

## MONTHLY FOREIGN TRADE REPORT N° 26, MAY 2005

### INTRODUCTION

Foreign Trade figures registered in May 2005 confirm the growth trend that has been shown by imports and exports from more than two years.

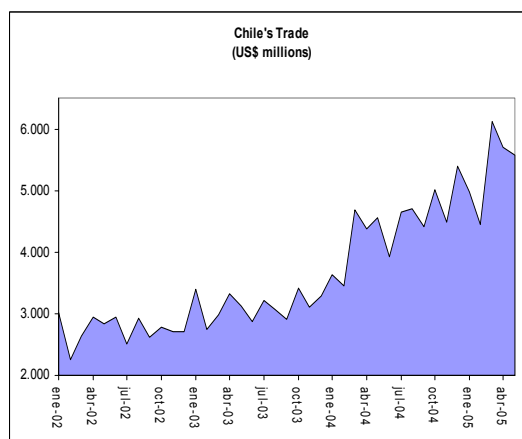
This information is provided herewith with special emphasis on data per size of exporters, FTAs subscribed and per Customs Offices. These figures relate to imports valued on CIF basis and exports on FOB. Product reference is giving according to 8-digit tariff.

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)<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 "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 fifth month of the year 2005, foreign trade activity shows a growing trend, reaching again very positive results. Thus, **Chilean trade exchange** showed a growth of **22%** and Customs figures reached **US\$ 5,579 millions, compared to the same month of the previous year.**

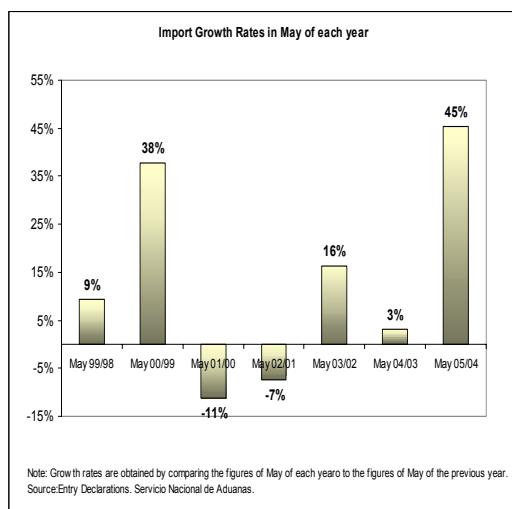


Source: Entry and Exit Declarations

The different geographical areas such as America (32%) and Europe (30%) registered a high strength of foreign trade compared to May 2004. Likewise, the growth in trade exchange with the economic blocks was NAFTA (43%), MERCOSUR (19%) and the European Union (32%).

In May, **imports** showed an **increase of 45%, the highest increase registered during the last seven years**, while **exports increased in 8%.**

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



In **May**, the geographical markets for exports showed the following **results: America and Europe increased by 22%**, while **Asia fell by 13%**, an in relation to their share as destination markets for Chilean exports the distribution was America (36%), Asia (33%) and Europe (28%).

Within the **destination** markets for Chilean **exports**, significant increases were registered during May 2005 in comparison with the same month of 2004: **Bolivia (63%)** and **Peru (54%)** in America; **Indonesia (28%)** and **China (27%)** in Asia; **Estonia (910%)** and **Lithuania (542%)**, in Europe.

In relation to **exported goods**, **"traditional products"** (those products with historic presence and high associated amounts) showed an increase of 2% in May 2005, while **"non-traditional products"** registered an increase of **22%**. Within this basket those goods which were not exported during May 2004 but which registered the highest exported amounts in May 2005 were the following: in agricultural sector, **pulpwood of radiata pine** (US\$ 434 millions) and **of eucalyptus** (US\$108 millions); in mining sector, **manganese ores and concentrates** (US\$ 69 millions) and **disodium sulphates** (US\$ 41 millions); and in the industrial sector, **97-octane gasoline** (US\$ 7.7 millions) and **waste containing precious metal** (US\$ 1.2 millions).

**Main "non-traditional" products exported in May 2005, without movement in May 2004**

	May 2005 (US\$ millions)	% Var May 05 vs May 04
<b>Agricultural Products</b>	<b>161.322</b>	<b>4,4%</b>
Pulpwood of radiata pinus	434	-
Pulpwood of eucalyptus nitens	108	-
Safflower seeds	100	-
<b>Mining Products</b>	<b>84.102</b>	<b>19,9%</b>
Manganese ores and concentrates	69	-
Disodium sulphates	41	-
Bone ash	40	-
<b>Industrial Products</b>	<b>778.800</b>	<b>25,5%</b>
93-octane unleaded gasoline for road vehicle	7.711	-
Waste containing precious metal (slags from	1.171	-
Coke and semi-coke of coal, of lignite or of p	853	-
<b>Others</b>	<b>22.948</b>	<b>74%</b>
<b>Total of non-traditional products</b>	<b>1.047.173</b>	<b>22%</b>

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

During May 2005, **Imports from the main geographical areas** registered the following increases: **Europe (48%)**, **America (39%)** and **Asia (25%)**. On the other hand, in relation to the geographical distribution America showed 59% share, Europe 18% and Asia 16%.

The **main origins of Chile** imports which showed the highest strength during May 2005, compared to the same month of the previous year were **Venezuela (157%)** and **Peru (147%)** in America; **Malta (2,057%)** and **Hungary (164%)** in Europe and **China (46%)** and **Taiwan (22%)** in Asia.

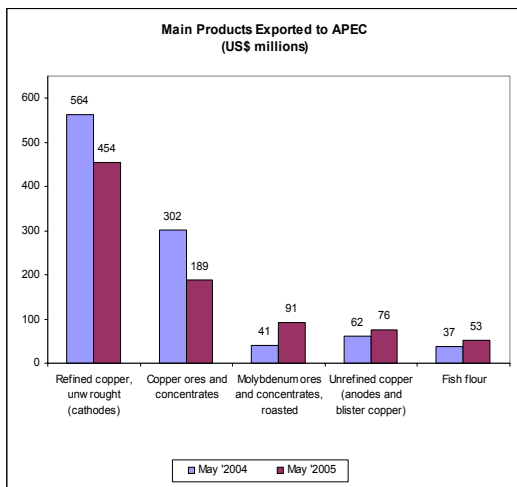
Apart from petroleum, imports reached an increase of 41% in May 2005, compared to the same period of 2004. On the other hand, **products which were not imported during May 2004** but which registered important volumes during May 2005 can be mentioned the following: **railway coaches** (US\$ 19.6 millions), **machinery for making cellulose** (US\$ 9 millions), **vessels for the transport of persons or goods not specified or included elsewhere** (US\$ 6.6 millions) and **electric power** (US\$ 5.8 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.

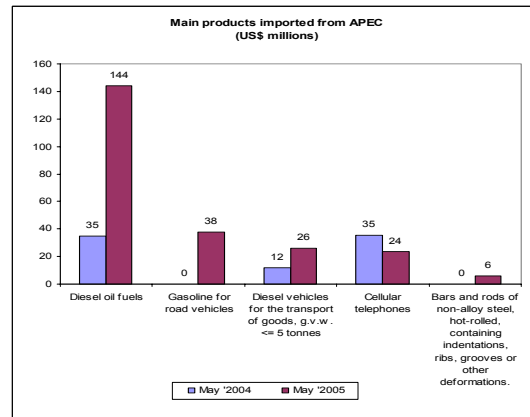
During May 2005, the APEC zone as destination area of exports accounted for 57% of the total Chile exports and showed an increase of 3%. On the other hand, due to the high increase of imports from such zone (54%), its materiality increased by 45%.

**Cinc ores and concentrates** (US\$ 3.6 millions), **molybdenum trioxide** (US\$ 3.0 millions) and **dumpers of a capacity exceeding 30 tones** (US\$ 1.6 millions) were among **the main products exported to APEC** during May 2005 (there was not export registration of this product during May 2004).



Source: Exit Declarations.

**Diesel oil fuels** (US\$ 144 millions and 317% increase), **gasoline for road vehicles** (US\$ 38 millions and **diesel vehicles for the transport of goods of a payload capacity exceeding 5 tonnes** (US\$ 26 millions and 121% increase) were among the main products with high share imported from APEC member countries in May 2005.

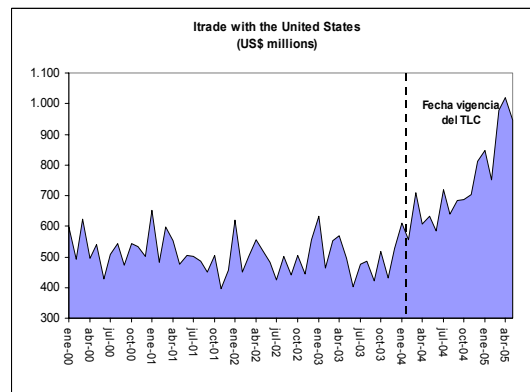


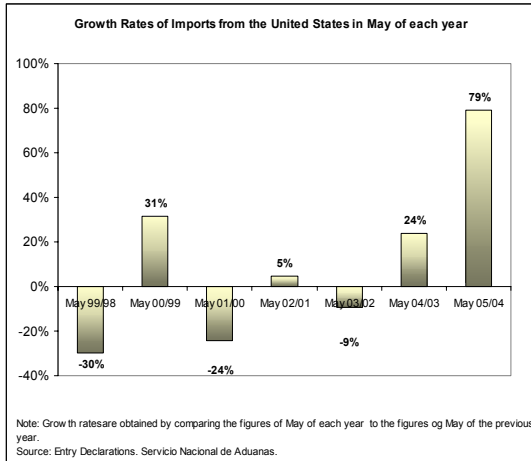
Fuente: Entry Declarations.

**TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES**

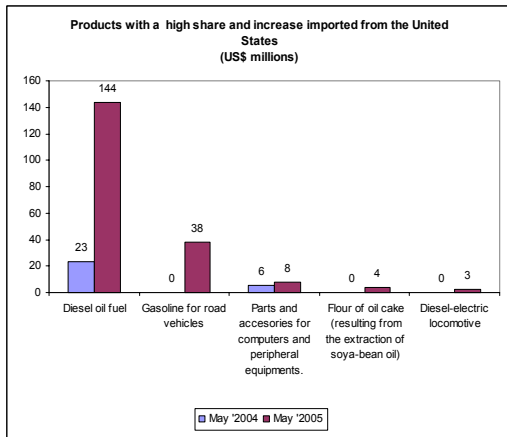
In the fourth month of the year 2005, the growth of the foreign trade with the United States continues to be very dynamic which **after the FTA signing shows an obvious trend change**. It should be noted that in the month under study **both imports and exports** from and to the main economy of the World **registered the highest increase during the last seven years (86% and 56% respectively)**.

In the fifth month of the year 2005, the growth of the foreign trade with the United States continues to show an increasing trend which after the **FTA signing shows an obvious dynamism change**. It should be noted that in the month under study imports from the main economy of the World **registered the highest increase during the last seven years (79%)**, while **exports** experienced an **increase of 25.9%**.



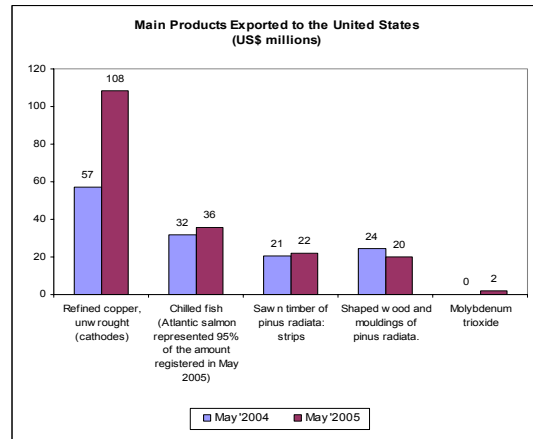


In May 2005, **diesel oil fuels** (US\$ 144 millions and 520% increase), **gasoline for road vehicles** (US\$ 38 millions; this product was not imported during May 2004) and **parts and accessories for peripheral computers** (US\$ 8 millions and 46% increase) were among the products which influenced **import growth** from the United States. It should be noted that the two first products above-mentioned registered the highest share during May 2005, and they jointly represented 36% of the total imported from Chile's trade partner.



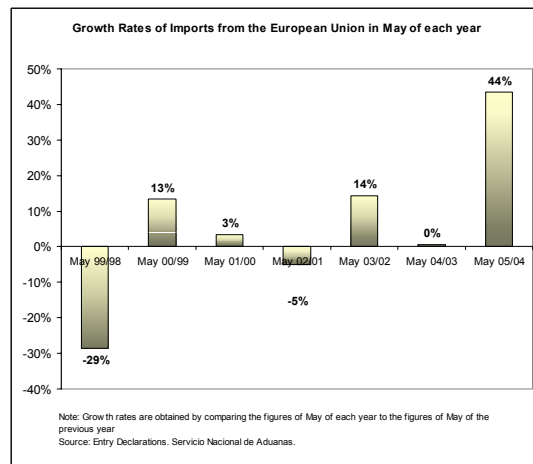
Source: Entry Declarations.

**Copper cathodes** (US\$ 108 millions and 90% increase), **chilled fish (mainly Atlantic salmon)** (US\$ 36 millions and 11% increase) and **sawn timber of pinus radiata (boards)** (US\$ 22 millions) were among the main products **exported to the United States** during May 2005.



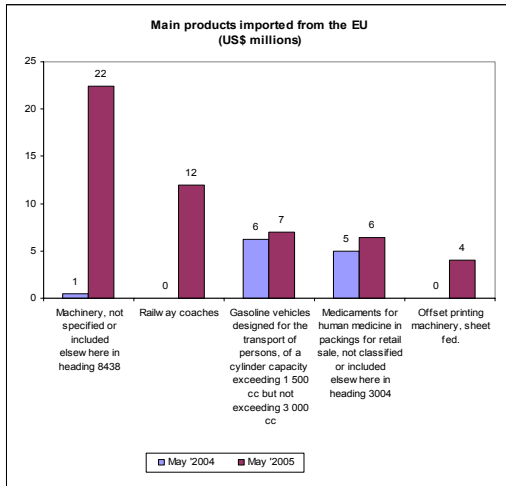
### TRADE WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

During May 2005, **EU originating imports** have shown a high dynamism and registered again **the highest growth rate (44%) of the last seven years.**



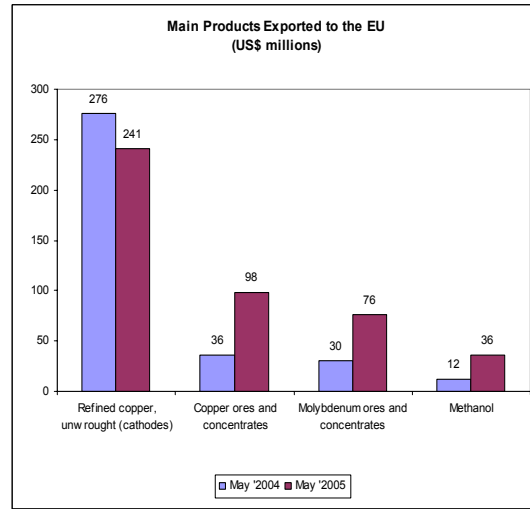
Source: Entry Declarations.

The results reached by imports from the EU was influenced positively by the amounts and increases of the following products: **machinery not specified or included elsewhere** in heading 8438 (US\$ 22 millions and 4,236% increase), **railway coaches** (US\$ 12 millions; there was not import registration during May 2004) and **gasoline vehicles** of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc (US\$ 7 millions and 13% increase). Moreover, it should be mentioned that the three above-mentioned products positioned in the three first places representing 10% of the total imported from that European block.



Source: Entry Declarations.

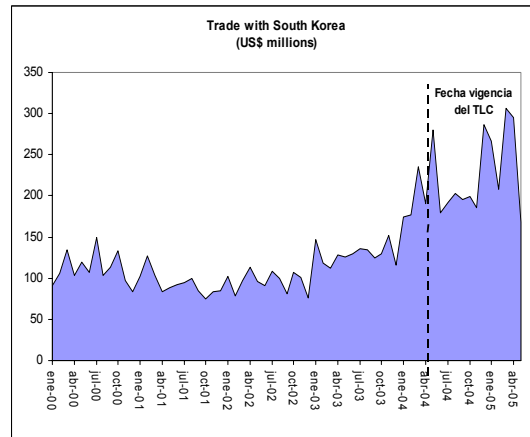
In May 2005, **exports to the European Union** experienced an **increase of 27%**. **Copper cathodes** (US\$ 241 millions), **copper ores** (US\$ 98 millions) and a significant increase of 176%), **molybdenum ores** (US\$ 76 millions and 152% increase) and **methanol** (US\$ 36 millions and 204% increase) were the **main exported products**.



Source: Exit Declarations.

### TRADE WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

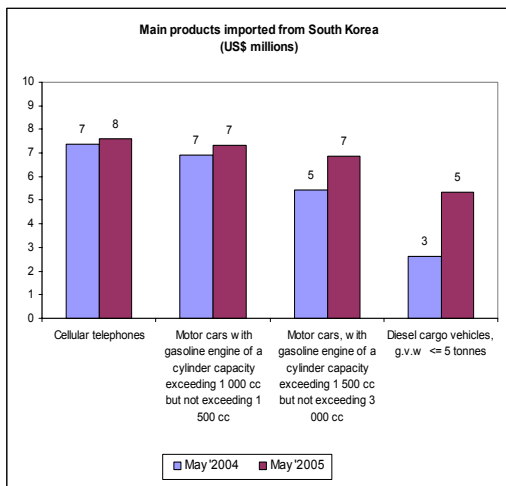
After a year of the signing of FTA with South Korea, **imports have shown and increasing trend and they registered and increase of 10% during May 2005**, compared to the same month of the previous year.



Source: Entry and Exit Declarations.

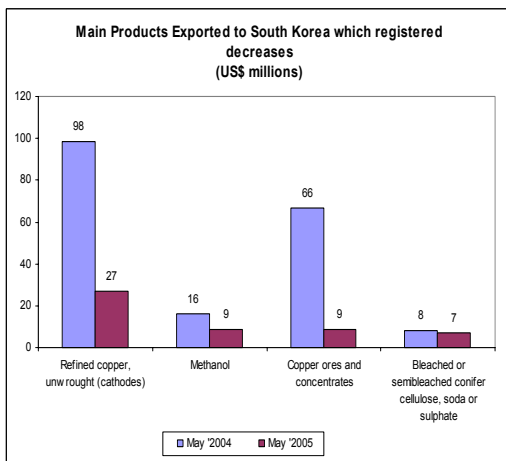
The increase registered by exports during May 2005 was mainly influenced positively by the high participation ad increases of the following products: **cellular telephones** (US\$ 8 millions), **gasoline vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,000 cc but not exceeding 1,500 cc** (US\$ 7

millions), **gasoline vehicles of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc** (US\$ 7 millions) and **diesel vehicles of a payload capacity not exceeding 5 tonnes** (US\$ 5 millions). Among the above-mentioned products, which represented almost 40% of the total imported from Korea, the last product (diesel vehicles) registered the highest increase (103%).



Source: Entry Declarations

On the other hand, in May 2005, **exports to South Korea** fell by **55%**, compared to May 2004. **Copper cathodes** (US\$ 27 millions and 73% drop), **methanol** (US\$ 9 millions and 46% decrease) and **copper ores** (US\$ 7 millions) were the main products that influenced such result.



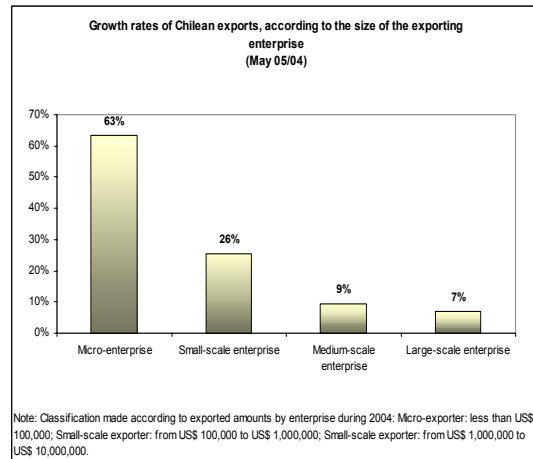
Source: Exit Declarations.

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

An **analysis of exports ad 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).

In May 2005, the total number of exporters increased to 2,794, 3% higher than that registered during the same month of the previous year.

It should be noted that **88% of exports registered in May 2005 are related to large-scale exporters** like April 2005; However, **micro and small-scale exporters registered the highest growth rates (63% and 26% respectively), compared to May 2004.**



In May 2005, **58% of exports of mining products** influenced the exports of **large-scale exporters** (US\$ 2,680 millions). Copper has shown a great share (US\$ 1,189).

**76% of the exports shipments of medium-scale exporters (US\$ 265 millions) focused on industrial products and 20% on agricultural goods.** On the other hand, **small-scale exporters distributed their exports (US\$ 69 millions) as follows: 69% in industrial products and 25% in agricultural products.** Finally, it should be mentioned that from the total exported by **micro exporters (US\$ 12 millions) 76% 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.

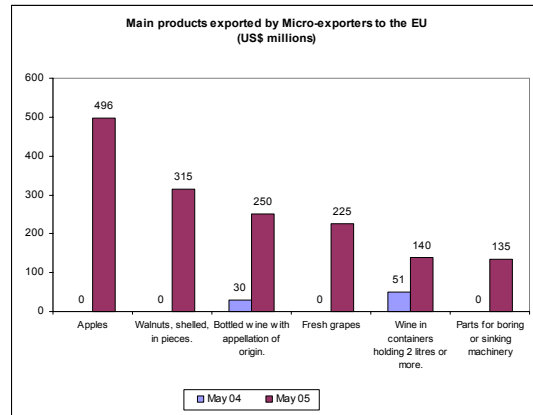
In May 2005 **exports to the European Union accounted for US\$ 824 millions**, which meant an increase of **27%**, compared to the same month of the previous year. It should be mentioned, however, that **micro exporters registered a significant increase (162%)**.

Size	European Union		
	May 2005 (US\$ millions)	Var% May 04/05	%Share May 05
Micro enterprise	3,0	162,2%	0,4%
Small-scale enterprise	17,1	21,5%	2,1%
Medium-scale enterprise	66,4	18,2%	8,1%
Large-scale enterprise	733,7	27,3%	89,1%
S/mov 2004	3,5	-	0,4%
Grand total	823,6	27,2%	100%

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

**Micro exporters** exported to the European block products for an amount of **US\$ 3.0 millions**. **Apples (US\$ 496 millions; this product was not exported during May 2004), shelled walnuts (US\$ 315 millions) and bottled wine with appellation of**

**origin (US\$ 250 millions and 736% increase) were among the main products which registered significant increases.** Other **important products** include **fresh fruit (US\$ 225 millions) and wine in containers holding 2 liters or more (US\$ 140 millions).**



Source: Exit Declarations.

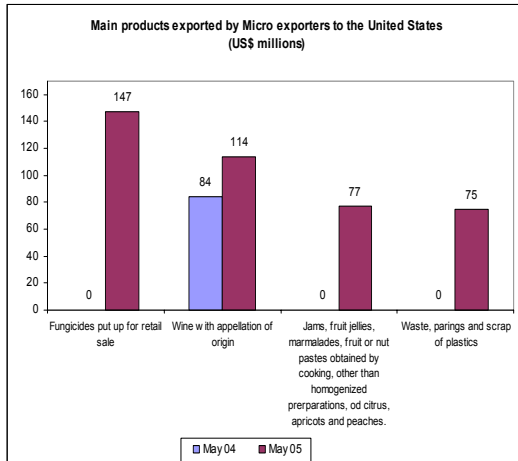
During May 2005, **products for an amount of US\$ 443 millions** were exported to the **United States** which represented an **increase of 26%**. Likewise, the unbundling by size of exporting company **shows an important share for large-scale companies (86%)** and a significant increase **(72%) registered by micro exporters**.

Size	USA		
	May 2005 (US\$ millions)	Var% May 04/05	%share May 05
Micro enterprise	1,6	72,0%	0,4%
Small-scale enterprise	9,5	25,5%	2,1%
Medium-scale enterprise	48,3	-5,1%	10,9%
Large-scale enterprise	379,8	29,8%	85,7%
S/mov 2004	3,8	-	0,9%
Gran Total	443,1	25,9%	100%

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

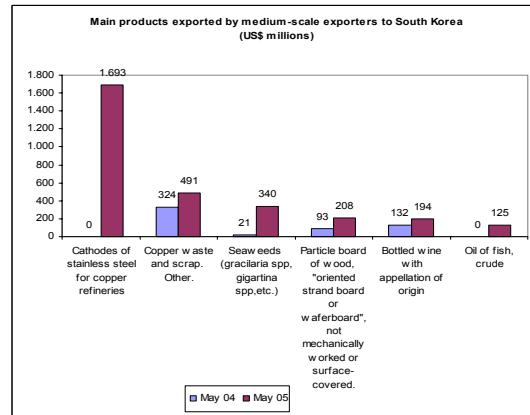
Source: Exit Declarations. Chilean Customs.

**Fungicides** (US\$ 147 millions; this product was not exported during May 2004), **wine with appellation of origin** (US\$ 114 millions and 35% increase) and **confiture, jelly and marmalade** (US\$ 77 millions; they were not exported during May 2004) were among the **products** with the most significant increases, exported to the **United States** by **micro exporters**.



Source: Exit Declarations.

Other important exported products were copper waste and scrap (US\$ 491 millions), seaweed (US\$ 340 millions and an explosive increase of 1,544%) and particle boards, "oriented strand board or waferboard" type, of wood in the rough, or simply sanded (US\$ 208 millions).



Source: Exit Declarations.

Finally, exports to South Korea made by **micro exporters** registered a **very significant increase (195%)**.

Size	South Korea		
	May 2005 (US\$ millions)	Var% May 04/05	%share May 05
Micro enterprise	0,1	-41,7%	0,1%
Small-scale enterprise	0,5	-37,2%	0,5%
Medium enterprise	4,0	195,1%	4,1%
Large-scale enterprise	93,0	-56,5%	95,1%
S/mov 2004	0,2	-	0,2%
Grand Total	97,8	-54,7%	100%

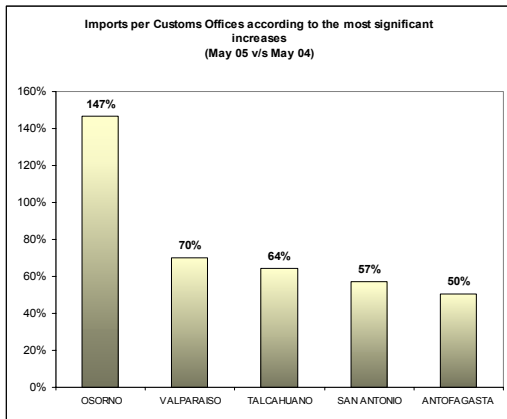
(\*): New exporters who did not register export activity during 2004.

Source: Exit Declarations. Chilean Customs.

**A reduced number of categories of products** (addition to tariff headings) explains the total exported by **medium-scale exporters to South Korea**. In fact, the main product, **stainless steel cathodes for copper refineries** (US\$ 1.7 millions), **represented 42% of such total** (This product was not imported during May 2004).

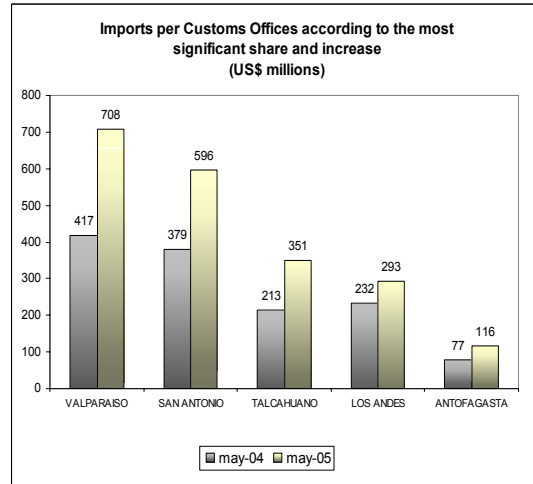
**IMPORTS PER CUSTOMS OFFICE: MAIN PRODUCTS AND ORIGINS**

During May 2005, Chile imported products for a total amount of US\$ 2,536, amount that registered an increase of 45%, compared to the same month of the previous year. The Customs Offices that registered the highest import rates were **Osorno (147%), Valparaíso (70%) and Talcahuano (64%)**.



Source: Entry Declarations.

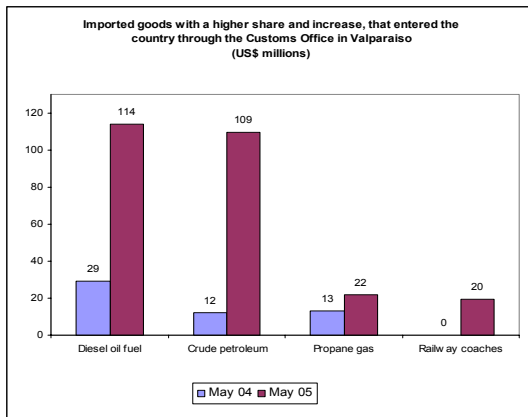
On the other hand, **Valparaiso, San Antonio and Talcahuano** were the Customs Offices which have a great influence on the global result of imports due to their participation and high growth. Such Customs Offices jointly **represented 65% of the total imported** by the country during the month under study, 7% more than that reached during May 2004. They showed an **average growth of 64%**, while the **remaining Customs Offices registered an average growth of 20%**.



Source: Entry Declarations.

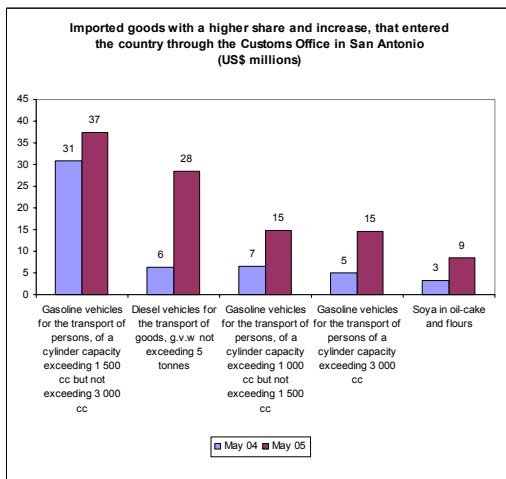
**The following is an analysis by type of product and main origins for the three above-mentioned Customs Offices.**

During May 2005, goods that entered the country through the **Customs Office in Valparaiso amounted US\$708 millions**, which meant an increase of **70%** compared to May 2004. **Diesel oil fuels** (US\$ 114 millions and 290% increase), **crude petroleum** (US\$ 109 millions and 807% increase) and **propane gas** (US\$ 22 millions and 68% increase) were the main imported products with a high share and increase. The **United States** (US\$ 160 millions), **Angola** (US\$ 89 millions) and **Germany** (US\$ 48 millions) were the main **origins** with the highest share in imports that entered the country through the Customs Office in Valparaíso. **Angola registered the highest increase** (it did not register imports during May 2004). However, it should be mentioned that although **Perú** represented 5% of the total imported by the Customs Office in Valparaiso it registered a significant increase (**1,445%**).



Source: Entry Declarations.

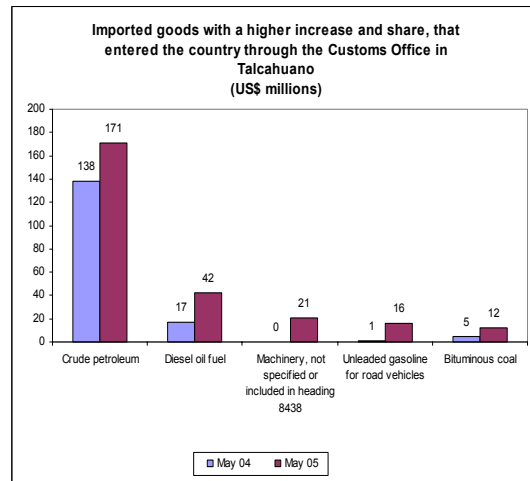
Regarding the importing activity in the **Customs Office in San Antonio** goods worth **US\$ 596** millions entered the country during May 2005, amount that registered an **increase of 57%**, compared to the same month of the previous year. **Gasoline vehicles for the transport of passengers**, of a cylinder capacity exceeding 1,500 cc but not exceeding 3,000 cc (US\$ 37 millions and 21% increase), **Diesel vehicles of a payload capacity of 5 tonnes** (US\$ 28 millions and 345% increase) and **gasoline vehicles for the transport of passengers** (US\$ 15 millions and 126% 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\$ 117 millions), **China** (US\$ 81 millions) and **Japan** (US\$ 52 millions) which registered the highest increase (93%), compared to May 2004. It should be mentioned that **goods coming from Peru** which **represented 8% of the total imported**, showed the most significant growth rate (**809%**).

Finally, regarding the importing activity in the **Customs Office in Talcahuano**, goods worth **US\$ 351** millions entered the country through that Customs Office during **May 2005**, which showed an increase of 64%, compared to the same month of the previous year. **Crude petroleum** (US\$ 171 millions and 24% increase), **diesel fuels** (US\$ 42 millions and 157% increase) and **machinery not specified or included** elsewhere (US\$ 21 millions; this product did not register imports during May 2004) were among the **main imported products** with a high share and increases. **Argentina** was the main origin of the month (US\$ 100 millions), **United States** (US\$ 75 millions) and **Angola** (US\$ 46 millions; this country did not register imports during May 2004). **Denmark, Finland** and **Mexico** registered little share but showed **very significant growth rates (1,815%, 758% and 413% 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	May 04	May 05	% Var. May 05 vs May 04	% Partic. May 05 del TOTAL
<b>AMERICA</b>		<b>1.964,9</b>	<b>2.585,1</b>	<b>31,6%</b>	<b>46,3%</b>
<b>ALADI</b>		<b>1.142,1</b>	<b>1.441,9</b>	<b>26,3%</b>	<b>25,8%</b>
<b>Mercosur</b>		<b>740,6</b>	<b>881,4</b>	<b>19,0%</b>	<b>15,8%</b>
Argentina		401,8	435,9	8,5%	7,8%
Brazil		319,0	419,8	31,6%	7,5%
Peru		88,0	180,4	104,9%	3,2%
Venezuela		42,5	68,5	61,1%	1,2%
<b>Nafta</b>		<b>895,3</b>	<b>1.280,6</b>	<b>43,0%</b>	<b>23,0%</b>
U.S.A.		632,4	944,9	49,4%	16,9%
Mexico		153,5	200,5	30,6%	3,6%
Canada		109,3	135,2	23,6%	2,4%
Rest of America (3)		81,0	63,0	-22,1%	1,1%
<b>EUROPE</b>		<b>1.013,2</b>	<b>1.317,5</b>	<b>30,0%</b>	<b>23,6%</b>
<b>European Union (25)</b>		<b>937,0</b>	<b>1.238,9</b>	<b>32,2%</b>	<b>22,2%</b>
<b>European Union (15)</b>		<b>929,3</b>	<b>1.227,3</b>	<b>32,1%</b>	<b>22,0%</b>
Netherlands		149,0	267,9	79,7%	4,8%
Germany		105,3	205,1	94,9%	3,7%
France		147,5	177,5	20,3%	3,2%
Italy		177,6	154,7	-12,9%	2,8%
Rest of Europe (4)		76,6	78,7	2,8%	1,4%
<b>ASIA</b>		<b>1.493,8</b>	<b>1.423,1</b>	<b>-4,7%</b>	<b>25,5%</b>
China		398,1	526,6	32,3%	9,4%
Japan		447,5	387,1	-13,5%	6,9%
South Korea		280,3	168,6	-39,9%	3,0%
Taiwan		146,8	154,0	4,9%	2,8%
Rest of Asia (5)		221,5	186,9	-15,6%	3,3%
<b>Rest of the World</b>		<b>82,6</b>	<b>253,5</b>	<b>206,7%</b>	<b>4,5%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4.554,5</b>	<b>5.579,1</b>	<b>22,5%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

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	May 04	May 05	% Var. May 05 vs May 04	% Partic. May 05 of the TOTAL
<b>AMERICA</b>		<b>893,6</b>	<b>1.094,3</b>	<b>22,5%</b>	<b>36,0%</b>
<b>ALADI</b>		<b>408,3</b>	<b>489,1</b>	<b>19,8%</b>	<b>16,1%</b>
<b>Mercosur</b>		<b>167,2</b>	<b>201,7</b>	<b>20,6%</b>	<b>6,6%</b>
Brazil		115,5	148,8	28,8%	4,9%
Argentina		44,3	44,4	0,4%	1,5%
Peru		39,9	61,3	53,7%	2,0%
Venezuela		28,4	32,2	13,5%	1,1%
<b>Nafta</b>		<b>534,1</b>	<b>665,4</b>	<b>24,6%</b>	<b>21,9%</b>
U.S.A		352,0	443,1	25,9%	14,6%
Mexico		101,4	119,0	17,3%	3,9%
Canada		80,7	103,4	28,2%	3,4%
Rest of America (3)		52,6	58,7	11,7%	1,9%
<b>EUROPE</b>		<b>707,4</b>	<b>866,3</b>	<b>22,5%</b>	<b>28,5%</b>
<b>European Union (25)</b>		<b>647,8</b>	<b>823,6</b>	<b>27,2%</b>	<b>27,1%</b>
<b>European Union (15)</b>		<b>644,0</b>	<b>817,3</b>	<b>26,9%</b>	<b>26,9%</b>
Netherlands		119,4	250,4	109,7%	8,2%
France		106,6	115,5	8,3%	3,8%
Italy		143,5	113,9	-20,6%	3,7%
Spain		91,0	103,8	14,1%	3,4%
Rest of Europe (4)		60,0	42,8	-28,8%	1,4%
<b>ASIA</b>		<b>1.166,8</b>	<b>1.014,9</b>	<b>-13,0%</b>	<b>33,3%</b>
China		280,7	355,4	26,6%	11,7%
Japan		368,0	301,8	-18,0%	9,9%
Taiwan		129,0	132,3	2,6%	4,3%
South Korea		216,2	97,8	-54,7%	3,2%
Rest of Asia (5)		173,4	127,6	-26,4%	4,2%
<b>Resto of the World</b>		<b>41,9</b>	<b>68,0</b>	<b>62,2%</b>	<b>2,2%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2.809,7</b>	<b>3.043,4</b>	<b>8,3%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

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

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

Source : Provisional figures obtained from Exit Declarations.

<b>IMPORTS PER GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS AND MAIN TRADE PARTNERS (US\$ millions)</b>				
Period Region	Mayo 04	Mayo 05	% Var. May 05 vs 04	% Partic. May 05 del TOTAL
<b>AMERICA</b>	<b>1.071,3</b>	<b>1.490,7</b>	<b>39,2%</b>	<b>58,8%</b>
<b>ALADI</b>	<b>733,8</b>	<b>952,8</b>	<b>29,8%</b>	<b>37,6%</b>
<b>Mercosur</b>	<b>573,4</b>	<b>679,7</b>	<b>18,5%</b>	<b>26,8%</b>
Argentina	357,5	391,5	9,5%	15,4%
Brazil	203,5	271,1	33,2%	10,7%
Peru	48,1	119,1	147,4%	4,7%
Venezuela	14,1	36,2	157,0%	1,4%
<b>Nafta</b>	<b>361,2</b>	<b>615,2</b>	<b>70,3%</b>	<b>24,3%</b>
U.S.A	280,4	501,9	79,0%	19,8%
Mexico	52,1	81,5	56,4%	3,2%
Canada	28,7	31,8	10,9%	1,3%
Rest of America (3)	28,4	4,3	-84,8%	0,2%
<b>EUROPA</b>	<b>305,8</b>	<b>451,2</b>	<b>47,5%</b>	<b>17,8%</b>
<b>European Union (25)</b>	<b>289,3</b>	<b>415,3</b>	<b>43,6%</b>	<b>16,4%</b>
<b>European Union (15)</b>	<b>285,2</b>	<b>410,0</b>	<b>43,7%</b>	<b>16,2%</b>
Germany	62,2	104,1	67,3%	4,1%
France	40,9	62,0	51,6%	2,4%
Spain	41,9	49,4	18,1%	1,9%
Italy	34,1	40,8	19,8%	1,6%
Rest of Europe (4)	16,6	36,0	117,0%	1,4%
<b>ASIA</b>	<b>327,0</b>	<b>408,2</b>	<b>24,8%</b>	<b>16,1%</b>
China	117,4	171,2	45,8%	6,8%
Japan	79,5	85,2	7,2%	3,4%
South Korea	64,1	70,8	10,4%	2,8%
Taiwan	17,9	21,7	21,6%	0,9%
Rest of Asia (5)	48,1	59,3	23,3%	2,3%
<b>Rest of the World</b>	<b>40,7</b>	<b>185,5</b>	<b>355,4%</b>	<b>7,3%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1.744,8</b>	<b>2.535,7</b>	<b>45,3%</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

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 (UE25)

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

Source : Provisional figures obtained from Entry Declarations.