, reaching 3.5% share of the total exported amount and an increase of 20%. Quantity was reduced in 7% and the average price increased by 29%. According to the destination markets for salmon, 41% of the exported amount was shipped to the United States, 30% to Japan and 13% to the European Union.

On the other hand, the **cellulose** sector registered exports for an amount of US\$ 275 millions, which represented 2.3% of the total exported by Chile during the period of January - March of 2006. Quantity decreased by 13% and there were no movements in the reported prices, which were similar to those registered in the first quarter of 2005 (exported amounts corresponding to that sector did not show increases). The European Union (32%),

China (29%) and Taiwan (9%) were the main destination markets.

The **Viniculture** and wine production sector had a high share during the first quarter of 2006, which registered shipments for an amount of US\$ 195 millions and an increase of only 2%. Bottled wine with appellation of origin (80%), bottled wine without appellation of origin (19%) and wine in bulk (1%) were the main exported products of that sector in terms of the exported amount. According to the average prices only wine without appellation of origin registered a price increase (11%), while the price of wine with appellation of origin decreased by 1%.

The total exported quantity of bottled wine (with or without appellation of origin) reached 892,000 hectolitres. The main destination markets were the European Union (almost 50% of the exported amount), United States (around 20%) and other countries with individual share (lower than 5%).

**Methanol** export shipments registered increases in the exported amount (24%), the exported quantity (20%) and the average price (3%). 903 tons of this product were exported particularly to South Korea (40%), European Union (32%), United States (16%) and MERCOSUR (12%).

The exporting sector of **wood** in the rough shipped US\$ 179 millions during January – March of 2006, which meant an increase of 5% compared to the same period of the previous year. This result was caused by the increases in prices (53%) since the quantities decreased by 31%, reaching around 1 million of cubic meters in the first quarter of 2006.

On the other hand, **fish flour** shipments decreased in amount (12%) and in quantity (33%), but the price increased by 32% during the period of January – March of 2006. Export fish flour shipments reached US\$ 75 millions, which was equivalent to 95 thousands tons. The European Union (27%), China (19%), Japan (14%) and Taiwan (12%) were the main destination markets.

Finally, exports of metallic gold, non-monetary, reached an amount of US\$ 125 millions, 84% higher than that registered in

January – March of 2005. This was originated by the high increase in price (26%) 7,200 kilograms were exported, which represented an increase of 44% I relation to the amount shipped during the same period of the previous year.

## EXPORTS BY EXPORTER SIZE

A brief analysis of exports made in February 2006, 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 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 exporter (more than US\$ 10 millions).

In the first quarter of 2006 **export growth rates of small-scale** exporters were 122%, while growth rates registered by micro, large and medium-scale exporters were 50%, 34% and 18%, respectively.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, micro and small-scale exporters reached only 3% share of the total exported by Chile, while medium and large-scale exporters produce, like in previous periods, about 97% of the total exported amount. (See next Table).

Size of exporters	TOTAL EXPORTS (FOB amount in US\$ millions)			
	JanMar 2005	JanMar 2006	Var% JanMar 06/05	Part% JanMar 06
Large-scale exporters	7.784,50	10.404,80	33,7%	88,0%
Medium-scale exporters	842,80	996,50	18,2%	8,4%
Small-scale exporters	29,60	65,80	122,3%	0,6%
Micro exporters	193,10	289,40	49,9%	2,4%
W/previous movement (*)	0,0	69,7	-	0,6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8.850,0</b>	<b>11.826,2</b>	<b>33,6%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

(\*): Exporters which did not register exporting activity during the last four years  
Source: Exit Declarations. Servicio Nacional de Aduanas.

In the first quarter of 2006 exports to the **European Union amounted US\$ 3,105**, which meant an increase of 37% compared to the same quarter of previous year. Small-scale exporters (68%) and large-scale exporters (39%) recorded the highest increases. On the other hand, shipments of micro and medium-scale exporters increased by 22% and 5% respectively.

However, in terms of market share in the European Union, large-scale exporters reached 91% and medium-scale exporters 6.3%. Micro and small-scale exporters jointly registered less than 2% of the total exports to the EU.

Size of exporters	EUROPEAN UNION (FOB amount in US\$ millions)			
	JanMar 2005	JanMar 2006	Var% EneMar 06/05	Part% EneMar 06
Large-scale exporters	2.033,0	2.833,10	39%	91,2%
Medium-scale exporters	186,4	195,30	5%	6,3%
Small-scale exporters	5,3	8,90	68%	0,3%
Micro exporters	39,9	48,80	22%	1,6%
W/previous movement (*)	0,0	18,9	-	0,6%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2.264,6</b>	<b>3.105,0</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

(\*): Exporters which did not register exporting activity during the last four years  
Source: Exit Declarations. Servicio Nacional de Aduanas.

In the period of January – March of 2006 products for an amount of **US\$ 2,169 millions** were exported to the **United States**, which **represented an increase of 46%** in relation to January – March of 2005. Small-scale and micro exporters registered increases of 127% and 56% respectively. According to share in this market, micro and small-scale exporters filled about 4% of the total exports to the USA. (See next Table). As it was supposed, large and medium-scale exporters represented 95% of shipments; however, this constitutes a small setback as regards to the previous year (96,4%), sustained by relatively small increase in export growth rates of medium-scale exporters (9%).

Size of exporters	UNITED STATES (FOB amount in US\$ millions)			
	JanMar 2005	JanMar 2006	Var% JanMar 06/05	Part% JanMar 06
Large-scale exporters	1.190,40	1.802,1	51,4%	83,1%
Medium-scale exporters	239,70	262,1	9,3%	12,1%
Small-scale exporters	4,90	11,1	126,5%	0,5%
Micro exporters	49,00	76,2	55,5%	3,5%
W/previous movement (*)	0,0	17,1	-	0,8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.484,0</b>	<b>2.168,6</b>	<b>46,1%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

(\*): Exporters which did not register exporting activity during the last four years  
Source: Exit Declarations. Servicio Nacional de Aduanas.

Finally, during January – March of 2006, exports to **South Korea** amounted **US\$ 675 millions and registered an increase of 33% in relation to Jan.-March of 2005**. Shipments of small-scale exporters recorded the more significant increases (40%) followed by large-scale exporters (35% increase and a share of 98%). On the other hand, medium-scale exporters registered a decrease in their exports (-18%); therefore, their share decreased by 1 percentage point in relation to the same period of the previous year.

Size of exporters	SOUTH KOREA (monto FOB en millones de US\$)			
	JanMar 2005	JanMar 2006	Var% JanMar 06/05	Part% JanMar 06
Large-scale exporters	489,4	659,8	34,8%	97,8%
Medium-scale exporters	13,3	10,9	-18,0%	1,6%
Small-scale exporters	0,5	0,7	40,0%	0,1%
Micro exporters	2,6	3,0	15,4%	0,4%
W/previous movement (*)	0,0	0,3	-	0,0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>505,8</b>	<b>674,7</b>	<b>33,4%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

(\*): Exporters which did not register exporting activity during the last four years  
Source: Exit Declarations. Servicio Nacional de Aduanas.

## TOTAL IMPORTS

Products for an amount of US\$ 8,156 millions were imported during the first quarter of 2006 and they came mainly from the following Regional blocks: America (53%), Asia (21%) and Europe (16%) measured in terms of the above-mentioned figure. In relation to the geographical areas with higher increases in Chile imports Asia registered an increase of 25%, America 17% and Europe 11%. Imports from the rest of the world, specially Oceania and Africa registered an important average increase of 89%. (See Table 3 in the annex of the Report).

The 22% import growth rate registered during the period under study is explained by the contribution made by American countries (9 percentage points), Asian countries (5 percentage points), European countries (2 percentage points) and by other origins specially in African countries where crude petroleum is obtained.

## MAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS

Products	Unit Measure	Quantity			CIF amount (US\$ millions)			
		JanMar 05	JanMar 06	% Var	JanMar 05	JanMar 06	% Var	% Partic. JanMar 2006
Crude petroleum	mil Ton	2.544,9	2.915,5	15%	825,4	1.228,5	49%	15,1%
Diesel oil fuels	mil Ton	400,8	388,6	-3%	179,9	251,2	40%	3,1%
Gasoline	mil Ton	282,3	101,3	-64%	137,5	69,7	-49%	0,9%
Natural gas in gaseous state	mil Ton	1.072,2	1.059,7	-1,2%	127,3	140,1	10%	1,7%
Liquefied propane gas	mil Ton	86,2	92,3	7,1%	35,5	48,4	36%	0,6%
Bituminous coal	mil Ton	874,7	759,6	-13%	53,2	61,9	16%	0,8%
Motor vehicles (including jeep type)	unidad	34.814	33.501	-4%	297,4	343,6	16%	4,2%
Light truck and similar vehicles for the transport of goods	unidad	10.949	10.108	-8%	95,5	109,4	15%	1,3%
Vans (light vehicles)	unidad	3.290	2.889	-12%	27,9	26,4	-5%	0,3%
Diesel busesl (> 15 seats)	unidad	1.261	783	-38%	75,0	72,7	-3%	0,9%
Lorries and similar vehicles for the transport of goods	unidad	1.953	2.786	43%	51,3	90,7	77%	1,1%
Dumpers designed for off-highway use (vehicles for the transport of good	unidad	57	51	-11%	49,4	61,6	25%	0,8%
Railway coaches	unidad	28	22	-21%	29,3	29,7	1%	0,4%
Molybdenum ores, not roasted	mil Ton	4,2	5,2	24%	146,0	123,2	-16%	1,5%
Meat of bovine animal	mil Ton	34,2	20,6	-40%	70,9	67,1	-5%	0,8%
Polyethylene	mil Ton	59,0	65,6	11%	75,7	87,2	15%	1,1%
Medicaments put up in measured doses, in packings for retail sale	mil Ton	5,0	3,7	-26%	66,2	74,6	13%	0,9%
Cellular telephones	mil unidad	1.075,6	1.577,5	47%	110,2	156,4	42%	1,9%
Reception apparatus for television	mil unidad	229,8	311,8	36%	22,4	33,1	48%	0,4%
Subtotal of main products					2.476,0	3.075,5	24%	38%
Other products (remaining)					4.226,1	5.080,8	20%	62%
TOTAL					6.702,1	8.156,3	22%	100%

Note: Products shown correspond to aggregation of tariff items.

TABLE N° 3

## Main imported products

The main products imported during the first quarter of 2006 (see Tables n° 3 and n° 4) represented 38% of the total CIF amount of that period and they also registered an increase of 24%.

The **main imported fuels**, that is crude petroleum, diesel oil, gasoline, natural gas, propane gas and bituminous coal reached together US\$ 1,800 millions which was equivalent to 22.1% of the total amount imported by Chile.

Particularly, imports of **crude petroleum** had a share of 15.1% within the total imports and they contributed with 6 of the 22 percentage points (imports increased by 22% during the first quarter of 2006). The average price increased in around 30% and the main origin countries were mainly Brazil, Argentina, Angola and Nigeria.

The amount and the average price of **diesel oil** imports increased by 40% and 44% respectively, while its quantity decreased by

3%. The total imported amount during the first quarter of 2006 reached 389 thousands tons. United States (65%), South Korea (27%) and Canada (8%) were the main originating countries.

CIF value of imports of **gasoline** for road vehicles and its quantity decreased by 49% and 64% respectively. However, the average price rose by 41%. During the period January-March of 2006, gasoline imports amounted US\$ 70 millions (101 thousands tons).

In relation to **natural gas and propane** gas, products for an amount of US\$ 188 millions entered the country. Particularly, natural gas registered a decrease of 1.2% in the imported quantity, while the average price increased by 11% and the CIF amount by 10%.

On the other hand, the imported amount of bituminous coal increased by 16% and the average price rose by 34%; however, the imported quantity of this product decreased by 13%. In the first quarter of 2006 the total imported quantity reached 760

thousand tons and the main origins were Australia (51%) and Canada (23%).

In relation to **light motor vehicles**, that is vehicles, light trucks and vans, the CIF amount increased by 14% and the quantity decreased by around 5%. The average price of these products rose. The total import amount was US\$ 479 millions in the period of January – March of 2006. South Korea, Japan, Argentina, Brazil and some countries of the European countries, among others, were the main originating markets, among others.

**Diesel buses** equipped with 15 seats or more were also another main imported product, which reached an amount of US\$ 73 millions during the first quarter of 2006. Brazil was the main originating country.

On the other hand, **trucks and similar vehicles** for the transport of goods reached US\$ 91 millions, registering an increase of 77% compared to the same period of 2005. Unit quantities increased by 43% and the average price rose by 24%. Brazil (56%), United States (11%), countries of the European Union (18%), Japan, among others, were the main originating countries.

**Meat of bovine** is another imported product. This product reached an amount of US\$ 67 millions, 5% less than that registered during the first quarter of 2005. The average price rose by 57% and the imported quantity decreased by 40%. The total quantity imported during January – March of 2006 was 21,000 tons. All meat of bovine shipments came from Mercosur.

**Polyethylene** was an important intermediate industrial product, which reached an import amount of US\$ 87 millions and an increase of 15% compared to the same period of 2005. 66,000 tons entered the country, registering 11% increase in quantity. This product was mainly imported from South Korea (34%), MERCOSUR (47%) and European Union (11%).

Imports of medicaments put up in measured doses or in packing for retail reached US\$ 75 millions, 13% higher than imports carried out in the first quarter of 2005. Countries of the European Union, United States, Brazil and Argentina were the main originating countries.

On the other hand, **cellular telephones** were mainly imported from Mexico (35%), MERCOSUR (35%) and South Korea (19%). The total imported amount reached US\$ 156 millions and around 1.6 millions units were imported. It was registered a slight decrease in the average price.

Finally, **TV sets** imports increased both in amount (48%) and in quantity (36%). Likewise, the average price rose by 9%. 312,000 units of TV sets were imported during January – March of 2006.

### IMPORTS BY CUSTOMS OFFICES

In relation to imports by Customs Offices, Customs Offices in Coquimbo (2,811%) and in Coyhaique (57%) registered the most significant variations. However, Customs Offices in Valparaíso (29%), San Antonio (25%) and Metropolitan (14%) registered the biggest participation in the total imported amount.

Thus, goods that entered the country through the **Customs Office in Valparaíso** amounted US\$ 2,321 millions, which meant an increase of 40% compared to the same quarter of 2005.

On the other hand, goods that entered the country through the **Customs Office in San Antonio** amounted US\$ 2,014 millions (total CIF value), which meant an increase of 17%.

Goods that entered the country through the **Metropolitan Customs Office** amounted US\$ 1,173 millions during the first quarter of 2006, which meant an increase of 26%.

Finally, in the first quarter of 2006 most of the imported fuels (gasoline, petroleum and diesel oil) entered the country through the Customs Office in Valparaíso, while vehicles (motor vehicles, vans, light trucks and trucks) entered the country through the Customs Office in San Antonio. Most of railway coaches entered the country through the Customs Office in Valparaíso.

Likewise, in the period of January – March 2006, total buses imports entered the country by road through the Customs Office in Los Andes (border crossing "Los Libertadores").

On the other hand, cellular telephones entered the country through the Metropolitan

Customs Office, as well as medicaments and the 50% CIF value of natural gas.

**ENTRY CUSTOMS OFFICES AT WHICH MAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS ENTER INTO THE COUNTRY**  
(% Share of FOB amount imported in January-March 2006)

Products	Antofagasta	Los Andes	Valparaíso	San Antonio	Metropolitan	Talcahuano	Punta Arenas	Others	Total
Crude petroleum	-	-	50%	-	-	40%	10%	0%	100%
Motor vehicles (including jeep typ	-	10%	10%	80%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Diesel oil	-	-	90%	-	-	10%	-	0%	100%
Molybdenum ores, not roasted	-	-	20%	60%	-	-	-	20%	100%
Natural gas in gaseous state	30%	-	-	-	50%	10%	-	10%	100%
Cellular telephones	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	0%	100%
Light truck and similar vehicles fo	-	20%	20%	50%	-	-	-	10%	100%
Diesel busesl (> 15 seats)	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Meat of bovine animal	-	80%	10%	10%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Gasoline	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Polyethylene	10%	40%	20%	30%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Medicaments put up in measured	-	-	10%	10%	80%	-	-	0%	100%
Trucks and similar vehicles for the	-	40%	-	50%	-	-	-	10%	100%
Liquefied propane gas	10%	10%	-	-	-	20%	50%	10%	100%
Dumpers designed for off-highway	70%	-	20%	-	-	-	-	10%	100%
Railway or passenger coaches	-	-	70%	30%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Bituminous coal	10%	-	20%	-	-	50%	-	20%	100%
Reception apparatus for televisior	-	-	40%	50%	10%	-	-	0%	100%
Vans (Light vehicles)	-	10%	10%	80%	-	-	-	0%	100%

TABLE N°5

*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*

**Annex: Statistical Charts (preliminary figures)**

**TRADE EXCHANGE PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS AND MAIN TRADE PARTNERS**  
(CIF amount in US\$ millions)

Area	Period	JanMar 05	JanMar 06	% Var. JanMar 06 vs JanMar 05	% Share. JanMar 06 of the TOTAL
AMERICA		6.783,8	8.657,5	27,6%	43,3%
ALADI		3.817,7	4.799,8	25,7%	24,0%
Mercosur		2.463,3	3.023,9	22,8%	15,1%
Brazil		1.166,9	1.567,3	34,3%	7,8%
Argentina		1.238,4	1.351,0	9,1%	6,8%
Peru		422,3	499,1	18,2%	2,5%
Ecuador		97,5	219,8	125,4%	1,1%
Nafta		3.304,7	4.397,2	33,1%	22,0%
USA		2.577,9	3.371,3	30,8%	16,9%
Mexico		483,1	714,3	47,9%	3,6%
Canada		243,7	311,6	27,9%	1,6%
Rest of America (3)		144,5	174,8	21,0%	0,9%
EUROPE		3.578,8	4.681,2	30,8%	23,4%
European Union (25)		3.375,7	4.363,6	29,3%	21,8%
European Union (15)		3.340,5	4.283,0	28,2%	21,4%
Netherlands		650,5	898,0	38,0%	4,5%
Italy		520,2	729,2	40,2%	3,6%
France		532,0	641,8	20,6%	3,2%
Germany		525,7	610,8	16,2%	3,1%
Rest of Europe (4)		203,5	317,8	56,2%	1,6%
ASIA		4.572,7	5.568,2	21,8%	27,9%
China		1.625,2	1.776,0	9,3%	8,9%
Japan		1.317,8	1.530,8	16,2%	7,7%
South Korea		784,8	1.024,8	30,6%	5,1%
Taiwan		309,5	437,6	41,4%	2,2%
Rest of Asia (5)		535,4	799,0	49,2%	4,0%
Rest of the world		616,8	1.075,6	74,4%	5,4%
TOTAL		15.552,1	19.982,5	28,5%	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 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 on the Table chart.

Source: Provisional figures of Entry and Exit Declarations

**EXPORTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL AREAS AND MAIN TRADE PARTNERS.**  
(FOB amount in US\$ millions)

Area	Period	JanMar 05	JanMar 06	% Share. JanMar 06 vs JanMar 05	% Share. JanMar 06 of the TOTAL
AMERICA		3.055,9	4.316,3	41,2%	36,5%
ALADI		1.299,6	1.802,9	38,7%	15,2%
Mercosur		531,2	764,4	43,9%	6,5%
Brazil		377,2	551,1	46,1%	4,7%
Argentina		131,8	180,2	36,7%	1,5%
Peru		157,7	197,6	25,3%	1,7%
Ecuador		77,7	96,4	24,1%	0,8%
Nafta		1.968,7	2.855,3	45,0%	24,1%
USA		1.484,0	2.168,7	46,1%	18,3%
Mexico		336,6	501,9	49,1%	4,2%
Canada		148,1	184,7	24,7%	1,6%
Rest of America (3)		124,2	160,0	28,8%	1,4%
EUROPE		2.377,8	3.346,8	40,8%	28,3%
European Union (25)		2.264,8	3.105,0	37,1%	26,3%
European Union (15)		2.251,6	3.051,7	35,5%	25,8%
Netherlands		606,6	842,6	38,9%	7,1%
Italy		399,1	577,6	44,7%	4,9%
France		355,1	449,3	26,5%	3,8%
Germany		247,1	310,3	25,6%	2,6%
Rest of Europe (4)		113,2	242,0	113,8%	2,0%
ASIA		3.220,7	3.882,6	20,6%	32,8%
Japan		1.069,5	1.276,7	19,4%	10,8%
China		1.045,1	982,1	-6,0%	8,3%
South Korea		505,8	674,7	33,4%	5,7%
Taiwan		262,7	379,1	44,3%	3,2%
Rest of Asia (5)		337,6	570,0	68,8%	4,8%
Rest of the World		195,6	280,5	43,4%	2,4%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8.850,0</b>	<b>11.826,2</b>	<b>33,6%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Provisional figures of Exit Declarations (DUS)

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

Zona	Period	JanMar 05	JanMar 06	% Share. JanMar 06 vs JanMar 05	% Partic. EneMar 06 del TOTAL
AMERICA		3.727,9	4.341,2	16,5%	53,2%
ALADI		2.518,1	2.996,9	19,0%	36,7%
Mercosur		1.932,1	2.259,5	16,9%	27,7%
Argentina		1.106,6	1.170,8	5,8%	14,4%
Brazil		789,7	1.016,2	28,7%	12,5%
Peru		264,6	301,5	13,9%	3,7%
Ecuador		19,8	123,4	523,2%	1,5%
Nafta		1.336,0	1.541,9	15,4%	18,9%
USA		1.093,9	1.202,6	9,9%	14,7%
Mexico		146,5	212,4	45,0%	2,6%
Canada		95,6	126,9	32,7%	1,6%
Rest of America (3)		20,3	14,8	-27,1%	0,2%
EUROPE		1.201,0	1.334,4	11,1%	16,4%
European Union (25)		1.110,9	1.258,6	13,3%	15,4%
European Union (15)		1.088,9	1.231,3	13,1%	15,1%
Germany		278,6	300,5	7,9%	3,7%
France		176,9	192,5	8,8%	2,4%
Spain		136,6	169,2	23,9%	2,1%
Italy		121,1	151,6	25,2%	1,9%
Rest of Europe (4)		90,3	75,8	-16,1%	0,9%
ASIA		1.352,0	1.685,6	24,7%	20,7%
China		580,1	793,9	36,9%	9,7%
South Korea		279,0	350,1	25,5%	4,3%
Japan		248,3	254,1	2,3%	3,1%
Malaysia		52,2	68,5	31,2%	0,8%
Rest of Asia (5)		192,4	219,0	13,8%	2,7%
Rest of the World		421,2	795,1	88,8%	9,7%
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6.702,1</b>	<b>8.156,3</b>	<b>21,7%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

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

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

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

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

Note 5: Rest of Asia means Asian countries except those explicitly shown

Source: Provisional figures of Entry Declarations (DIN)