

MONTHLY REPORT ON CHILEAN FOREIGN TRADE

National Customs Service of Chile www.aduana.cl

Number 38

National Direction, Economic Studies Department

INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this Report is provided with special emphasis on those goods with a higher participation and variations for the main markets of destination and origin. The figures herewith considered are those of import valued on CIF basis and those of export valued on FOB. As from such scheme, product figures are obtained on the basis of tariff item additions. (See table 4 in the appendix of this Report).

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

Figures provided by Customs are used by the Central Bank of Chile as stipulated in the Manual on Balance of Payments; therefore, they come to complement the publications

Overview

In May 2006, Chilean trade exchange amounted US\$ 8,494 millions, which represented an increase of 52% compared to the same month of the previous year.

During May 2006, the dynamism in the growth of foreign trade was reflected in the main economic blocks as well as in the most significant geographical areas for Chile. Growth in trade exchange with the European Union (76%) and ALADI (39%) reached two digits, while trade exchange

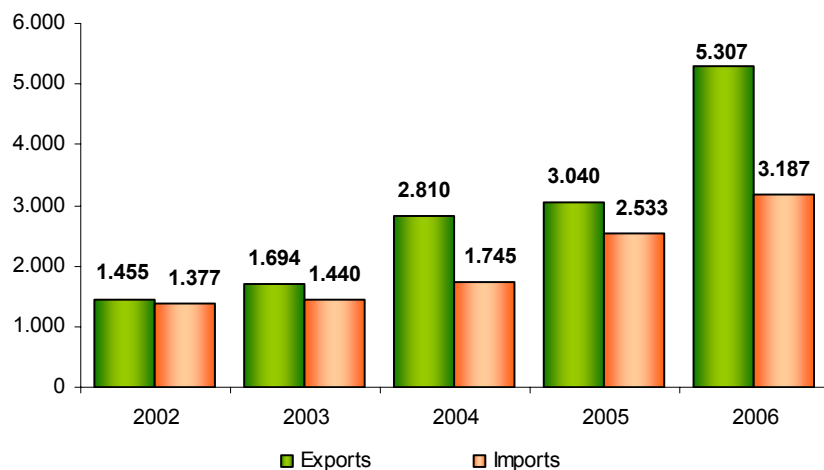
with United States, Chile's main trade partner in America, increased by 50%.

In regard to geographical areas, all of them registered a positive change in trade: Europe showed a significant dynamism, which was reflected by 72% trade variation. Likewise, trade exchange with Asia increased by 58%, followed by Oceania (42% increase).

It may be clearly noted that, when

segregating the contribution of exports and imports to trade growth during May 2006, trade performance was strongly influenced by exports. While export growth rates reached 74% compared to the same month of the previous year, imports increased less than 26%, as a result the trade balance amounted to a surplus of US\$ 2,120 millions. (See statistical charts in appendix of the Report).

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





"The growth of exports in May is explained mainly by the significant increase of copper shipments".

TOTAL EXPORTS

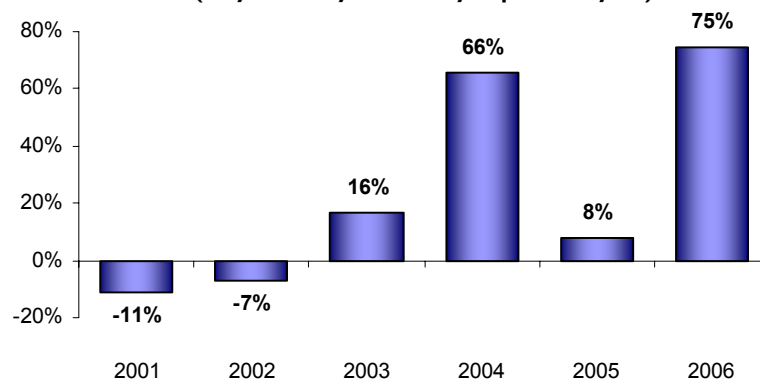
An increase of 74% in the FOB value of Chilean exports was registered in May 2006 in relation to May 2005. Shipments to Europe registered the highest increase, duplicating its value compared to May 2005 (106%). However, exports to America increased by 65% in May 2006, while exports to Asia registered an increase of 59%. The foregoing allowed that a relative equilibrium in the distribution of the value of Chilean exports to the world remained unchanged. America and Europe were the main continents for Chile exports (each one with 34% share), followed by Asia (30%

of the value of Chilean shipments to the world). (Details concerning other destination markets are shown in Tables of the annex).

The growth of exports in May is explained mainly by the significant increase of copper shipments to France, Italy, Mexico, Korea, India and Japan, which together amounted US\$ 1,107 millions. In aggregated terms, particularly important was the increase of Chilean exports to France and Italy, destination markets in which the value of Chile exports triplicates, and exports to the European Union reached about US\$ 1,700 millions. In Asia, the increase of

exports to Japan implied that Chile's main trade partner in such continent accrued shipments for more than US\$ 2,200 millions between Jan.-May 2006, while due to the growth of exports to South Korea, it has become Chile's third trade partner in order of importance within the Asian continent above the most destination markets in the European Union and America.

EXPORT GROWTH RATES
(May of each year v/s May of previous year)



MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS

The main exported products with significant exported value, which have been identified in Chapters of the Customs Tariff, are shown in Tables of the Appendix.

In May 2006 copper mining, including copper in their primary forms, copper cathodes and concentrates represented 58% of the total exported by Chile, which was equal to US\$ 3,060 millions, and copper exports duplicated by 150% during May. However, its dynamism has become the great driver of exports due to the high incidence of copper on Chile's export basket since 2005, which explains 81% increase registered by the total exported by Chile during May 2006. This result was fundamentally influenced by the price movements of copper in international markets, for which reason the declared average price for both exports of copper cathodes and copper ores and concentrates duplicated with respect to May 2005.

However, the high increase in price has produced a decrease in

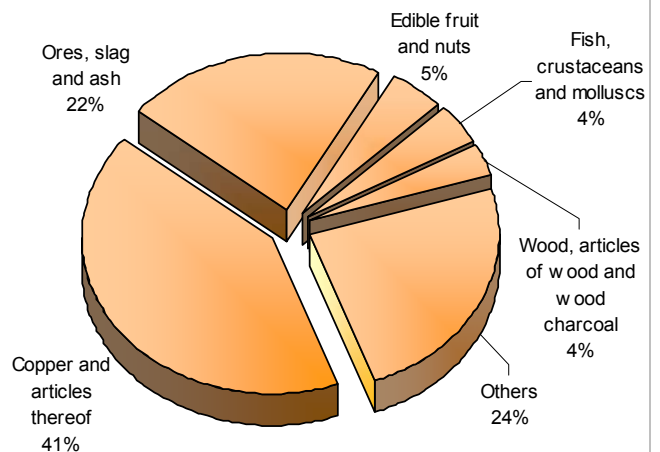
the exported quantity of copper cathodes and copper ores (-19%), although Greece, Turkey, Belgium, Mexico, Sweden and Poland (countries which were not destination markets for copper in May 2005) contributed with 13,000 tons of cathodes and 64,890 tons of copper ores to Chile's exports. From the total copper shipments (US\$ 2,101 millions), 48% was exported the European Union where France received 32%, followed by Italy and the Netherlands (25% and 20%, respectively).

On the other hand, exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates (Mo) decreased for second consecutive month; exports of molybdenum, not roasted, fell by 50% compared to May 2005. This decrease was mainly due to a reduction in export prices and in quantities of such product confirming the decreasing trend in prices of molybdenum during the first five months of 2006. According to the main destination markets for Mo, 50% of molybdenum ores, roasted was shipped to Japan and

33% to the European Union, while molybdenum ores, not roasted, were mainly exported to de EU where the Netherlands was the only destination market (56% share in the total exports), followed by Mexico (28% share) and the United States

(16% share).

Cellulose was the second most important export product after copper, reaching US\$ 157 millions in May 2006, which was equal to 3% of the total exported by Chile. Moreover, exports



of cellulose increased by 41% during May. Asia and the European Union were the main destination markets for cellulose particularly China (16%), South Korea (10%), Italy (14%) and the Netherlands (12%). Nevertheless, these two last destination markets gave cellulose exports a high dynamism, since both accrued more than US\$ 20 millions compared to total shipments, by value, in May 2005.

As far as the aquiculture sector is concerned, the salmon culture exported US\$ 131 millions in May 2006, which meant an increase of 46% compared to May 2005, and with a 2.5% share in exports of the country. In the first five months of 2006, salmon shipments amounted US\$ 646 millions. This result was mainly influenced by an increase of the average price of salmon, which increased, on average, 40%,

unlike the quantities exported that registered a decrease of 4%. As it could be expected, United States was the main destination market, which accrued 50% of the value exports carried; it was followed by Germany and Japan (each one with 10% share).

Methanol was another product that has been acquired relevance in the value of Chilean exports from mid-2005. During May 2006, export shipments of methanol increased by 16%, amounting US\$ 81 millions. The Netherlands was the main destination market with 54% shipment volumes. Moreover, the main destination market for methanol was the Netherlands (increase of 128%), accruing more than 202 thousands tonnes in exports. United States and France were

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

also important destination markets for Chilean methanol. However, exports to France fell 53% as regards to their value in May 2005.

The viniculture registered an increase of 28% in the total exported amount in May 2006. Wine exports amounted US\$ 92 millions in May and the main destination markets were mainly the European Union and United States. Regarding wine with appellation of origin, an increase in both average prices and exported quantities have been observed. The same has occurred with wine without appellation of origin. It should be emphasized that United States and England are the main destination markets for Chilean wine, and together amounted one third of Chile exports.

In relation to raw wood (boards and planks) only wood in the rough of pinus increased their exports compared to May 2005; thus they were able to revert the contractionary effects of the remaining products of wood sector. Wood exports increased by 24%; however, exports of boards of lenga had a significant decrease. The main destination market was United States (48% of the value of exports in May), followed by Mexico (17%). Moreover, United States was the destination market that grew most, increasing by 55% the value of exports of pinus boards to such country.



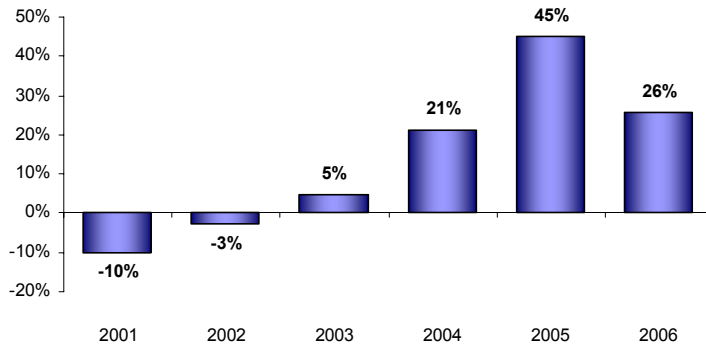
TOTAL IMPORTS

In May 2006 imports amounted US\$ 3,187 millions and they increased by 26% compared to May 2005. Imports came mainly from Regional blocks such as America 58%, Asia 20% and Europe 15%, measured

in terms of the above-mentioned figure. An increase of imports from Asia, which had higher percentage change (55%) was observed, especially South Korea and China

(143% and 53% respectively). Also in May 2006 America and Europe registered increases (24% and 8% each one). See table n° 2 in the appendix of this Report.

IMPORT GROWTH RATES
(May of each year v/s May of previous year)



"Imports amounted US\$ 3,187 millions in May".

MAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS

Fuels continue to be the commodity with higher import CIF values, which together reached US\$ 899 millions, amount equal to 28% of the total imports during May 2006. That meant an increase of 45% compared to the percentage registered in May 2005. Within this sector, crude petroleum was the main imported product with a share of 17% in the total imports, which was equal to US\$ 526 millions, (73% more than the percentage registered in May 2005). The average price of crude petroleum

increased around 38%, while the imported quantity increased by 26%. Mercosur (46%), Angola (32%) and Ecuador (10%) were the main originating markets. In contrast, the price of gasoline and diesel oil fuels for road vehicles has increased according to the price of crude petroleum. However, the imported quantities of these products decreased in around 21% in May 2006 compared to May 2005. The imported quantity of natural gas increased only 0.3% and its price rose 12% compared to May 2005.

Machinery and mechanical appliances (and parts thereof) were the second most important product with a share of 13% of the total national amount were the second most important commodity group. Imports of such products amounted US\$ 406 millions in May 2006, exceeding in US\$ 38 millions the imported amount in May 2005. Imports of computers (one of the most important product within this commodity group) represented 15% of the imported units during May 2006, increasing by 33%.



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

However, the quantity imported in May 2005 was higher than that of May 2006, with lower price than that of May 2006. The main originating countries were China (37%), United States (29%) and Mexico (8%), with 74% of the total imported value.

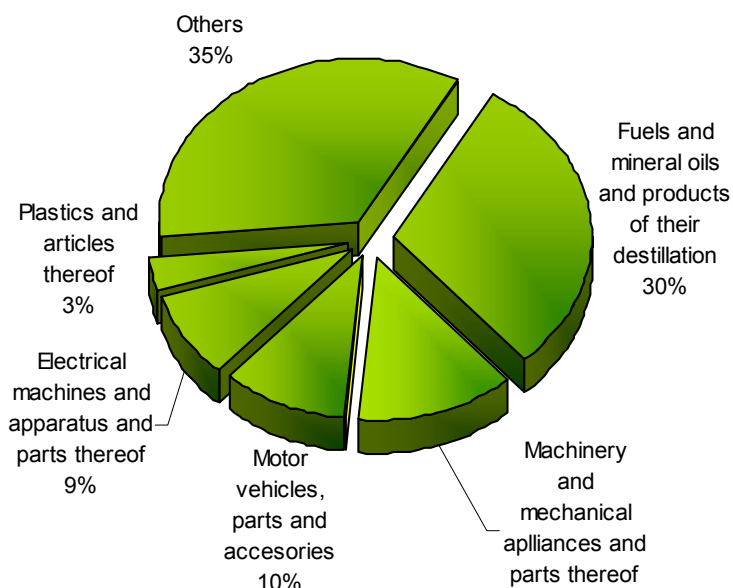
The third most important commodity group according to imported amounts consisted in vehicles designed for the transport of persons and goods, which are classified in Chapter 87 of Customs Tariff. Total imports of these products amounted US\$ 328 millions, 57% more than that percentage registered in May 2005. Thus, imports have registered an increase of US\$ 225 millions during the first five months of 2006. Vehicles were the product with higher movement within such commodity group, which increased by 61% compared to May 2005. 75% of those imports came from South Korea, Japan and the European Union. Likewise, imports of trucks and similar vehicles for the transport of goods showed a significant increase in May 2006, amounting US\$ 32 millions (US\$ 15 millions more than May 2005). 69% of trucks came from Mercosur. Significant

changes were registered by imports of diesel buses fitted with more than 15 seats (129%) and dumpers designed for off-highway use (67%).

Electrical machines and apparatus and parts thereof classified in Chapter 85 of Customs Tariff are included in the fourth main import commodity group, reaching US\$ 276 millions in May 2006, 31% more than that figure registered in May 2005. Within this aggregation are consumer goods and capital goods. Cellular telephones (US\$ 61 millions) and TV sets (US\$ 18 millions) were among the products with higher imported value. Particularly, imports of cellular telephones increased in quantity (40%) but there was a price decline. In contrast, TV sets registered more imports (72%) but also higher prices (about 21%), compared to May 2005.

In relation to plastics, including articles thereof and raw material, represented almost 3% of the total imported by Chile and they amounted US\$ 110 and US\$ 536 accumulated to May 2006. 9% more than that registered in May 2005. Polyethylene is the most important product within this sector, which represented around 30% of the total imported in this aggregation. In May 2006 25 thousand tonnes were imported (25% more than May 2005) with an average price of 2% higher than May 2005. 40% of polyethylene came from Mercosur, mainly from Brazil (71% within the block) and 32% from South Korea.

A detailed breakdown of aggregations based on Customs Tariff is shown in Tables N°6 and N°7 in the appendix of the Report, where the main products in the sectors with higher amounts are also identified. For example, other important products in relation to CIF amounts registered in May 2006 are the following:





molybdenum ores, not roasted (US\$ 40 millions), copper ores and concentrates (US\$ 20 millions), iron or steel, hot-rolled, not plated or coated (US\$ 12 millions), among others.

The distribution of imports per Customs Offices is shown in the following Table, from which it can be observed that the

Customs Offices that had the biggest participation were Valparaiso (31%), San Antonio (22%) and Metropolitan (14%). According to variations compared to May 2005 Customs Offices in Coquimbo and Tocopilla increased by 602% and 178%, respectively, which together amounted additional US\$ 14 millions.



"Metropolitan Customs Office and Customs Offices in Valparaíso and San Antonio registered the highest share in the imported amount during May".

IMPORTS PER CUSTOMS OFFICES

The following Table shows the distribution of the main imported products that entered the country through the main Customs Offices, according to the % participation of CIF amount. It should be noted, for example that according to imports of fuels Valparaiso Customs Office registered higher movements, (53% of crude petroleum, 74% of diesel and 71% of gasoline for

motor vehicles), and 85% of the amount associated with motor vehicles and 61% of trucks were imported through the Customs Office in San Antonio. In contrast, 98% imports of diesel buses fitted with more than 15 seats entered the country through the Customs Office. Likewise, the figures shows that goods of low weight and high value entered the country through Metropolitan Customs Office such as computers (74%),

instruments for medical use (72%) and digital cameras (98%). In contrast, 100% of copper concentrates and 72% of vans were imported through the Customs Office in Antofagasta. Finally, in May 2006 the Customs Office in Talcahuano registered imports of sheets and rolls of alloy and non-alloy steel with 86% and 87% of CIF amount, respectively.

IMPORTS BY CUSTOMS OFFICES
(CIF value in US\$ millions)

| CUSTOMS OFFICE | May 2005 | May 2006 | % Change | % Share May 06 |
|-----------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Valparaiso | 707,5 | 980,1 | 39% | 30,8% |
| San Antonio | 595,6 | 712,6 | 20% | 22,4% |
| Metropolitana | 340,1 | 446,1 | 31% | 14,0% |
| Talcahuano | 350,6 | 407,5 | 16% | 12,8% |
| Los Andes | 293,1 | 332,4 | 13% | 10,4% |
| Antofagasta | 116,5 | 138,3 | 19% | 4,3% |
| Other Customs Offices | 129,3 | 169,4 | 31% | 5,3% |
| TOTAL | 2.532,8 | 3.186,6 | 25,8% | 100% |

EXPORTS BY EXPORTER SIZE

A brief analysis of exports made in May 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 thousand), small-scale exporter (between US\$ 100 thousands and US\$ 1 million), medium-scale exporter (between US\$ 1 million and US\$ 10 millions) and large-scale exporters (more than US\$ 10 millions).

In May 2006 exports of large-scale exporters grew more than 78% and exports and those of micro exporters reached 73%, compared to May 2005 while the percentage change of small and medium-scale exporters reached 32% and 55%, respectively.

Exports to the United States (US) amounted US\$ 864 millions, which meant an increase of 95% compared to May 2005. Exports of both small and large-scale exporters were duplicated within this

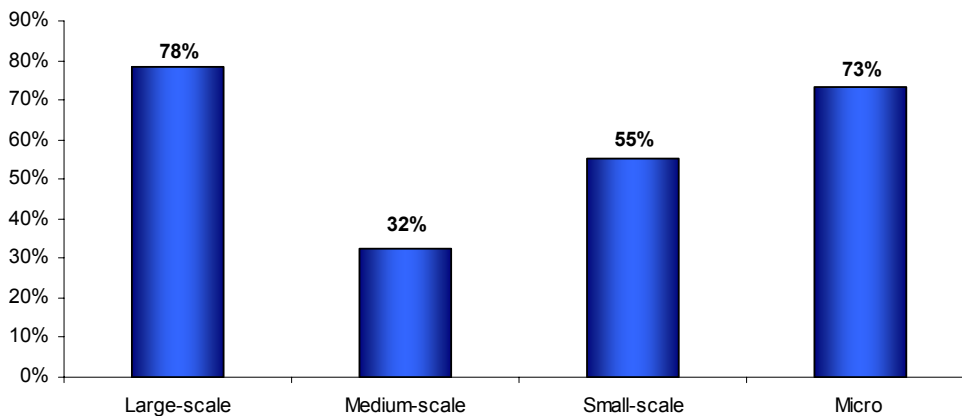
market, growth rates above the average rates registered at general level. Large and medium-scale exporters filled the market with 97% of share (altogether), share that increased by three percentage points in large-scale exporters.

Exports to the European Union registered twice the amount compared to May 2005; this was due to the export increase of large-scale exporters (118%). Micro, small and medium-scale exporters showed positive changes, 59%, 31%

and 18%, respectively.

Although exports to South Korea increased significantly (126%), it is the only market studied in which two of the four groups have registered positive changes. However, in this situation are large-scale exporters (135%) and small-scale exporters (98%), filling together 98% of the Asiatic market. Undoubtedly, today there is limited presence of micro exporters in that market, which is evidenced by a decrease, registered once a month compared to May 2005.

Growth rates of Chilean exports according to size of exporter (05/06)



Note: classification made according to exported amounts by company during the period. Micro exporter: less than US\$ 100 thousand; Small scale exporter: between US\$ 100 thousand and US\$ 1 million; Medium scale exporter: between US\$ 1 million and US\$ 10 millions; Large scale exporter: more than US\$ 10 millions.

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.

TABLE N°1

| EXPORTS (US\$ millions) | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Area | Period | May 05 | May 06 | % Change | %Share. May 06 |
| AMERICA | | 1.094,2 | 1.802,9 | 64,8% | 34,0% |
| ALADI | | 494,4 | 762,5 | 54,2% | 14,4% |
| Mercosur | | 201,6 | 280,0 | 38,9% | 5,3% |
| Brazil | | 148,7 | 203,1 | 36,6% | 3,8% |
| Argentina | | 44,4 | 61,8 | 39,0% | 1,2% |
| Peru | | 61,3 | 75,9 | 23,8% | 1,4% |
| Colombia | | 27,3 | 46,5 | 70,3% | 0,9% |
| Nafta | | 665,4 | 1.206,7 | 81,3% | 22,7% |
| USA | | 443,0 | 864,3 | 95,1% | 16,3% |
| Mexico | | 119,0 | 244,6 | 105,6% | 4,6% |
| Canada | | 103,4 | 97,7 | -5,5% | 1,8% |
| Rest of America (3) | | 53,4 | 78,4 | 46,7% | 1,5% |
| EUROPE | | 866,3 | 1.780,4 | 105,5% | 33,5% |
| European Union (25) | | 823,7 | 1.709,6 | 107,6% | 32,2% |
| European Union (15) | | 817,3 | 1.690,0 | 106,8% | 31,8% |
| Netherlands | | 250,4 | 419,5 | 67,6% | 7,9% |
| France | | 115,5 | 407,2 | 252,5% | 7,7% |
| Italy | | 114,0 | 343,0 | 200,9% | 6,5% |
| Germany | | 101,1 | 164,7 | 62,9% | 3,1% |
| Rest of Europe(4) | | 42,6 | 70,9 | 66,3% | 1,3% |
| ASIA | | 1.014,8 | 1.616,0 | 59,2% | 30,4% |
| Japan | | 301,8 | 530,9 | 75,9% | 10,0% |
| China | | 355,4 | 428,9 | 20,7% | 8,1% |
| South Korea | | 97,8 | 221,2 | 126,2% | 4,2% |
| India | | 11,8 | 193,3 | 1537,5% | 3,6% |
| Rest of Asia (5) | | 248,0 | 241,7 | -2,6% | 4,6% |
| Rest of the world | | 68,0 | 107,9 | 58,8% | 2,0% |
| TOTAL | | 3.043,3 | 5.307,3 | 74,4% | 100,0% |

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Provisional figures of Exit Declarations (DUS)

TABLE N°2

| IMPORTS (US\$ millions) | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|-----------------|
| Area \ Period | May 05 | May 06 | % Change | % Share. May 06 |
| AMERICA | 1.488,4 | 1.846,9 | 24,1% | 58,0% |
| ALADI | 951,0 | 1.250,9 | 31,5% | 39,3% |
| Mercosur | 679,3 | 905,5 | 33,3% | 28,4% |
| Brazil | 271,0 | 437,6 | 61,5% | 13,7% |
| Argentina | 391,2 | 434,3 | 11,0% | 13,6% |
| Peru | 119,1 | 128,2 | 7,7% | 4,0% |
| Ecuador | 7,3 | 66,3 | 813,0% | 2,1% |
| Nafta | 613,4 | 681,8 | 11,2% | 21,4% |
| USA | 501,8 | 549,0 | 9,4% | 17,2% |
| Mexico | 79,9 | 89,3 | 11,8% | 2,8% |
| Canada | 31,7 | 43,4 | 36,9% | 1,4% |
| Rest of America (3) | 3,9 | 3,5 | -9,0% | 0,1% |
| EUROPE | 451,1 | 488,1 | 8,2% | 15,3% |
| European Union (25) | 415,2 | 466,9 | 12,5% | 14,7% |
| European Union (15) | 409,9 | 457,7 | 11,7% | 14,4% |
| Germany | 104,1 | 101,4 | -2,6% | 3,2% |
| France | 49,4 | 65,0 | 31,5% | 2,0% |
| Spain | 62,0 | 64,7 | 4,5% | 2,0% |
| Italy | 40,7 | 54,4 | 33,5% | 1,7% |
| Rest of Europe (4) | 36,0 | 21,2 | -40,9% | 0,7% |
| ASIA | 407,9 | 632,6 | 55,1% | 19,9% |
| China | 171,2 | 261,1 | 52,5% | 8,2% |
| South Korea | 70,5 | 171,1 | 142,9% | 5,4% |
| Japan | 85,2 | 97,7 | 14,6% | 3,1% |
| Taiwan | 21,7 | 22,9 | 5,5% | 0,7% |
| Rest of Asia (5) | 59,3 | 79,8 | 34,6% | 2,5% |
| Rest of the world | 185,4 | 218,9 | 18,1% | 6,9% |
| TOTAL | 2.532,8 | 3.186,6 | 25,8% | 100,0% |

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Provisional figures of Exit Declarations (DUS)

TABLE N°3

| TRADE (US\$ millions) | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|
| Area | Period | May 05 | May 06 | % Change | %Share. April 06 |
| AMERICA | | 2.582,6 | 3.649,8 | 41,3% | 43,0% |
| ALADI | | 1.445,4 | 2.013,4 | 39,3% | 23,7% |
| Mercosur | | 881,0 | 1.185,5 | 34,6% | 14,0% |
| Brazil | | 419,7 | 636,6 | 51,7% | 7,5% |
| Argentina | | 435,6 | 522,8 | 20,0% | 6,2% |
| Peru | | 180,4 | 192,0 | 6,5% | 2,3% |
| Ecuador | | 35,1 | 108,0 | 208,0% | 1,3% |
| Nafta | | 1.278,8 | 1.888,4 | 47,7% | 22,2% |
| USA | | 944,8 | 1.413,3 | 49,6% | 16,6% |
| Mexico | | 198,9 | 334,0 | 68,0% | 3,9% |
| Canada | | 135,1 | 141,1 | 4,4% | 1,7% |
| Rest of America (3) | | 57,3 | 81,9 | 42,9% | 1,0% |
| EUROPE | | 1.317,4 | 2.268,5 | 72,2% | 26,7% |
| European Union (25) | | 1.238,8 | 2.176,4 | 75,7% | 25,6% |
| European Union (15) | | 1.227,2 | 2.147,7 | 75,0% | 25,3% |
| France | | 177,5 | 471,9 | 165,9% | 5,6% |
| Netherland | | 267,8 | 465,5 | 73,8% | 5,5% |
| Italy | | 154,7 | 397,4 | 156,8% | 4,7% |
| Germany | | 205,2 | 266,1 | 29,7% | 3,1% |
| Rest of Europe (4) | | 78,6 | 92,1 | 17,2% | 1,1% |
| ASIA | | 1.422,7 | 2.248,6 | 58,1% | 26,5% |
| China | | 526,6 | 690,0 | 31,0% | 8,1% |
| Japan | | 387,1 | 628,6 | 62,4% | 7,4% |
| South Korea | | 168,3 | 392,4 | 133,2% | 4,6% |
| India | | 23,7 | 205,4 | 766,1% | 2,4% |
| Rest of Asia (5) | | 317,1 | 332,3 | 4,8% | 3,9% |
| Rest of the world | | 253,3 | 326,9 | 29,0% | 3,8% |
| TOTAL | | 5.576,1 | 8.493,8 | 52,3% | 100,0% |

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Provisional figures of Exit Declarations (DUS)

TABLE N° 4
MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS
 (FOB amount in US\$ millions)

| Product | May 2005 | May 2006 | Absolute change | Change (%) | Share (May-06) |
|--|--------------|--------------|-----------------|------------|----------------|
| Alloys of copper, unwrought | 0 | 0 | 0 | 30% | 0,0% |
| Cellulose | 112 | 157 | 46 | 41% | 3,0% |
| Coper (copper cathodes and primary forms) | 862 | 2.101 | 1.239 | 144% | 39,6% |
| Ferro-molybdenum | 39 | 48 | 9 | 24% | 0,9% |
| Fish flour | 63 | 64 | 1 | 2% | 1,2% |
| Raw wood (strips and thick boards) | 59 | 74 | 14 | 24% | 1,4% |
| Methanol | 70 | 81 | 11 | 16% | 1,5% |
| Copper ores and concentrates | 365 | 959 | 595 | 163% | 18,1% |
| Molybdenum ores, not roasted | 86 | 43 | -43 | -50% | 0,8% |
| Molybdenum ores, roasted | 149 | 111 | -38 | -25% | 2,1% |
| Metallic gold | 25 | 60 | 35 | 139% | 1,1% |
| Ship's stores | 45 | 65 | 21 | 46% | 1,2% |
| Salmons | 90 | 131 | 41 | 46% | 2,5% |
| Molybdenum trioxide | 23 | 26 | 3 | 13% | 0,5% |
| Fresh grape | 38 | 61 | 23 | 59% | 1,2% |
| Wine (grape must, in bulk) | 1 | 1 | 0 | -1% | 0,0% |
| Wine with appellation of origin | 57 | 74 | 17 | 29% | 1,4% |
| Bottled wine without appellation of origin | 13 | 17 | 4 | 26% | 0,3% |
| Other products | 946 | 1.232 | 286 | 30% | 23,2% |
| Grand Total | 3.043 | 5.307 | 2.264 | 74% | 100,0% |

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

| | U.S.A. | Mexico | Japan | South Korea | China | Taiwan | Canada | Mercosur | EU (15) | Other countries | Total |
|--|--------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|--------|--------|----------|---------|-----------------|-------|
| Alloys of copper, unwrought | 0% | 49% | 0% | 0% | 44% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 100% |
| Cellulose | 2% | 0% | 4% | 10% | 16% | 9% | 0% | 3% | 42% | 14% | 100% |
| Coper (copper cathodes and primary forms) | 21% | 5% | 1% | 4% | 7% | 4% | 2% | 5% | 48% | 5% | 100% |
| Ferro-molybdenum | 7% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 7% | 70% | 7% | 100% |
| Fish flour | 1% | 0% | 16% | 6% | 35% | 10% | 1% | 1% | 16% | 13% | 100% |
| Raw wood (strips and thick boards) | 48% | 17% | 7% | 3% | 3% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 14% | 100% |
| Mehtanol | 10% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 67% | 1% | 100% |
| Copper ores and concentrates | 0% | 3% | 33% | 7% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 13% | 23% | 100% |
| Molybdenum ores, not roasted | 16% | 28% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 56% | 0% | 100% |
| Molybdenum ores, roasted | 1% | 0% | 50% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 33% | 1% | 100% |
| Metallic gold | 59% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 100% |
| Salmons | 50% | 2% | 10% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 2% | 5% | 21% | 8% | 100% |
| Molybdenum trioxide | 5% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 92% | 0% | 100% |
| Fresh grape | 14% | 1% | 1% | 5% | 1% | 4% | 0% | 3% | 33% | 38% | 100% |
| Wine (grape must, in bulk) | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 0% | 27% | 50% | 100% |
| Wine with appellation of origin | 16% | 3% | 4% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 5% | 5% | 47% | 17% | 100% |
| Bottled wine without appellation of origin | 22% | 1% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 1% | 50% | 17% | 100% |
| Other products | 20% | 7% | 9% | 2% | 2% | 1% | 2% | 11% | 18% | 29% | 100% |
| Grand Total | 16% | 5% | 10% | 4% | 8% | 2% | 2% | 5% | 32% | 16% | 100% |

TABLE N° 6
MAIN IMPORTED GOODS
(FOB amount in US\$ millions)

| Chapter HS | DESCRIPTION OF GOODS | May 05 | May 06 | %Var | % Part | JanMay 05 | JanMay 06 | %change | % Share |
|------------|--|--------|--------|---------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------|---------|
| 27 | Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes. | 669,1 | 962,9 | 44% | 30% | 2.677,3 | 3.401,9 | 27% | 25% |
| | Crude petroleum | 303,5 | 525,8 | 73% | 17% | 1.388,4 | 2.075,8 | 50% | 15% |
| | Diesel Oil | 163,7 | 191,3 | 17% | 6% | 465,9 | 521,1 | 12% | 4% |
| | Propane gas | 26,9 | 47,0 | 74% | 1% | 73,4 | 114,8 | 56% | 1% |
| | Gasoline | 64,5 | 53,6 | -17% | 2% | 236,4 | 139,3 | -41% | 1% |
| | Bituminous coal | 18,5 | 34,1 | 84% | 1% | 90,8 | 107,5 | 18% | 1% |
| | Natural gas in gaseous state | 41,9 | 47,2 | 13% | 1% | 217,7 | 213,6 | -2% | 2% |
| | Other products | 50,0 | 63,9 | 28% | 2% | 204,7 | 229,8 | 12% | 2% |
| 84 | Machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof | 368,3 | 406,2 | 10% | 13% | 1.717,0 | 1.856,1 | 8% | 14% |
| | Computers | 46,9 | 62,1 | 33% | 2% | 196,1 | 262,2 | 34% | 2% |
| | Peripherals for computers | 13,6 | 16,1 | 18% | 1% | 59,8 | 69,5 | 16% | 1% |
| | Excavators | 5,2 | 9,7 | 87% | 0% | 24,8 | 29,8 | 20% | 0% |
| | Other products | 302,6 | 318,2 | 5% | 10% | 1.436,4 | 1.494,7 | 4% | 11% |
| 87 | Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof. | 208,8 | 328,2 | 57% | 10% | 1.208,6 | 1.433,8 | 19% | 10% |
| | *Motor vehicles (including jeep) | 88,3 | 142,4 | 61% | 4% | 482,4 | 571,1 | 18% | 4% |
| | *Light trucks and similar motor vehicles designed for the transport of goods | 32,3 | 39,9 | 24% | 1% | 162,8 | 174,8 | 7% | 1% |
| | Lorries and similar vehicles for the transport of goods | 16,2 | 31,7 | 95% | 1% | 88,5 | 153,0 | 73% | 1% |
| | Diesel buses (fitted with > 15 seats) | 7,5 | 17,2 | 129% | 1% | 94,4 | 106,1 | 12% | 1% |
| | Dumpers designed for off-highway use (vehicles for the transport of goods) | 10,3 | 17,1 | 67% | 1% | 85,9 | 89,5 | 4% | 1% |
| | Vans (light vehicles) | 9,0 | 12,9 | 43% | 0% | 44,2 | 49,3 | 12% | 0% |
| | Other products | 45,2 | 67,0 | 48% | 2% | 250,3 | 290,0 | 16% | 2% |
| 85 | Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles | 210,2 | 276,2 | 31% | 9% | 897,2 | 1.159,8 | 29% | 8% |
| | Cellular telephones | 40,0 | 60,7 | 52% | 2% | 193,7 | 263,1 | 36% | 2% |
| | Reception apparatus for television | 9,1 | 18,0 | 97% | 1% | 25,0 | 52,0 | 108% | 0% |
| | Other products | 161,1 | 197,5 | 23% | 6% | 678,4 | 844,8 | 25% | 6% |
| 39 | Plastics and articles thereof | 95,5 | 109,6 | 15% | 3% | 492,5 | 535,7 | 9% | 4% |
| | *Polyethylene | 25,7 | 32,7 | 27% | 1% | 133,2 | 152,0 | 14% | 1% |
| | Poly (vinyl chloride) not mixed with other substances | 5,1 | 5,7 | 13% | 0% | 29,1 | 28,7 | -1% | 0% |
| | Poly (ethylene terephthalate) | 5,0 | 5,2 | 5% | 0% | 37,4 | 29,0 | -22% | 0% |
| | Other products | 59,8 | 66,0 | 10% | 2% | 292,8 | 325,8 | 11% | 2% |
| 73 | *Articles of iron or steel | 45,6 | 48,1 | 6% | 2% | 223,2 | 299,9 | 34% | 2% |
| | Tubes and pipes of steel | 2,2 | 2,8 | 26% | 0% | 14,4 | 17,1 | 19% | 0% |
| | *Equipment for scaffolding, shattering, propping or pitpropping, of steel | 5,6 | 4,0 | -27% | 0% | 7,7 | 8,5 | 9% | 0% |
| | Other products | 37,8 | 41,3 | 9% | 1% | 201,0 | 274,3 | 36% | 2% |
| 26 | Ores, slag and ash | 86,0 | 63,5 | -26% | 2% | 311,1 | 297,8 | -4% | 2% |
| | Molybdenum ores, not roasted | 84,3 | 39,7 | -53% | 1% | 275,1 | 202,6 | -26% | 1% |
| | Copper ores and concentrates | 0,0 | 20,2 | 390931% | 1% | 28,0 | 80,3 | 187% | 1% |
| | Other products | 1,7 | 3,6 | 111% | 0% | 8,1 | 14,9 | 84% | 0% |
| 72 | *Iron and steel | 56,4 | 58,1 | 3% | 2% | 261,9 | 274,0 | 5% | 2% |
| | Flat-rolled products of non-alloy steel, hot-rolled, non clad, plated or coated, of a width >= 600 mm | 15,7 | 11,6 | -26% | 0% | 70,5 | 61,7 | -13% | 0% |
| | Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated | 4,8 | 6,6 | 36% | 0% | 40,4 | 46,2 | 14% | 0% |
| | Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, cold-rolled, not clad, plated | 2,2 | 6,7 | 202% | 0% | 8,6 | 12,2 | 42% | 0% |
| | Bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel, not further worked than forged, hot-rolled, hot-drawn or hot-chamber forged | 6,4 | 4,9 | -24% | 0% | 14,0 | 10,2 | -27% | 0% |
| | Bars of alloy steel, | 6,6 | 4,9 | -27% | 0% | 20,8 | 28,4 | 37% | 0% |
| | Other products | 20,7 | 23,5 | 14% | 1% | 107,6 | 115,3 | 7% | 1% |
| 90 | Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; clocks and watches; musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof | 41,5 | 50,7 | 22% | 2% | 190,0 | 232,5 | 22% | 2% |
| | *Instruments and apparatus for medical use | 3,5 | 4,3 | 23% | 0% | 15,5 | 19,7 | 27% | 0% |
| | Digital cameras | 0,9 | 3,4 | 267% | 0% | 8,1 | 13,6 | 68% | 0% |
| | Other products | 37,1 | 43,0 | 16% | 1% | 166,4 | 199,3 | 20% | 1% |
| 48 | Paper and paperboard; articles of paper pulp, of paper or of paperboard. | 40,2 | 47,3 | 18% | 1% | 223,9 | 220,2 | -2% | 2% |
| 40 | Rubber and articles thereof | 35,3 | 44,9 | 27% | 1% | 172,5 | 198,9 | 15% | 1% |
| | New pneumatic tyres, of rubber | 19,1 | 22,5 | 18% | 1% | 91,8 | 111,1 | 21% | 1% |
| | Synthetic and factice rubber, in primary forms or on plates, sheets or strip. | 4,2 | 6,4 | 54% | 0% | 20,0 | 21,9 | 10% | 0% |
| | Natural rubber, natural rubber latex, in primary forms or on plates, sheets or strip. | 2,0 | 4,6 | 127% | 0% | 9,4 | 14,8 | 58% | 0% |
| | Other products | 10,0 | 11,3 | 13% | 0% | 51,3 | 51,1 | 0% | 0% |
| | TOTAL | 2.533 | 3.187 | 26% | 100% | 11.604 | 13.723 | 18% | 100% |

TABLE N° 7
ORIGIN OF MAIN IMPORTED PRODUCTS
 (% of share in CIF amount in May 2006)

| DESCRIPTION OF GOODS | Mercosur | USA | Angola | South Korea | Peru | EU (25) | China | Ecuador | Mexico | Japan | Other countries | TOTAL |
|---|----------|-----|--------|-------------|------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------|-----------------|-------|
| Crude petroleum | 46% | 0% | 32% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 100% |
| Propane gas | 90% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Gasoline | 49% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 51% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Bituminous coal | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% |
| Natural gas in in gaseous state | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Computers | 4% | 29% | 0% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 37% | 0% | 8% | 3% | 13% | 100% |
| Peripherals for computers | 0% | 50% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 19% | 0% | 1% | 3% | 24% | 100% |
| Motor vehicles (including jeep) | 14% | 6% | 0% | 32% | 0% | 15% | 0% | 0% | 3% | 28% | 1% | 100% |
| Lorries and similar vehicles for the transport of goods | 69% | 4% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 13% | 0% | 100% |
| Diesel buses Cap.> 15 seats) | 99% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 100% |
| Dumpers designed for off-highway use (vehicles for the transport of goods) | 26% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 0% | 56% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 1% | 100% |
| Vans (light vehicles) | 0% | 87% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 7% | 1% | 100% |
| Cellular telephones | 7% | 4% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 15% | 67% | 100% |
| Polyethylene | 40% | 9% | 0% | 32% | 0% | 11% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 1% | 6% | 100% |
| Poly (Vinyl Chloride) not mixed with other substances | 7% | 54% | 0% | 18% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 15% | 100% |
| Poly (ethylene terephthalate) | 25% | 25% | 0% | 46% | 1% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Flat- rolled products of non-alloy steel, hot-rolled, non clad, plated or coated, of a width >= 600 mm | 86% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 10% | 100% |
| Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated. | 60% | 0% | 0% | 22% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 12% | 100% |
| Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of >= 600 mm, cold-rolled, not clad, plated or coated. | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Other bars and rods of iron or non-alloy steel, not further worked than forged, hot-rolled, hot-drawn or hot-extruded, containing indentations, ribs, grooves or other deformations produced during the rolling process or twisted after rolling. | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Bars of alloy steel, hot-rolled | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 87% | 6% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 100% |
| Instruments and apparatus for medical use | 2% | 37% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 28% | 3% | 0% | 3% | 12% | 13% | 100% |
| Digital cameras | 0% | 30% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 52% | 0% | 0% | 10% | 6% | 100% |
| Equipment for scaffolding, shattering, propping or pitropping, of steel | 0% | 5% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 76% | 14% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 4% | 100% |
| Stainless tubes and pipes, with seam | 7% | 1% | 0% | 26% | 0% | 3% | 61% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 100% |
| Paper and paperboard, coated on one or both sides with Kaolin or other inorganic substances, with or without a binder whether or not surface-coloured, surface-decorated or printed, in rolls or rectangular sheets, of any size. | 23% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 67% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 100% |
| Paper of a kind used for towels, tampons, diapers and similar articles. | 66% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 21% | 100% |
| New pneumatic tyres, of rubber | 15% | 16% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 22% | 16% | 0% | 0% | 19% | 7% | 100% |
| Synthetic and factice rubber, in primary forms or on plates, sheets or strip. | 16% | 68% | 0% | 5% | 0% | 8% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 100% |
| Natural rubber, natural rubber latex, in primary forms or on plates, sheets or strip. | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 100% |

Note 1: China includes HongKong, EU25 corresponds to the 25 countries of the European Union

Note 2: Horizontal Ranking of countries per accrued amount of main exported products

TABLE N° 8
MAIN PRODUCTS IMPORTED THROUGH CUSTOMS OFFICES OF ENTRY
 (% share in CIF amount imported during May) 2006)

| DESCRIPTION OF GOODS | Valparaíso | San Antonio | Metropolitan a | Talcahuano | Los Andes | Antofagasta | Other Customs Offices | TOTAL |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------------------------|-------|
| Crude petroleum | 53% | 0% | 0% | 41% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 100% |
| Diesel Oil | 74% | 0% | 0% | 9% | 0% | 8% | 9% | 100% |
| Propane gas | 63% | 0% | 0% | 8% | 1% | 1% | 26% | 100% |
| Gasoline | 71% | 0% | 0% | 26% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Bituminous coal | 32% | 0% | 0% | 38% | 0% | 0% | 30% | 100% |
| Natural gas in in gaseous state | 0% | 0% | 69% | 8% | 0% | 16% | 6% | 100% |
| Computers | 7% | 17% | 74% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 100% |
| Peripherals for computers | 10% | 38% | 49% | 0% | 2% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Excavating machines | 14% | 32% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 49% | 5% | 100% |
| Motor vehicles (including jeep) | 8% | 85% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 1% | 100% |
| Lorries and similar vehicles for the transport of goods | 2% | 61% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Diesel buses Cap.> 15 seats | 0% | 1% | 0% | 0% | 98% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Dumpers designed for off-highway use (vehicles for the transport of goods) | 0% | 83% | 0% | 0% | 13% | 0% | 3% | 100% |
| Vans (light vehicles) | 0% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 72% | 24% | 100% |
| Cellular telephones | 4% | 29% | 60% | 0% | 4% | 0% | 4% | 100% |
| TV sets | 39% | 56% | 3% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% | 100% |
| Polyethylene | 23% | 29% | 0% | 0% | 36% | 3% | 9% | 100% |
| Poly (Vinyl Chloride) not mixed with other substances | 67% | 27% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Poly (ethylene terephthalate) | 28% | 45% | 0% | 0% | 27% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Molybdenum ores, not roasted | 26% | 42% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 32% | 100% |
| Copper ores and concentrates | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Flat-rolled products of non-alloy steel, hot-rolled, non clad, plated | 41% | 3% | 0% | 43% | 9% | 4% | 0% | 100% |
| Flat-rolled products of iron or non-alloy steel, of a width of 600 mm or more, clad, plated or coated. | 29% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| mm, cold-rolled, not clad, plated or coated. | 20% | 0% | 0% | 43% | 36% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| than forged, hot-rolled, hot-drawn or hot-extruded, containing | 7% | 8% | 0% | 86% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Bars of alloy steel, hot-rolled | 8% | 1% | 0% | 87% | 4% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Instruments and apparatus for medical use | 18% | 9% | 72% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Digital cameras | 0% | 0% | 98% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 100% |
| steel | 80% | 20% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Stainless tubes and pipes, with seam | 87% | 6% | 1% | 0% | 7% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| or other inorganic substances, with or without a binder whether or | 43% | 35% | 0% | 0% | 22% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| articles. | 3% | 31% | 1% | 0% | 66% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| New pneumatic tyres, of rubber | 18% | 35% | 0% | 1% | 13% | 28% | 5% | 100% |
| sheets or strip. | 13% | 79% | 1% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| plates, sheets or strip. | 25% | 75% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) | 100% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Phenol (Hydroxybenzene) and its salts | 59% | 35% | 0% | 0% | 6% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Cyclic hydrocarbons: styrene | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 0% | 100% |
| Trinitrotoluene (TNT) | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% |
| Amonia, anhydrous | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 100% | 0% | 100% |