

MONTHLY REPORT ON FOREIGN TRADE

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ADUANAS



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INTRODUCTION

The information contained in this Report is provided with special emphasis on those goods with a higher participation and variations for the main markets of destination and origin. The figures herewith considered are those of import valued on CIF basis and those of export valued on FOB, without Value Change Report. As from such scheme, product figures are obtained on the basis of tariff item additions

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

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

OVERVIEW

In November 2006 trade Exchange amounted US\$ 8,094 millions, which represented an increase of 30% compared to November 2005. This growth was explained mainly by the increase of 39% reached by exports and to a lesser extent by the increase in imports (16%). Total exports amounted US\$ 4,990 millions, while imports reached US\$ 3,104 millions, determining a trade balance surplus of US\$ 1,885 millions.

This increase was reflected in the different geographical areas mainly America, Asia and Europe, with a share in total trade of 42%, 33% and 23%,

respectively. In America trade totalled US\$ 3,362 millions, which was equal to an increase of 19% in relation to the amount registered in November 2005. This result was influenced by the increase of trade with the Brazil during November, which explained 24% registered by America. Colombia is another important trade partner of Chile in America and bilateral trade reached US\$ 126 millions in November 2006, which represents an increase of 12% compared to the same month of 2005.

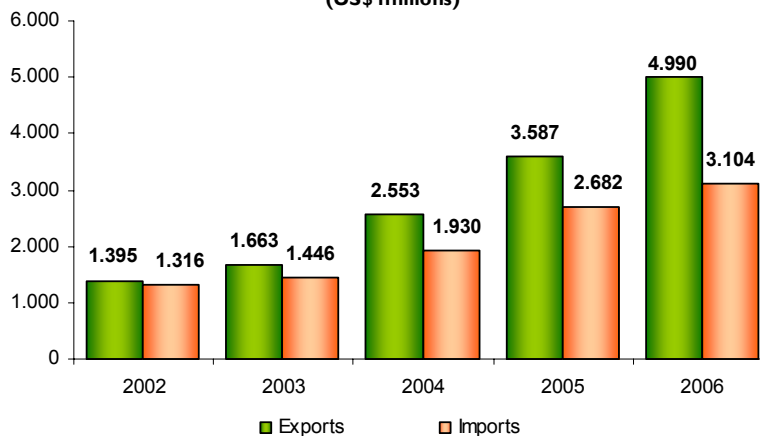
Bilateral trade between Chile and Asia was the most dynamic one (52%), reaching US\$ 2,702 millions during November 2006. This result was

mainly explained by the increase of trade exchange with China (71%) and India (254%) although China continue to be the main trade partner with 37% share in the total trade with the Asian continent.

Trade Exchange with Europe increased by 23%, excelling trade with France (77%), Netherlands (60%) and Italy (24%), which together contributed with US\$ 304 millions to the trade amount registered in November 2006.

(Details of the previous commented figures are shown in Tables 1, 2 and 3 of the Annex).

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





"The increase of exports to Brazil and India was one of the most outstanding facts during November 2006".

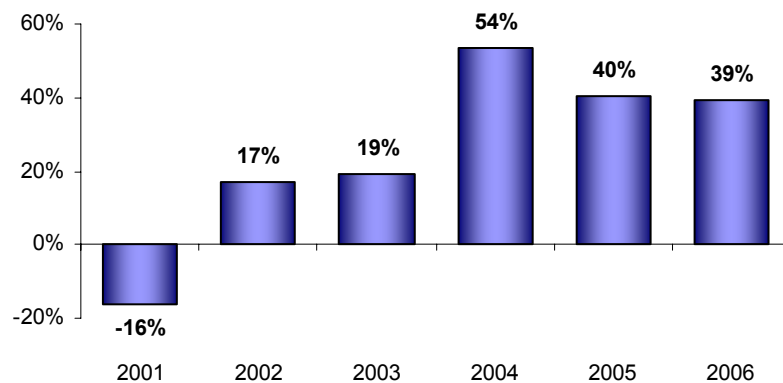
TOTAL EXPORTS

The export growth in November 2006 is mainly explained by the strong increase of exports to China and India, which together amounted additional US\$ 487 millions. In America, particularly important was the increase of Chilean exports to Brazil, destination market in which the value of exports increased by 80%, increasing exports to that market in US\$ 143 millions, above the increase reached by the most important Chile's trade partners within the American and European

continents. In Asia, the increase of exports to India (297%) which implied that such destination market accrued shipments for US\$ 254 millions in November 2006, while the growth of exports to South Korea (55%) implied additional US\$ 119 millions compared to November 2005, and due to this that country became the third country with higher absolute variation in the month. Meanwhile, in Europe the growth of exports (40%) was led by the increase in value of exports to France (93%)

and the Netherlands (65%), destination markets that together contributed with US\$ 231 millions to the growth registered within that continent. The Netherlands was the destination market with higher share in the amount exported to Europe (6%), receiving more than US\$ 302 millions in November 2006; moreover, it was one of the destination markets that contributed most to the export growth during November with additional US\$ 119 millions compared to Nov. 2005.

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





MAIN EXPORTED PRODUCTS

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

In November 2006, copper mining considering refined copper, unwrought, copper anodes and copper ores and concentrates represented 58% of the total exported by Chile, which was equal to US\$ 2,817 millions, with which copper shipments increased by 63% in the month. However, its dynamism has become the great driver of exports due to the high incidence of copper on Chile's export basket, which explains 31% increase registered by the total exported by Chile in November. This result was

fundamentally influenced by the price movements of copper in the main international markets, for which reason the average price for exports of refined copper, unwrought, increased by 77%. However, the high increase in price of refined copper, unwrought, has not been accompanied by an increase in the exported quantity, which registered a decrease of 22%. From the total unwrought, refined copper shipments (US\$ 1,402 millions), 17% was exported to China, 15% to Italy and 14% to the United States, among other countries. In turn, Asia was the main destination market for copper ores, being China the main buyer, which

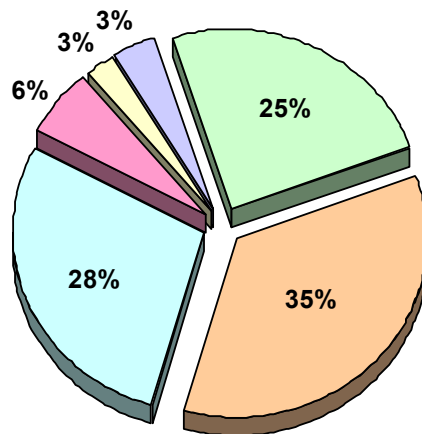
registered 26% of the value of exports, followed by India, Japan and Korea with a share of 20%, 14% and 10% respectively.

In November 2006 exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates registered a drop, decreasing by 31%

their export shipments compared to November 2005. This drop was due to both the reduction in the average price of that product (15%) and the reduction of the exported quantity (19%), confirming the decreasing trend in prices of that ore in year-



- Copper and articles thereof
- Ores
- Fish and crustaceans, molluscs
- Pulp of wood (cellulose)
- Wood and articles of wood
- Rest



to-date. According to the main destination markets for Mo during November 2006, 49% of molybdenum ores and concentrates were exported to Japan, 23% to the Netherlands, followed by Brazil with a share of 10%. It should be mentioned the growth of exports of unwrought silver since they accrued shipments for around US\$ 38 millions, equal to more than three times the exported amount in November 2005 (US\$ 11 millions). It

was also important the growth in shipments of wire and scrap of refined copper (76% and 201% respectively), specially the latter, which amounted shipments for US\$ 29 millions. In both cases, the increase in the amount exported is mainly explained by the increase of the declared average price (80% for copper wire and 87% for copper scrap); however, unlike wire of refined copper, the export volume of scrap of refined copper increased

by 61%, reaching shipments for 4,190 thousands net tons in November. Wire of refined copper was mainly exported to Brazil (27%), while scrap of copper was shipped to United States (51%) and China (29%).

After metal mining, fishing and aquiculture sector reflected a high incidence in export growth during November 2006, particularly salmon-culture which exported US\$ 250 millions in November 2006, which meant an increase of 26% compared to November 2005, and with 5% share in exports of the country. This result was mainly influenced by an increase of the average price of salmon fillets, which increased by 33%,

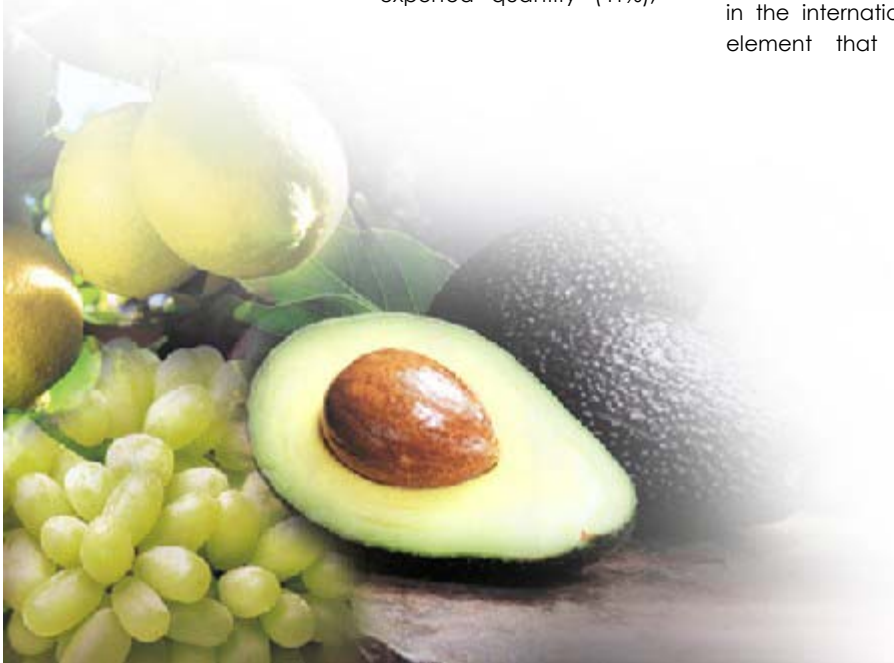
since the quantities exported dropped 9%. Japan was the main destination market for Chilean salmon (other than fillets) with a share of 45% in the exported amount, followed by United States with 14%. United States was also the main destination market for fillets of salmon, accruing 57% of the value exports carried during November, followed by Germany and Japan (13% and 9% respectively). As far as trout export shipments are concerned, the second product in order of importance within the above-mentioned sector, they registered an increase of 58%, reaching US\$ 61 millions in November 2006. This increase was focused on the increase of the exported quantity (41%),

although the average price increased by 12%. The exported amount of trouts increased by 25% compared to November 2005, boosted by both the price increase (10%) and by the exported quantity (14%), which amounted about 5,354 net tons in November. Japan was the main destination market for that product, country that accrued 77% of the exported amount of trouts, while Spain was the destination market for 60% of shipments of hake.

In turn cellulose was another product that experienced a high increase in the exported amount during November 2006, reaching US\$ 128 millions, which represented an increase of 36%. This increase was mainly due to the cellulose price recovery in the international market, element that determined

that declared average price for exports increased 26% compared to November 2005. China was the main destination market for cellulose, country that accrued a share of 21% in exports shipment value, followed by Italy (14% share).

In November 2006 wood and articles of Wood were other important exported products included in Chapter 44 of Customs Tariff. Boards and planks of radiata pine and fibreboard of wood were the products which registered the most significant increases during November, increasing by 46% and 30% the exported amount. Shipments of fibreboards of wood reached 45,689 net tons during November, which represents an increase of 24% of the weight exported in November of the previous year. United States and Japan were the main destination markets for boards and planks of radiate pine, with a share of 31% and 12%, while United States



and Mexico were the main destination markets for fibreboards of wood with a share of 49% and 21% in the exported amount.

In the field of organic chemicals classified in Chapter 29 of Customs Tariff, methanol had a great influence in the growth of exports, which increased the exported amount by 73%, reaching US\$ 75 millions. This growth was mainly due to the increase of the average price, which almost duplicated (99%), since the exported quantity dropped by 13% during the period. 43% of methanol was exported to the Netherlands, followed by Korea and Brazil, destination markets that reached a share of 38% and 19% respectively.

In the field of inorganic chemicals, nitrates of potassium had a great influence in the growth of exports, since they contributed with additional US\$ 22 millions to that field. In terms of the exported volume of such inorganic chemical, this growth represented more than 54 thousands tons, which were mainly exported to United States (43%) and Spain (39%).

In relation to the agro-industry sector, wine with appellation of origin registered higher increase in the exported amount during November 2006 (2%), totalling shipments for more than 34.9 millions litres. From the US\$ 92 millions of exports of wine with appellation of origin, 18% was exported to United States and 7% to

“The increase in the exported amount of cellulose and alloys of silver was one of the most outstanding facts in November 2006.”

Germany. In turn, exports of wine without appellation of origin increased by 27%, accruing shipments for US\$ 12 millions in November. In terms of the exported volume of wine without appellation of origin, more than twice the volume exported in November 2005, being China (24%) and Germany (12%) the main destination markets for these products.

Finally, in November, fruit growing contributed with 0.6 percentage points to the export growth. According to share in the exported amount, avocado of Hass variety was the main exported product, reaching S\$ 12 millions

more than the amount registered in November 2005). More than 32 thousand tons were exported, which was equal to an increase of 51% in relation to the volume exported in November 2005. It should be mentioned the growth of exports of walnuts (145%), whose exported volume duplicated, reaching US\$ 4 millions during the month. United States was the main destination market for that product with a share of 64% in the value of shipments, while Brazil was the destination country of walnuts (39% share in total exports).

A detailed breakdown of aggregations based on Customs Tariff is shown in Tables N° 4 and N° 5 in the annex where the main products within and groups with amounts are listed.



TOTAL IMPORTS

In November 2006, imports amounted US\$ 3,105 millions, an increase of 16% over the same month of 2005. Imports came mainly from America accruing 55% of its value during that month, followed by Asia and Europe (25% and 17% share respectively). Asia registered the highest increase

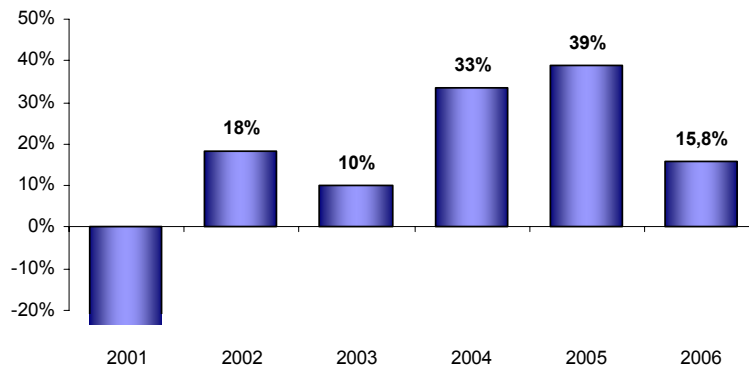
as region of origin of imports (32%), mainly due to a strong increase of imports from China, country from which imports increased by US\$ 120 millions compared to November 2005. Imports from America increased by 18%, being Colombia (235%) one of the most dynamic origins,

which contributed with additional US\$ 76 millions to imports of November 2006. For information on countries and economic blocks see Table N° 2 in the annex of this Report.



"Import growth rates registered in November were influenced more by United States and China, which contributed with additional US\$ 217 millions".

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



IMPORTS BY TYPE OF PRODUCT

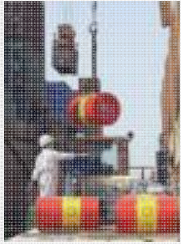
Fuels continue to be the commodity with higher import CIF values, which represented nearly 20% of the total imports made in November 2006. It should be mentioned that fuels were the products with higher incidence in growth rates of total imports since they contributed with 4 percentage points to the above-mentioned growth. Within this sector, crude

petroleum was the main imported product, which represented 12% of the total amount imported by Chile, amount equal to US\$ 386 millions. The informed average price of crude petroleum dropped by 5%, while the exported quantity increased by 8%. Brazil was the main originating country for crude petroleum (34% share), followed by Ecuador (16%) and Angola (14%). In

contrast, the price of diesel oil fuels dropped by 22%, while import quantity registered a strong increase during November, which almost duplicated compared to November 2005 (94%). In November 2006 imports of natural gas increased by 255%, reaching US\$ 64 millions. This result was influenced by the increase of 84% in the average price, and by the increase of 92%

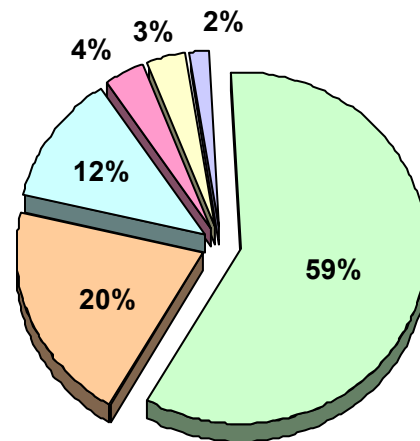
in the imported quantity in November 2005. The amount imported of gasoline for road vehicles increased by 32%, mainly due to the increase in the imported quantity (31%), since its price increased only 1%.

In November machinery and electrical appliances and parts thereof classified in Chapter 85 of Customs



"Fuels were the main import commodities, equal to 20% of total Chile imports".

- Mineral fuels and mineral oils
- Electrical machinery and equipment
- Plastics and articles thereof
- Ores
- Cereals
- Rest



tariff were another item with high incidence in import growth, reaching US\$ 366 millions in November and an increase of 36% compared to November 2005. Cellular telephones were one of the most important items within this commodity group, which represented 3% of the total imported by Chile. The amount of imported cellular showed

a variation of 48% in relation to November 2005, reaching US\$ 96 millions. Imports of colour TV sets amounted US\$ 30 millions and increased by 38% over November 2005, figure explained mainly by an increase of imported quantity of such apparatus (11%) since its average price increased by 1% compared to November 2005. Cellular telephones

came mainly from Mexico México (43%), Brazil (33%) and Korea (9%), while colour TV sets came from Mexico (46%), China (27%) and Korea (10%).

Cereals, in order of incidence, were included in the third main import commodity group, imports of which increased by 103%. Imports of maize increased its imported amount by 85% mainly due to the increase of 41% registered by the imported amount. Wheat was the main dynamic product within this sector with an increase of 281%, registering imports of US\$ 12 millions during November 2006.

Ores were included in the fourth main import commodity group with a higher incidence in the growth of the month, reaching US\$ 102 millions

in November 2006. This figure represented an increase of 28% compared to November 2005. Molybdenum ores and concentrates, not roasted, registered a higher incidence in imports of November, but the imported amount dropped by 3%; copper ores and concentrates contributed with additional US\$ 25 millions since this product did not register imports during November 2005. Both products came from Peru, reaching a share of 88% and 100% respectively.

Plastics and articles thereof classified in Chapter 39 of Customs Tariff are included in the other imported group with a higher incidence in imports of November, contributing with 0.7 percentage points in total imports registered in



November. Polyethylene was the main product within this group, which increased the imported

amount by 5% over November 2005, reaching US\$ 27 millions in November 2006. Polyethylene came mainly from Brazil, South Korea and United States with a share of 34%, 30% and 15% respectively. In contrast, ethylene terephthalate that came mainly from United States (55%), increased by 42% the imported amount over the same month of 2005. This increase was mainly due to both the growth of the imported quantity (29%) and to the increase of the average price (10%).

The main imported products identified in Chapters of Customs Tariff and selected by their high incidence in the change of the amount imported in November 2006 over the same month of 2005 are shown in Tables N° 6 and N° 7 in the annex.



“Metropolitan Customs Office and Customs Offices in Valparaíso and San Antonio registered the highest share in imported amount in November 2006.”

IMPORTS PER CUSTOMS OFFICES

The distribution of the imported amount by Customs Offices is shown in the following Table where it can be observed that the Customs Offices with higher share were Valparaíso (30%), San Antonio (24%) and Metropolitan (18%). According to variations with respect to November 2005, Customs offices in Puerto Montt and Tocopilla registered the highest growth rates, particularly the first one, in which value of imports increased by 371%, reaching US\$ 6.6 millions in November 2006. Likewise, import amounts through the Customs Office in Tocopilla increased by 327%, reaching US\$ 18.8 millions.

Table N° 8 in the annex shows the distribution of the main imported products that entered the country through the main Customs Offices, according to % share of CIF amount. Regarding imports of fuels, 55% of crude petroleum and 79% of diesel entered the country through the Customs Office in Valparaíso, while 39% of crude petroleum entered the country through the Customs Office in Talcahuano. Total

imports of gasoline for road vehicles were handled by the Customs Office in Valparaíso. Imports of natural gas were mainly handled by Metropolitan Customs Office (64%). Likewise, total imports of cellular telephones and 88% of the imports of transceivers for telecommunication systems entered the country through the metropolitan Customs Office.

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

CUSTOMS OFFICE	Nov-2005	Nov-2006	%Change	%Share
Valparaíso	622	946	52%	30,5%
San Antonio	641	730	14%	23,5%
Metropolitan	420	544	30%	17,5%
Los Andes	423	361	-15%	11,6%
Talcahuano	352	240	-32%	7,7%
Antofagasta	130	133	3%	4,3%
Iquique	40	51	26%	1,6%
Punta Arenas	25	35	43%	1,1%
Arica	11	30	166%	1,0%
Tocopilla	4	19	327%	0,6%
Puerto Montt	1	7	371%	0,2%
Osorno	4	6	49%	0,2%
Chañaral	6	1	-80%	0,0%
Coyhaique	1	1	-17%	0,0%
Coquimbo	1	0	-67%	0,0%
Grand Total	2.681	3.104	16%	100%



EXPORTS BY EXPORTER SIZE

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

In November 2006 export growth rates of micro exporters grew 92% and those of large-scale exporters reached 39% compared to November 2005. For small and medium-scale exporters the increase of their exports was below

the export average (19% and 14%, respectively).

Exports to the United States amounted US\$ 610 millions during November 2006, which meant a decrease of 1% over November 2005. Exports carried out by micro exporters declined by 6%, while large-scale exporters registered the most significant export decrease (7%). In turn, export growth of medium-scale exporters increased by 40%.

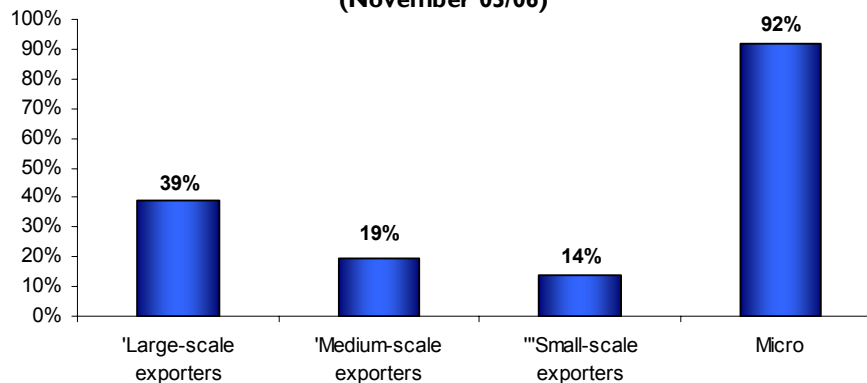
Exports to the European Union increased by 40% in relation to the amount registered in November 2005, which was mainly due to the export increase of large-scale exporters. Micro exporters reached a share of 0.5% and an increase of

155% over the same month of the previous year.

Although exports to South Korea increased significantly (55%) within this market, the importance acquired by large enterprises determined the development of such market. In November 2006 exports carried out by large enterprises implied 99% of the total exports to South Korea. However, small-scale exporters registered the highest growth compared to November 2005 (71%).

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

**Growth Rate of Chilean Exports according to Exporter Size
(November 05/06)**



Nota:

Clasificación de acuerdo a los montos exportados por empresa durante el periodo. Micro exportador: menos de 100 mil dólares; Pequeño: entre 100 mil y 1 millón de dólares; Mediano: entre 1 millón y 10 millones de dólares; Grandes: más de 10 millones.

TABLE N°1

EXPORTS (US\$ millions)					
Area	Period	November 2005	November 2006	% Var.	% Share Nov 2006
AMERICA		1.378,3	1.660,6	20,5%	33,3%
ALADI		568,8	800,7	40,8%	16,0%
Mercosur		242,7	399,0	64,4%	8,0%
Brazil		179,5	322,9	79,9%	6,5%
Argentina		53,3	61,4	15,2%	1,2%
Peru		67,8	79,7	17,6%	1,6%
Colombia		35,1	54,8	56,1%	1,1%
Nafta		897,0	885,7	-1,3%	17,8%
USA		617,6	609,8	-1,3%	12,2%
Mexico		130,4	148,1	13,6%	3,0%
Canada		149,0	127,8	-14,2%	2,6%
Rest of America (3)		42,9	122,3	185,1%	2,5%
EUROPE		937,9	1.309,1	39,6%	26,2%
European Union (25)		861,4	1.206,0	40,0%	24,2%
European Union (15)		856,6	1.198,9	40,0%	24,0%
Netherlands		182,7	302,1	65,4%	6,1%
Italy		191,1	233,5	22,2%	4,7%
Germany		119,8	231,7	93,4%	4,6%
Spain		98,7	113,2	14,7%	2,3%
Rest of Europe (4)		76,5	103,4	35,2%	2,1%
ASIA		1.196,1	1.938,3	62,1%	38,8%
Japan		320,6	617,5	92,6%	12,4%
China		444,6	476,6	7,2%	9,6%
South Korea		215,2	334,4	55,4%	6,7%
Taiwan		64,0	254,2	297,2%	5,1%
Rest of Asia (5)		151,7	255,9	68,7%	5,1%
Rest of the World		74,5	81,7	9,7%	1,6%
TOTAL		3.586,8	4.989,7	39,1%	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 do not belong to Aladi, Mercosur or Nafta

Note 4: Rest of Europe means European countries that do 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 Declaration

TABLE N°2

IMPORTS (US\$ millions)					
Area	Period	November 2005	November 2006	% Var.	% Share Nov 2006
AMERICA		1.440,4	1.701,0	18,1%	54,8%
ALADI		1.073,2	1.229,4	14,6%	39,6%
Mercosur		832,9	795,9	-4,4%	25,6%
Argentina		415,9	384,7	-7,5%	12,4%
Brazil		394,6	378,8	-4,0%	12,2%
Peru		118,5	156,2	31,8%	5,0%
Ecuador		22,6	75,6	234,5%	2,4%
Nafta		437,4	579,1	32,4%	18,7%
USA		332,9	429,9	29,1%	13,8%
Mexico		77,1	113,0	46,6%	3,6%
Canada		27,4	36,2	32,1%	1,2%
Rest of America (3)		6,9	5,5	-20,3%	0,2%
EUROPE		474,3	529,8	11,7%	17,1%
European Union (25)		444,2	494,7	11,4%	15,9%
European Union (15)		437,6	486,3	11,1%	15,7%
Germany		123,9	108,4	-12,5%	3,5%
Spain		48,0	69,2	44,2%	2,2%
France		49,1	66,6	35,6%	2,1%
Italy		26,4	63,7	141,3%	2,1%
Rest of Europe (4)		30,1	35,1	16,6%	1,1%
ASIA		580,1	764,1	31,7%	24,6%
China		264,8	384,6	45,2%	12,4%
South Korea		149,6	155,1	3,7%	5,0%
Japan		76,4	97,3	27,4%	3,1%
Taiwan		13,1	35,8	173,3%	1,2%
Rest of Asia (5)		76,2	91,3	19,8%	2,9%
Rest of the World		186,5	109,4	-41,3%	3,5%
TOTAL		2.681,3	3.104,3	15,8%	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 do not belong to Aladi, Mercosur or Nafta

Note 4: Rest of Europe means European countries that do 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 Declaration

TABLE N°3

TRADE EXCHANGE (US\$ millions)					
Area	Period	November 2005	November 2006	% Var.	% Share Nov 2006
AMERICA		2.818,7	3.361,6	19,3%	41,5%
ALADI		1.642,0	2.030,1	23,6%	25,1%
Mercosur		1.075,6	1.194,9	11,1%	14,8%
Brazil		574,1	701,7	22,2%	8,7%
Argentina		469,2	446,1	-4,9%	5,5%
Peru		186,3	235,9	26,6%	2,9%
Ecuador		55,3	125,7	127,3%	1,6%
Nafta		1.334,4	1.464,8	9,8%	18,1%
USA		950,5	1.039,7	9,4%	12,8%
Mexico		207,5	261,1	25,8%	3,2%
Canada		176,4	164,0	-7,0%	2,0%
Rest of America (3)		49,8	127,8	156,6%	1,6%
EUROPE		1.412,2	1.838,9	30,2%	22,7%
European Union (25)		1.305,6	1.700,7	30,3%	21,0%
European Union (15)		1.294,2	1.685,2	30,2%	20,8%
Italy		195,4	311,9	59,6%	3,9%
Netherlands		168,9	298,3	76,6%	3,7%
Germany		238,5	296,5	24,3%	3,7%
France		215,6	218,3	1,3%	2,7%
Rest of Europe (4)		106,6	138,5	29,9%	1,7%
ASIA		1.776,2	2.702,4	52,1%	33,4%
China		585,4	1.002,1	71,2%	12,4%
Japan		521,0	573,9	10,2%	7,1%
South Korea		364,8	489,5	34,2%	6,0%
Taiwan		76,2	269,9	254,2%	3,3%
Rest of Asia (5)		228,8	367,3	60,5%	4,5%
Rest of the World		261,0	191,1	-26,8%	2,4%
TOTAL		6.268,1	8.094,0	29,1%	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 do not belong to Aladi, Mercosur or Nafta

Note 4: Rest of Europe means European countries that do 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 Declaration

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

HS Chapter	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Nov-2005	Nov-2006	%Var	% Share
26	Ores	853,2	1.417,5	66%	28%
	Copper ores and concentrates	577,7	1.209,0	109%	24%
	Molybdenum ores and concentrates (roasted and not roasted)	235,7	162,7	-31%	3%
	Ash and residues containing mainly silver	5,7	16,9	196%	0%
	Iron ores and concentrates	19,2	13,6	-29%	0%
74	Copper and articles thereof	1.244,4	1.749,0	41%	35%
	Refined copper, unwrought (copper cathodes and other primary forms)	1.021,2	1.402,3	37%	28%
	Blister copper (copper anodes for electrolytic refining)	165,9	259,9	57%	5%
	Copper wire of refined copper:-- Sectional dimension > 6 mm but <= 9.5 mm	22,7	39,9	76%	1%
	Waste of refined copper (covered)	9,7	29,2	201%	1%
03	Fish and crustaceans, molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	239,2	298,2	25%	6%
	Fillets of salmon, frozen or chilled	71,2	85,9	21%	2%
	Salmons, frozen or chilled, frozen or chilled, other cuts or presentations	88,5	102,9	16%	2%
	Trouts, frozen or chilled, all cuts or presentations	38,8	61,2	58%	1%
	Hake, frozen or chilled, all cuts or presentations	13,5	16,9	25%	0%
	Northern scallops, frozen	5,7	5,3	-7%	0%
71	Precious metal, semi-precious stones, metals clad with precious metal, and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin.	49,5	85,3	72%	2%
	Gold, unwrought, monetary	38,0	47,2	24%	1%
	Silver, unwrought	11,0	37,8	244%	1%
47	Pulp of wood (cellulose) or of other fibrous cellulosic material; recoverde (waste and scrap) paper or paperboard.	93,6	127,7	36%	3%
	Chemical wood pulp (cellulose)	93,5	127,5	36%	3%
44	Wood and articles of wood	139,1	171,9	24%	3%
	Boards and thick boards of pinus radiata	49,4	72,3	46%	1%
	Fibreboard of wood	21,6	27,8	30%	1%
	Profile shapes and mouldings of wood, for furniture, frames and ornaments	18,4	17,6	-4%	0%
	Wood in particles, of eucalyptus	14,1	17,4	23%	0%
	veneered panels consisting of sheets of wood, continuous, of a thickness <= 6 mm	18,8	19,2	2%	0%
29	Organic chemicals	49,4	81,1	64%	2%
	Methanol (methyl alcohol)	43,3	74,9	73%	2%
	Pentaerythritol	1,4	2,1	50%	0%
22	Beverages, spirits	77,7	106,9	38%	2%
	Wine with appellation of origin	66,0	92,2	40%	2%
	Wine in containers, without appellation of origin	9,3	11,8	27%	0%

HS Chapter	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Nov-2005	Nov-2006	%Var	% Share
28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	76,5	101,9	33%	2%
	Iodine	27,0	30,4	13%	1%
	Molybdenum trioxide	16,2	23,5	45%	0%
	Nitrate of potassium	0,0	21,7	-	0%
	Lithium carbonates	7,2	11,9	65%	0%
08	Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	66,4	87,3	32%	2%
	Fresh avocados, of the variety Hass	16,7	28,2	69%	1%
	Dried plums	11,4	11,7	3%	0%
	Dried grapes, black currants	6,8	8,8	29%	0%
	Cherries, fresh	3,9	4,7	21%	0%
	Walnuts, shelled	1,6	3,8	138%	0%
	Fresh apples	8,8	10,1	15%	0%
TOTAL MAIN CHAPTERS		2.889,0	4.226,8	46,3%	84,7%
REST OF CHAPTERS		697,8	762,9	9,3%	15,3%
TOTAL		3.586,8	4.989,7	39,1%	100,0%

Note: Chapters and products selected by incidence in variation registered in the period studied over the same period of previous year.

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

PRODUCT	China	USA	Japan	South Korea	Brazil	Netherlands	India	Italy	France	Canada	Germany	Spain	Mexico	Taiwan	Bulgaria	Belgium	Other countries	TOTAL
Copper ores and concentrates	26%	-	14%	10%	12%	-	20%	-	-	2%	-	1%	-	-	6%	-	9%	100%
Molybdenum ores and concentrates (roasted)	2%	2%	49%	4%	10%	23%	0%	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	8%	100%
Ash and residues containing mainly silver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	-	56%	-	-	30%	0%	100%
Iron ores and concentrates	-	18%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82%	100%
Refined copper, unwrought (copper cathodes and other primary forms)	17%	14%	2%	8%	6%	10%	0%	15%	14%	-	4%	4%	0%	5%	-	-	2%	100%
Blister copper (copper anodes for electrolytic refining)	-	21%	-	12%	-	10%	-	-	-	23%	-	-	10%	-	-	13%	11%	100%
Copper wire of refined copper:-- Sectional dimension > 6 mm but <= 9.5 mm	-	-	-	-	27%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73%	100%
Waste of refined copper (covered)	29%	51%	-	16%	1%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	1%	1%	100%
Fillets of salmon, frozen or chilled	0%	57%	9%	0%	2%	-	-	2%	3%	2%	13%	0%	4%	0%	-	1%	6%	100%
Salmons, frozen or chilled, frozen or chilled, other cuts or presentations	2%	14%	45%	4%	7%	-	-	0%	3%	1%	8%	0%	0%	0%	-	2%	13%	100%
Trouts, frozen or chilled, all cuts or presentation	3%	3%	77%	-	1%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	15%	100%
Hake, frozen or chilled, all cuts or presentations	-	15%	4%	-	2%	-	-	0%	1%	0%	6%	60%	-	-	-	-	13%	100%
Northern scallops, frozen	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	10%	89%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Gold, unwrought, monetary	-	59%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28%	5%	-	3%	-	-	-	6%	100%
Silver, unwrought	-	27%	-	-	6%	-	-	-	-	14%	22%	-	24%	-	-	-	7%	100%
Chemical wood pulp (cellulose)	21%	2%	7%	9%	3%	4%	-	14%	8%	-	-	1%	1%	3%	-	7%	19%	100%
Boards and thick boards of pinus radiata	5%	31%	12%	2%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	7%	11%	2%	-	-	30%	100%
Fibreboard of wood	1%	49%	1%	-	0%	-	1%	0%	-	6%	0%	1%	21%	0%	-	-	20%	100%
Profile shapes and mouldings of wood, for furniture, frames and ornaments	-	94%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	3%	100%
Wood in particles, of eucalyptus	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Veneered panels consisting of sheets of wood, coniferous, of a thickness <= 6 mm	-	41%	1%	-	-	11%	-	1%	0%	5%	0%	0%	31%	-	-	0%	9%	100%
Methanol (methyl alcohol)	-	-	-	38%	19%	41%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	100%
Pentaerythritol	-	43%	-	-	16%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15%	-	-	-	26%	100%
Wine with appellation of origin	1%	18%	3%	1%	5%	5%	0%	0%	1%	6%	7%	0%	3%	1%	0%	2%	47%	100%
Wine in containers, without appellation of origin	24%	0%	1%	-	-	2%	-	0%	6%	7%	12%	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	44%	100%
Iodine	6%	26%	5%	1%	9%	-	4%	-	-	-	-	-	3%	-	-	43%	2%	100%
Molybdenum trioxide	-	-	7%	-	-	85%	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	100%
Nitrate of potassium	-	43%	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	39%	0%	-	-	-	9%	100%
Lithium carbonates	10%	15%	37%	9%	-	-	-	3%	-	2%	12%	1%	-	-	-	9%	3%	100%
Fresh avocados, of the variety Hass	-	64%	2%	-	-	12%	-	-	1%	0%	-	10%	-	-	-	0%	11%	100%
Dried plums	-	1%	-	-	3%	2%	-	3%	0%	1%	19%	0%	21%	-	-	1%	49%	100%
Dried grapes, black currants	-	12%	-	-	7%	2%	-	0%	1%	1%	0%	1%	14%	0%	-	0%	62%	100%
Cherries, fresh	0%	56%	-	-	3%	2%	-	2%	1%	3%	1%	5%	2%	7%	-	-	18%	100%
Walnuts, shelled	-	-	-	-	39%	6%	-	2%	-	-	6%	2%	-	-	-	-	45%	100%
Fresh apples	-	10%	-	-	6%	1%	-	-	2%	2%	2%	-	2%	-	-	1%	75%	100%

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



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

HS Chapter	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Nov-2005	Nov-2006	%Change	% Share
27	Mineral fuels and mineral oils; bituminous substances ; mineral waxes	523,6	630,1	20%	20%
	Crude petroleum	374,5	385,8	3%	12%
	Diesel Oil" fuel"	57,7	87,1	51%	3%
	Natural gas, in gaseous state	17,9	63,6	255%	2%
	Bituminous coal	16,0	33,2	108%	1%
	Liquefied propane gas	15,2	17,2	13%	1%
	Gasoline for road vehicles	9,0	11,9	32%	0%
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; Sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts of such articles.	269,6	366,3	36%	12%
	Cellular telephones	64,6	95,6	48%	3%
	Transceivers for broadcasting	9,6	25,4	165%	1%
	Reception apparatus for television, colour.	21,7	30,0	38%	1%
10	Cereals	25,8	52,4	103%	2%
	Maize (corn), seed	17,2	31,9	85%	1%
	Wheat	3,2	12,2	281%	0%
	Rice	4,5	2,6	-42%	0%
26	Ores	79,3	101,8	28%	3%
	Molybdenum ores and concentrates, not roasted	78,7	76,4	-3%	2%
	Copper ores and concentrates	0,0	24,6	-	1%
39	Plastics and articles thereof	102,2	119,7	17%	4%
	Polyethylene	26,0	27,2	5%	1%
	Poly (ethylene terephthalate)	6,9	9,8	42%	0%
	Poly(vinyl chloride), not mixed with any other substances, suspension grade	7,5	7,3	-3%	0%
86	Railway and tramway locomotive, rolling-stock and parts thereof; mechanical (including electro-mechanical) traffic signalling equipment of all kinds	4,2	18,4	338%	1%
	Parts of railway or tramway locomotives: Driving bogies and bissel-bogies	0,0	5,9	-	0%
	Railway coaches powered from an external source of electricity	0,0	5,1	-	0%
	Railway or tramway maintenance vehicles	0,4	2,5	525%	0%
95	Toys, games and sports requisites; Parts and accessories thereof	26,2	38,4	47%	1%
	Games operated by coins, banknotes, discs	4,5	6,0	33%	0%
	Video games of a kind used with a television receiver	1,6	3,4	113%	0%
	Articles for sports	3,3	3,4	3%	0%
	Toys of all kinds, excepto of plastics	5,5	7,1	29%	0%
	Toys of plastics	4,3	8,5	98%	0%
31	Fertilizers	9,6	20,7	116%	1%
	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	2,5	13,7	448%	0%
28	Inorganic chemicals; organic or inorganic compounds of precious metals, of rare-earth metals, of radioactive elements or of isotopes	27,1	36,5	35%	1%
	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), in aqueous solution	1,5	4,9	227%	0%
	Disodium carbonate: soda ash, heavy	1,6	4,0	150%	0%
	Polyphosphates: Sodium triphosphate (sodium tripolyphosphate)	0,7	3,0	329%	0%
61	Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	18,0	27,1	51%	1%
	"T-shirt" and singlets, knitted or crocheted	6,0	11,0	83%	0%
	Babies' garments	0,7	1,2	71%	0%
TOTAL MAIN CHAPTERS		1.085,6	1.411,4	30%	45%
REST OF CHAPTER		1.595,7	1.692,9	6%	55%
TOTAL		2.681,3	3.104,3	16%	100%

Note: Chapters and products selected by incidence in variation registered in the period studied over the same period of previous year.



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

PRODUCT	Brazil	Argentina	Peru	South Korea	USA	Mexico	Ecuador	Colombia	Angola	China	Sweden	Thailand	Paraguay	Canada	France	Other countries	TOTAL	
Crude petroleum	34%	10%	9%	-	0%	-	16%	12%	14%	-	-	4%	-	-	-	0%	100%	
Diesel Oil" fuel"	-	-	-	78%	22%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Natural gas, in gaseous state	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Bituminous coal	-	4%	-	-	6%	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	15%	-	-	55%	100%
Liquefied propane gas	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Gasoline for road vehicles	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Cellular telephones	33%	-	-	9%	2%	43%	0%	-	-	5%	0%	-	-	1%	3%	-	4%	100%
Transceivers for broadcasting	0%	0%	-	0%	3%	0%	-	-	-	2,2%	79,1%	-	-	0,1%	-	-	15%	100%
Reception apparatus for television, colour	2%	-	0%	10%	1%	46%	-	-	-	27,1%	0,0%	2,2%	-	-	0,0%	-	12%	100%
Maize (corn), seed	-	60%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,2%	0,0%	0,0%	-	0%	100%
Wheat	-	50%	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,4%	-	-	0%	100%
Rice	0%	80%	-	0%	0%	-	-	-	-	0,0%	-	-	4,5%	-	-	-	15%	100%
Molybdenum ores and concentrates, not roasted and roasted)	-	-	88%	-	1%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Copper ores and concentrates	-	0%	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Polyethylene	34%	6%	-	30%	15%	2%	-	1%	-	-	0,3%	-	-	2,3%	0,7%	-	8%	100%
Poly (ethylene terephthalate)	-	16%	1%	14%	55%	-	-	0%	-	10,6%	-	-	0,2%	-	-	-	2%	100%
Poly(vinyl chloride), not mixed with any other substances, suspension grade	1%	2%	-	7%	62%	4%	-	21%	-	0,9%	-	-	-	-	1,1%	-	2%	100%
Parts of railway or tramway locomotives: Driving bogies and bissel-bogies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,0%	-	0%	100%
Railway coaches powered from an external source of electricity	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Railway or tramway maintenance vehicles	-	-	-	-	12%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88%	100%
Games operated by coins, banknotes, discs	-	-	-	-	36%	-	-	-	-	8,3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	56%	100%
Video games of a kind used with a television receiver	-	-	-	-	9%	-	-	-	-	89,0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	100%
Articles for sports	1%	1%	0%	-	8%	0%	-	-	-	77,3%	-	0,2%	-	0,0%	0,6%	-	12%	100%
Toys of all kinds, excepto of plastics	1%	0%	0%	-	2%	2%	-	3%	-	79%	0%	1%	-	2%	0%	-	8%	100%
Toys of plastics	0%	0,8%	0%	-	1%	2%	-	-	-	90%	0%	-	-	0%	0%	-	6%	100%
Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution	-	0%	-	-	26%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	74%	100%
Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda), in aqueous solution	-	0%	10%	-	90,0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Disodium carbonate: soda ash, heavy	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Polyphosphates: Sodium triphosphate (sodium tripolyphosphate)	-	0%	-	-	-	9%	-	-	-	34%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	56%	100%
"T-shirt" and singlets, knitted or crocheted	3%	3%	8%	0%	1,9%	0%	0%	3%	-	74%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	-	7%	100%
Babies' garments	0%	5%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	-	78%	-	-	-	-	-	-	6%	100%

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

TABLE N°9
 EXPORTS PER EXPORTER SIZE

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

Size of exporters	Nov-05	Nov-06	%Change	% Share Nov-2006
Large-scale exporters	562,6	524,0	-7%	86%
Medium-scale exporters	40,7	57,1	40%	9%
Small-scale exporters	11,2	10,9	-3%	2%
Micro	3,2	3,0	-6%	0%
W/previous movement	-0,1	14,8	-14900%	2%
TOTAL	617,6	609,8	-1%	100%

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

 EXPORTS TO SOUTH KOREA
 (FOB amount in US\$ millions)

Size of exporters	Nov-05	Nov-06	%Change	% Share Nov-2006
Large-scale exporters	211,8	329,7	56%	99%
Medium-scale exporters	2,5	3,0	20%	1%
Small-scale exporters	0,7	1,2	71%	0%
Micro	0,2	0,3	50%	0%
W/previous movement	0,0	0,2	-	0%
TOTAL	215,2	334,4	55%	100%

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

 TOTAL EXPORTS
 (FOB amount in US\$ millions)

Size of exporters	Nov-05	Nov-06	%Change	% Share Nov-2006
Large-scale exporters	3.225,8	4.485,3	39%	90%
Medium-scale exporters	267,0	319,0	19%	6%
Small-scale exporters	78,2	89,1	14%	2%
Micro	15,7	30,1	92%	1%
W/previous movement	0,1	66,2	66100%	1%
TOTAL	3.586,8	4.989,7	39%	100%

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

 EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN UNION
 (FOB amount in US\$ millions)

Size of exporters	Nov-05	Nov-06	%Change	% Share Nov-2006
Large-scale exporters	805,6	1.105,8	37%	92%
Medium-scale exporters	43,4	62,9	45%	5%
Small-scale exporters	10,4	15,0	44%	1%
Micro	2,2	5,6	155%	0%
W/previous movement	0,0	16,7	-	1%
TOTAL	861,6	1.206,0	40%	100%

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