

MONTHLY REPORT ON FOREIGN TRADE

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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 October 2006 trade Exchange amounted US\$ 8,075 millions, which represented an increase of 31% compared to October 2005. This growth was explained mainly by the increase of 48% reached by exports and to a lesser extent by the increase in imports (12%). Total exports amounted US\$ 4,930 millions, while imports reached US\$ 3,145 millions, determining a trade balance surplus of US\$ 1,786 millions.

This increase was reflected in the different geographical areas mainly America, Asia and Europe, with a share in total trade of 41%, 33% and 23%,

respectively. In America trade totaled US\$ 3,312 millions, which was equal to an increase of 18% in relation to the amount registered in October 2005. This result was influenced by the increase of trade with the United States during October, which explained 52% registered by America and 72% increase by NAFTA. Peru is another important trade partner of Chile in America and bilateral trade reached US\$ 226 millions in October 2006, which represents an increase of 83% compared to the same month of 2005.

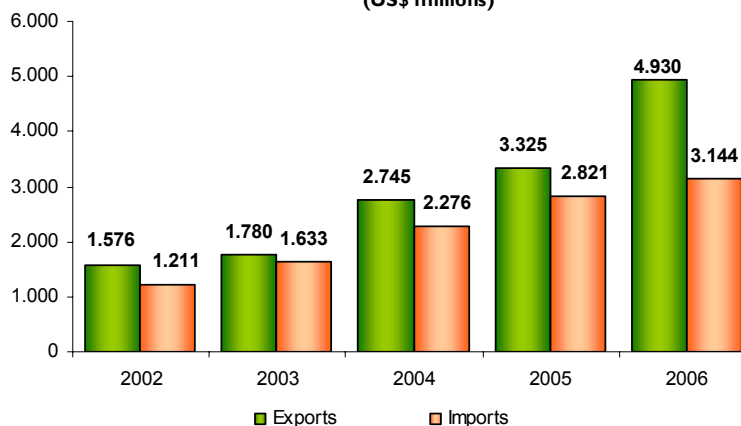
Bilateral trade between Chile and Asia was the most dynamic one (52%), reaching US\$ 2,631 millions during

October 2006. This result was mainly explained by the increase of trade exchange with Japan (49%), although China was the main trade partner during October with 11% share in the total trade with the Asian continent.

Trade Exchange with Europe increased by 42%, excelling trade with Italy (133%), Netherlands (62%) and Germany (47%), which together contributed with US\$ 431 millions to the trade amount registered in October 2006.

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

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





"The increase of exports to Italy and Japan was one of the most outstanding facts during October 2006".

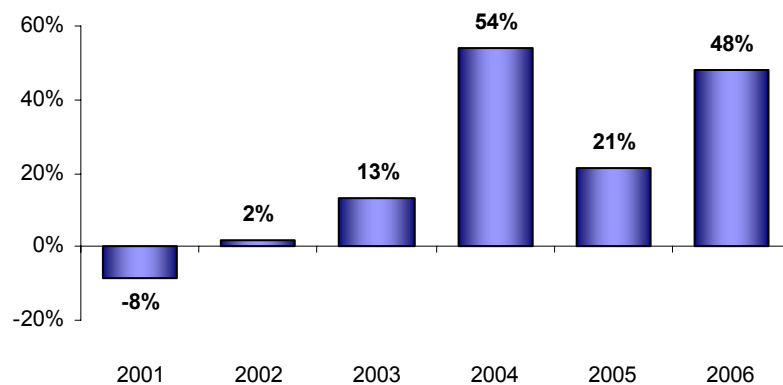
TOTAL EXPORTS

The export growth in October 2006 is mainly explained by the strong increase of exports to Italy and Japan, which together amounted additional US\$ 409 millions. In America, particularly important was the increase of Chilean exports to Canada, destination market in which the value of exports increased by 123%, increasing exports to that market in US\$ 95 millions, above the increase reached by United States and Brazil two of the most important Chile's trade partners

within the American continent. In Asia, the increase of exports to Japan (56%) implied that Chile's trade partner in such continent accrued shipments for US\$ 573 millions during October 2006, while due to the growth of exports to South Korea (56%), 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. Meanwhile, in Europe the growth of exports (62%) was led

by the increase in value of exports to Italy (175%), destination market that registered the most important absolute increase within that continent (US\$ 205 millions). The Netherlands was the destination market with higher share in the amount exported to Europe (7%), receiving US\$ 345 millions in October 2006; moreover, it was one of the destination markets that contributed most to the export growth during October, with additional US\$ 138 millions compared to October 2005.

EXPORT GROWTH RATES
(October of each year vs October 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 October 2006, copper mining considering unwrought copper and copper ores and concentrates, represented 59% of the total exported by Chile, which was equal to US\$ 2,911 millions, with which copper shipments increased by 94% 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 42% increase

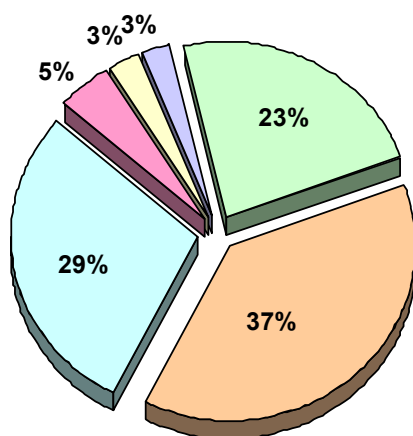
registered by the total exported by Chile in October. This result was fundamentally influenced by the price movements of copper in the main international markets, for which reason the average price for both exports of unwrought copper increased by 84%, while exports of copper ores and concentrates duplicated with respect to October 2005 (118%). However, the high increase in price has not been accompanied by an increase in the exported quantity, which registered a decrease of 5% in exports of refined copper, unwrought, and

by a decrease of 9% in exports of copper ores. From the total unwrought copper shipments (US\$ 1,451 millions), el 18% was exported to Italy, 16% to United States and 11% to China among other

countries. In turn, Asia was the main destination market for copper ores, being Japan the main buyer, which registered 31% of the value of exports, followed by China and Korea with a share of



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



20% and 12% respectively.

In October, exports of molybdenum ores and concentrates registered a decrease, decreasing by 3% their export shipments compared to October 2005. This drop was mainly due to the average price reduction of that product (-20%), which could not be offset by the increase of exported quantity (21%), confirming the decreasing trend in

prices of that ore during October 2006. According to the main destination markets for Mo during October 2006, 32% of molybdenum ores and concentrates were exported to the Netherlands, 23% to Japan, followed by Mexico with a share of 15%. It should be mentioned the growth of exports of unwrought silver since they accrued shipments for around US\$ 24 millions with which

almost triple the exported amount in October 2005 (190%). It was also important the growth in shipments of wire of refined copper which almost doubled the exported amount in October 2005 (from US\$ 17 millions to US\$ 32 millions); this increase is mainly explained by the rise in export price (90%).

After metal mining, fishing and aquaculture sector reflected a high incidence in export growth during October 2006, particularly salmon-culture which exported US\$ 193 millions in October 2006, which mean an increase of 25% compared to October 2005, and with 4% share in exports of the country. This result was mainly influenced by an

increase of the average price of salmon fillets, which increased by 44%, since the quantities exported dropped 14%. United States was the main destination market for Chilean salmon (other than fillets) with a share of 22% in the exported amount, followed by Japan (20%) and Brazil (14%). United States was also the main destination market for fillets of salmon, accruing 65% of the value exports carried during October, followed by Germany and France (share of 13% and 5% respectively). As far as trout export shipments are concerned, the second product in order of importance within the above-mentioned sector,

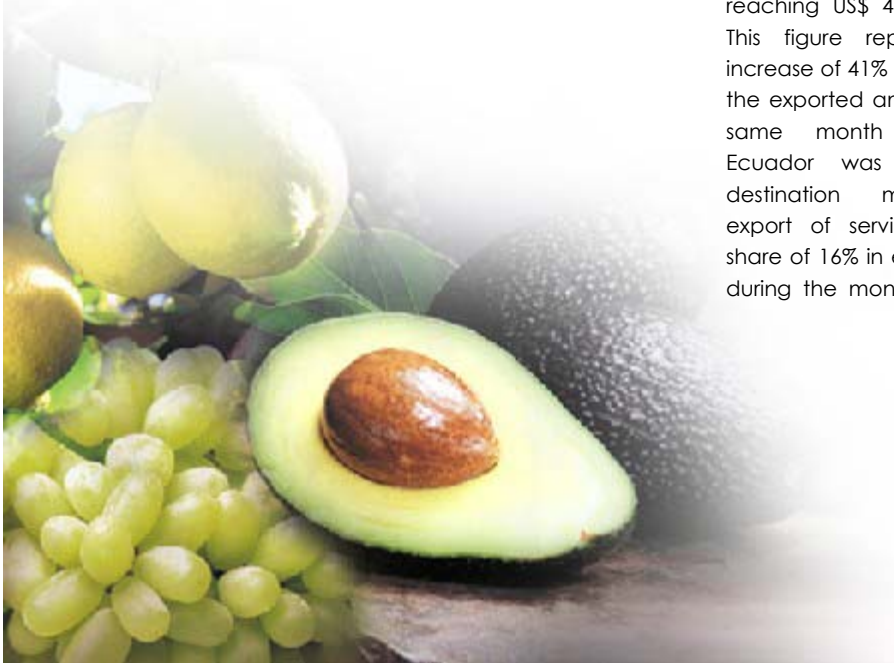
they registered an increase of 60%, reaching US\$ 27 millions in October 2006. This increase was focused on the increase of the exported quantity (64%), since the average price dropped 3%. The exported amount of trout fillets increased by 74% compared to October 2005, boosted by both the price increase (10%) and by the exported quantity (58%), which amounted about 2,919 net tons in October. Japan was the main destination market for that product, country that accrued 59% of the exported amount and 86% of the trout fillets.

Exports of services were another important item which has a high incidence in export growth during October 2006 (0.4 percentage points), reaching US\$ 41 millions. This figure represents an increase of 41% in relation to the exported amount in the same month of 2005. Ecuador was the main destination market for export of services with a share of 16% in export value during the month, followed

by United States (15%).

In turn cellulose was another product that experienced a high increase in the exported amount during October 2006, reaching US\$ 128 millions, which represented an increase of 26%. This increase was mainly due to the cellulose price recovery in the international market, element that determined that declared average price for exports increased 24% compared to October 2005. China was the main destination market for cellulose, country that accrued a share of 34% in exports shipment value, followed by Italy (28% share).

In October 2006 articles of paper or paperboard were other important exported products; articles of pulp, of paper or of paperboard, classified in Chapter 48 of Customs tariff. De entre ellos, las agendas y cartulinas fueron las que registraron los crecimientos más importantes durante el mes, aumentando en



92% y 49% el monto de sus exportaciones, debido principalmente al incremento de la cantidad embarcada. In October, shipments of pocket diaries reached 398 tons, figure that duplicated the weight exported in October 2005 (102%), while exports of bristol board increased by 39% in the same period. Colombia and Brazil were the main destination market for bristol board, both with a share of 16%, while Mexico is the main destination market of pocket diaries with a share of 47% 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 13%, reaching US\$ 89 millions. This growth was mainly due to the increase of the average price (53%), since the exported quantity dropped by 28% during the period. 43% of methanol was exported to the Netherlands, followed by Korea and Canada, destination markets that reached a share of 27% and 19% respectively..

Finally, in October, fruit growing contributed with 0.5 percentage points to the export growth. According to share in the exported amount, avocado of Hass variety was the main exported product, reaching US\$ 26 millions, US\$ 10,000 millions more than the amount registered in October 2005. It should be

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

mentioned the growth of exports of walnuts (77%), and apples (62%), which was reflected in an increase of the exported amount.. However, the average price of walnuts decreased by 2%.

In relation to the agro-industry sector, wine with appellation of origin registered higher increase in the exported amount during October 2006 (5%). From the US\$ 79 millions of exports of wine with appellation of origin, 21% was exported to United Kingdom, 13% to the United States and 6% to Canada. In terms of the exported volume of wine, 26

millions liters of wine with appellation of origin were exported during October 2006, which represented an increase of 2% compared to October of the previous year.

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 sectors and groups with higher amounts are identified.



TOTAL IMPORTS

In October 2006, imports amounted US\$ 3,145 millions, an increase of 12% over the same month of 2005. Imports came mainly from America accruing 54% of its value during that month, followed by Asia and Europe (26% and 14% share respectively). Asia registered the highest increase

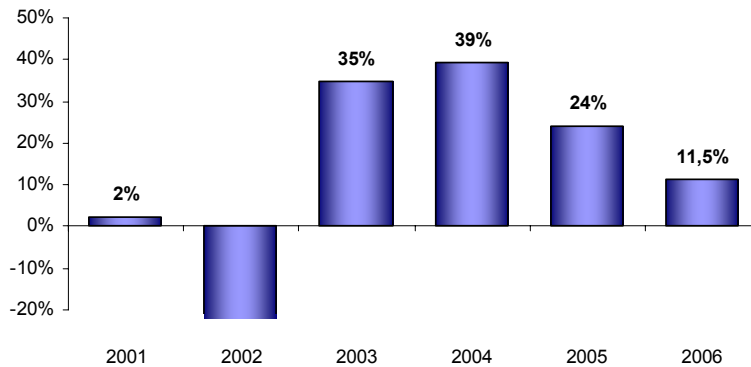
as region of origin of imports (41%), mainly due to a strong increase of imports from South Korea, country from which imports increased by US\$ 79 millions compared to October 2005. Imports from America increased by 6%, being Peru (147%) and United States (45%) the most dynamic

origins, which contributed with additional US\$ 246 millions to imports of October 2006. For information on countries and economic blocks see Table N° 2 in the annex of this Report



"Import growth rates registered in October was influenced more by United States and China, which contributed with additional US\$ 278 millions".

IMPOR GROWTH RATE
(October of each year vs October of previous year)



IMPORTS BY TYPE OF PRODUCT

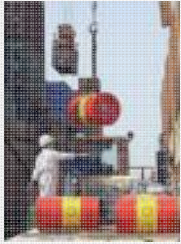
Fuels continue to be the commodity with higher import CIF values, which represented nearly 22% of the total imports made in October 2006. It should be mentioned that fuels were the products with higher incidence in growth rates of total imports since they contributed with 2,5 percentage points to the above-mentioned growth. Within this sector, crude

petroleum was the main imported product, which represented 11% of the total amount imported by Chile, amount equal to US\$ 336 millions. The informed average price of crude petroleum dropped by 17%, while the exported quantity increased by 3%. Angola was the main originating country for crude petroleum (44% share), followed by Brazil (23%) and Ecuador

(20%). In contrast, the price of diesel oil fuels dropped by 18%, while import quantity registered a strong increase during October, which duplicated compared to October 2005 (141%). In October 2006 imports of natural gas increased by 21%, reaching US\$ 65 millions. This result was influenced by the increase of 64% in the average price, since the imported quantity

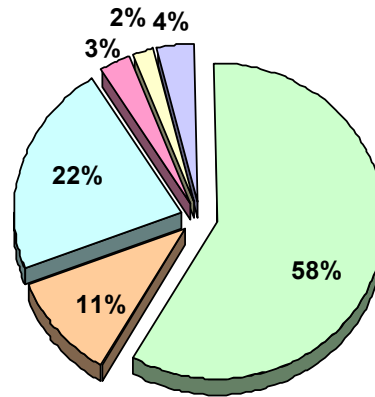
of natural gas decreased by 26% compared to October 2005. The amount imported of gasoline for road vehicles increased by 27%, mainly due to the increase in the registered average price (84%) since the imported quantity registered a decrease of 31%.

Machinery and electrical appliances and parts



"Fuels were the main import commodities, equal to 22% of total Chile imports".

- Maquinas y aparatos eléctricos
- Combustibles y aceites minerales
- Fundición: hierro y acero
- Instrumentos y aparatos de óptica, fotografía o cinematografía
- Plástico y sus manufacturas
- Resto



thereof classified in Chapter 85 of Customs tariff are included in the most important group with a share of 11% in the national imported amount and an increase of 34%. This group reached US\$ 338 million during the month analyzed, figure that exceeded in US\$ 86 millions the amount registered in the same month of 2005. One of the most important items within this commodity group was cellular telephones, which represented 3% of the total imported by Chile. The imported quantity of cellular telephones changed 38% over the same month of 2005, but the average price increased by 42%. Imports of color TV sets amounted US\$ 31 millions and increased by 25% over October 2005, figure explained mainly by an

increase of imported quantity of such apparatus (21%) since its average price increased by 4% compared to October 2005. Cellular telephones came mainly from Mexico (44%), Brazil (27%) and Korea (22%), while color TV sets came from Mexico (49%), China (28%) and Korea (8%).

Iron and steel, in order of incidence, were included in the third main import commodity group, imports of which increased by 65%. Imports of sheets and rolls of non-alloy steel, coated, of a width of 600 mm or more quadrupled (352%), and mainly due to the increase of 276% registered by the imported quantity. Imports of sheets and rolls of non-alloy steel, not coated, hot-rolled registered a higher share within the group and increase of 1225%, reaching US\$ 32 millions

during October 2006.

Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof classified in Chapter 90 of the Customs Tariff, were included in the fourth main import commodity group with a higher incidence in import growth, reaching US\$ 68 millions in October 2006. This figure represented an increase of 40% compared to October 2005, which meant 0.7 percentage points in total import growth registered in October. Apparatus based on the use of X-rays for medical and surgical uses were the products that registered higher increase, since they contributed with more than US\$ 6 millions to the imports carried during October, followed by digital cameras, products that accrued

imports for US\$ 7 millions, which was equal to 77% increase. 58% of apparatus based on X-rays imported during October came from United States and 38% from Germany, while 78% of the imported amount of digital cameras came from China.

Residues from the food industries and prepared animal fodder classified in Chapter 23 of Customs Tariff are included in the other imported group with a higher incidence in imports of October, contributing with 0.7 percentage points in total imports registered in October. Soja (pellets, flours, residues) was the main product within this group, which increased the imported amount by 27% over October 2005, reaching US\$ 22 millions in October 2006. Soja came mainly from Paraguay, Argentina and Brazil with a share of 50%, 32% and 15% respectively. In contrast,



flours of fish or of crustaceans, unfit for human consumption registered a higher increase during the month, increasing 983% the import amount over the same

month of 2005. This product came mainly from Peru (85%). That increase was mainly due to both the growth of the imported quantity (493%) and to the increase of the average price of flour of fish (80%). Thus, flour of fish registered imports for US\$ 7 millions, US\$ 6 millions more than the amount registered in October 2005.

The main imported products identified in Chapters of Customs Tariff and selected by their high incidence in the change of the amount imported in October 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 October 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 (20%) and Metropolitan (18%). According to variations with respect to October 2005, Customs offices in Coquimbo and Arica registered the highest growth rates, particularly the first one, in which value of imports increased by 177%, reaching US\$ 198 thousand in October 2006. Likewise, import amounts through the Customs Office in Arica increased by 95%, reaching US\$ 29 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, 49% of crude petroleum entered the country through the Customs Office in Talcahuano, while 44% of this product and 63% of diesel entered through the Metropolitan Customs Office.

Total imports of gasoline for road vehicles entered the country through the above-mentioned Customs Offices. Natural gas entered the country through the Metropolitan Customs Office (69%). Total imports of cellular telephones and 90% of digital cameras, both products of significant incidence on imports

carried out in October 2006, were handled at Metropolitan Customs Office.

According to imports of articles of iron and steel, Customs Office in Valparaíso registered higher amounts of imports of sheets and rolls of non-alloy steel, coated, and of a width of 600 mm or more (70%) and imports of sheets and rolls of non-alloy steel, not coated, hot-rolled (75%).

IMPORTS PER CUSTOMS OFFICES

(CIF amount in US\$ millions)

CUSTOMS OFFICE	Oct-2005	Oct-2006	%Change	% Share
Valparaíso	735	948	29%	30,2%
San Antonio	646	642	-1%	20,4%
Metropolitan	407	550	35%	17,5%
Los Andes	505	367	-27%	11,7%
Talcahuano	308	307	0%	9,8%
Antofagasta	107	171	59%	5,4%
Iquique	40	65	62%	2,1%
Punta Arenas	33	36	7%	1,1%
Arica	15	29	95%	0,9%
Tocopilla	9	14	46%	0,4%
Puerto Montt	5	9	64%	0,3%
Osorno	6	4	-29%	0,1%
Chanaral	2	3	14%	0,1%
Coyhaique	1	1	-13%	0,0%
Coquimbo	0	0	177%	0,0%
Grand total	2.821	3.145	11%	100%

EXPORTS BY EXPORTER SIZE

A brief analysis of exports made in October 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 October 2006 export growth rates of micro exporters grew 132% and those of large-scale exporters reached 49% compared to October 2005. For small and medium-scale exporters the increase of their exports was below the export average (23% and 18%, respectively), which determined that medium-scale exporters reduced its export share by 1.4 percentage points in total exports.

(For more details, see Table 9 in the annexes).

Exports to the United States amounted US\$ 614 millions during October 2006, which meant an increase of 14% over October 2005. Exports carried out by micro exporters increased by 85%, while large-scale exporters registered the most significant growth (15%), contributing with additional US\$ 73 millions to exports of October 2006. Large and medium-scale exporters filled the market with 98% share (altogether); nevertheless, the share loss phenomenon registered at global level by medium-scale exporters continues, which in the American market was de 0.4 percentage points in relation to the share registered in October 2005.

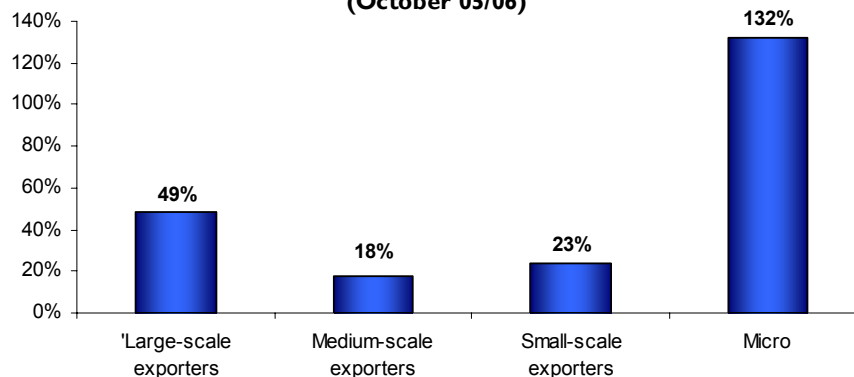
Exports to the European Union increased by 53% in relation to the amount registered in October 2005.

This was mainly due to the export increase of large-scale exporters (57%). Likewise, micro exporters reached exports for US\$ 3.6 millions, although their relative share was maintained. In contrast, large-scale exporters increased their share by 2.3 percentage points, while medium-scale exporters decrease their share by 1.9 percentage points.

Although exports to South Korea increased significantly (56%) within this market, the importance acquired by large enterprises determined the development of such market. In October 2006 exports carried out by large enterprises implied 98% of the total exports to South Korea. However, medium-scale exporters registered the highest growth and they almost doubled their exports compared to October 2005 (146%).

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
(October 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	October 2005	October 2006	% Var.	% Share. Oct 2006
AMERICA		1.216,1	1.611,2	32,5%	32,7%
ALADI		568,1	751,4	32,3%	15,2%
Mercosur		213,1	301,9	41,7%	6,1%
Brazil		143,6	236,4	64,6%	4,8%
Argentina		57,4	53,3	-7,2%	1,1%
Peru		67,7	87,9	29,9%	1,8%
Colombia		29,0	52,8	82,2%	1,1%
Nafta		795,7	984,8	23,8%	20,0%
USA		537,4	631,2	17,4%	12,8%
Mexico		181,1	181,1	0,0%	3,7%
Canada		77,2	172,5	123,4%	3,5%
Rest of America (3)		33,3	56,1	68,6%	1,1%
EUROPE		880,9	1.423,8	61,6%	28,9%
European Union (25)		837,7	1.294,3	54,5%	26,3%
European Union (15)		831,3	1.261,6	51,8%	25,6%
Netherlands		207,8	345,3	66,2%	7,0%
Italy		116,7	321,2	175,4%	6,5%
Germany		89,2	177,0	98,5%	3,6%
Spain		85,0	137,4	61,7%	2,8%
Rest of Europe (4)		43,5	129,6	198,1%	2,6%
ASIA		1.158,9	1.821,9	57,2%	37,0%
Japan		368,8	573,4	55,5%	11,6%
China		373,7	477,3	27,7%	9,7%
South Korea		206,4	321,9	56,0%	6,5%
Taiwan		107,4	141,2	31,5%	2,9%
Rest of Asia (5)		92,6	272,7	194,4%	5,5%
Rest of the World		69,3	73,5	6,0%	1,5%
TOTAL		3.325,2	4.930,4	48,3%	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 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	October 2005	October 2006	% Var.	% Share Oct 2006
AMERICA		1.602,8	1.701,2	6,1%	54,1%
ALADI		1.187,8	1.130,4	-4,8%	35,9%
Mercosur		934,9	759,6	-18,7%	24,2%
Argentina		438,4	368,9	-15,9%	11,7%
Brazil		470,2	354,9	-24,5%	11,3%
Peru		55,7	137,6	147,1%	4,4%
Ecuador		67,5	76,4	13,1%	2,4%
Nafta		505,4	674,8	33,5%	21,5%
USA		366,7	530,5	44,7%	16,9%
Mexico		96,0	108,9	13,4%	3,5%
Canada		42,7	35,4	-17,1%	1,1%
Rest of America (3)		5,6	4,9	-11,6%	0,2%
EUROPE		425,3	431,7	1,5%	13,7%
European Union (25)		400,2	392,8	-1,9%	12,5%
European Union (15)		384,1	384,8	0,2%	12,2%
Germany		99,1	98,7	-0,3%	3,1%
Spain		60,0	55,3	-7,9%	1,8%
France		51,7	46,9	-9,2%	1,5%
Italy		39,0	41,4	6,2%	1,3%
Rest of Europe (4)		25,1	38,9	54,9%	1,2%
ASIA		572,6	809,3	41,3%	25,7%
China		284,8	399,0	40,1%	12,7%
South Korea		87,6	166,0	89,6%	5,3%
Japan		100,5	124,1	23,5%	3,9%
Taiwan		21,6	27,8	29,0%	0,9%
Rest of Asia (5)		54,1	57,9	7,1%	1,8%
Rest of the World		220,4	202,8	-8,0%	6,4%
TOTAL		2.821,1	3.144,9	11,5%	100,0%

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

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

Note 3: Rest of America means American countries that 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	October 2005	October 2006	% Var.	% Share Oct 2006
AMERICA	2.818,9	3.312,4	17,5%	41,0%
ALADI	1.756,0	1.881,7	7,2%	23,3%
Mercosur	1.148,0	1.061,5	-7,5%	13,1%
Brazil	613,8	591,3	-3,7%	7,3%
Argentina	495,8	422,2	-14,9%	5,2%
Peru	123,4	225,6	82,8%	2,8%
Ecuador	93,7	117,7	25,7%	1,5%
Nafta	1.301,1	1.659,5	27,5%	20,6%
USA	904,2	1.161,7	28,5%	14,4%
Mexico	277,1	289,9	4,6%	3,6%
Canada	119,9	207,9	73,4%	2,6%
Rest of America (3)	38,9	61,1	57,2%	0,8%
EUROPE	1.306,2	1.855,5	42,1%	23,0%
European Union (25)	1.237,9	1.687,1	36,3%	20,9%
European Union (15)	1.215,4	1.646,4	35,5%	20,4%
Italy	155,6	362,6	133,0%	4,5%
Netherlands	221,1	357,5	61,7%	4,4%
Germany	188,3	275,8	46,5%	3,4%
France	230,0	181,6	-21,0%	2,2%
Rest of Europe (4)	68,6	168,5	145,7%	2,1%
ASIA	1.731,5	2.631,2	52,0%	32,6%
China	658,5	876,4	33,1%	10,9%
Japan	469,2	697,5	48,6%	8,6%
South Korea	293,9	487,9	66,0%	6,0%
Taiwan	128,9	169,0	31,1%	2,1%
Rest of Asia (5)	146,7	330,7	125,4%	4,1%
Rest of the World	289,8	276,3	-4,7%	3,4%
TOTAL	6.146,4	8.075,3	31,4%	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 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

HS Chapter	DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Oct-2005	Oct-2006	%Var	% Share
00	Special Customs treatment	82,3	92,6	13%	2%
	Ship's supplies: fuels, lubricants, material and other goods.	53,5	51,9	-3%	1%
	Exports of services authorized by National Customs Service	28,8	40,7	41%	1%
87	Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	10,6	20,9	97%	0%
	Light trucks (diesel and gasoline)	1,8	9,4	48%	100%
	Gear boxes for light vehicles	4,8	3,4	-29%	0%
	Dumpers designed for off-highway use of a net load capacity of > 30 ton	0,0	1,7	-	0%
39	Plastics and articles thereof	25,1	34,6	38%	1%
	Polypropylene	3,6	6,3	75%	0%
	Flat shape prod. of polymers of propylene, without fittings	4,2	6,1	45%	0%
	Polyethylene	1,7	3,0	76%	0%
	Boxes of plastics	1,5	1,6	7%	0%
22	Beverages, spirits	93,8	102,0	9%	2%
	Wine in containers, with appellation of origin	75,4	79,2	5%	2%
	Wine in containers, without appellation of origin	6,2	6,4	3%	0%
44	Wood and articles of wood	172,1	135,7	-21%	3%
	Boards and thick boards , coniferous: /--radiata pine: /-- Boards, others	65,5	46,0	-30%	1%
	Profile shapes and mouldings of wood, for furniture and designs	22,4	24,1	8%	0%
	Veneered panels, consisting of sheets, thickness <= 6 mm: /--Others /--	24,6	15,1	-39%	0%
	Coniferous				
	Wood in billets, eucalyptus	14,1	14,7	4%	0%
	Fibreboard of wood	23,7	17,6	-26%	0%
TOTAL MAIN CHAPTERS		2.700,8	4.337,6	60,6%	88,0%
REST OF CHAPTERS		624,4	592,8	-5,1%	12,0%
TOTAL		3.325,2	4.930,4	48,3%	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 October 2006)

PRODUCT	Japan	USA	China	Italy	Korea	Netherlan ds	Brazil	Germany	Canada	France	Mexico	Colombia	Venezuela	Other countries	TOTAL
Refined copper, unwrought (copper cathodes, billets and other primary forms)	1%	16%	11%	18%	7%	10%	5%	4%	1%	8%	2%	1%	-	16%	100%
Blister copper (copper anodes for electrolytic refining)	-	21%	-	-	8%	3%	-	-	37%	-	10%	-	-	22%	100%
Copper mattes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Copper wire of refined copper:-- Sectional dimension > 6 mm but <= 9,5 mm	-	-	-	-	-	-	45%	-	-	-	-	7%	20%	27%	100%
Waste of refined copper (wire, tubes, etc.)	-	19%	30%	-	44%	2%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	5%	100%
Tubes of refined copper	-	23%	-	16%	-	-	-	-	16%	-	1%	23%	4%	16%	100%
Copper ores and concentrates	31%	-	20%	-	12%	-	6%	7%	-	-	-	-	-	25%	100%
Molybdenum ores and concentrates	23%	5%	-	4%	3%	32%	4%	-	-	-	15%	-	-	14%	100%
Iron ores and concentrates	36%	-	7%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57%	100%
Ash and residues containing mainly silver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24%	-	-	26%	-	-	50%	100%
Fillets of salmon	3%	65%	0%	2%	0%	-	2%	13%	2%	5%	2%	1%	0%	6%	100%
Salmon (other than fillets)	20%	22%	2%	-	5%	0%	14%	10%	1%	4%	0%	0%	2%	20%	100%
Trouts, other than fillets	59%	2%	11%	-	0%	-	3%	1%	0%	-	-	-	-	24%	100%
Fillets of trout	88%	7%	-	-	-	-	2%	1%	3%	0%	-	0%	0%	0%	100%
Hake	9%	8%	1%	0%	1%	-	1%	9%	-	0%	0%	-	2%	70%	100%
Tongues (gonads) of sea urchin	99%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Northern scallops, frozen	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	-	-	97%	-	-	-	3%	100%
Gold non monetary:--unwrought	-	59%	-	-	-	-	-	1%	23%	-	-	-	-	17%	100%
Silver, unwrought	-	42%	-	-	-	-	10%	4%	12%	-	-	-	-	32%	100%
Chemical wood pulp (cellulose)	2%	3%	34%	28%	-	3%	3%	-	-	2%	1%	4%	-	21%	100%
Avocado of the variety Hass	2%	51%	-	-	-	15%	-	-	0%	3%	-	-	-	30%	100%
Dried plums	1%	-	-	4%	-	1%	4%	21%	-	-	21%	1%	4%	44%	100%
Grapes, dried	2%	15%	-	1%	-	6%	7%	3%	1%	2%	9%	4%	14%	37%	100%
Fresh apples	-	1%	-	-	-	-	5%	-	-	-	-	18%	32%	44%	100%
Walnuts	-	-	-	5%	-	1%	54%	4%	-	-	-	-	3%	34%	100%
Newsprint, in rolls or sheets	-	3%	-	-	-	-	17%	-	-	-	1%	11%	3%	65%	100%
Bristol board	-	1%	-	2%	-	0%	16%	1%	-	-	15%	16%	4%	46%	100%
Napkin liners for babies	-	-	-	-	-	-	52%	-	-	-	-	-	-	48%	100%
Diapers	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47%	3%	18%	31%	100%
Methanol (methyl alcohol)	-	-	-	-	27%	43%	10%	-	19%	-	-	-	-	2%	100%
Pentaerythritol	-	21%	-	-	-	-	15%	-	-	-	23%	4%	-	37%	100%
Diethyl orthophthalates	-	-	-	-	-	-	81%	-	-	-	-	3%	-	16%	100%
Ship's supplies: fuels, lubricants, material and other goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Exports of services authorized by National Customs Service	1%	15%	-	-	-	2%	2%	1%	1%	1%	10%	4%	1%	62%	100%
Light trucks (diesel and gasoline)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96%	4%	100%
Gear boxes for light vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	42%	-	-	5%	5%	13%	-	36%	100%
Dumpers designed for off-highway use of a net load capacity of > 30 ton	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Polypropylene	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100%	100%
Flat shape prod. of polymers of propylene, without fittings	-	1%	-	1%	-	-	22%	2%	0%	-	3%	1%	7%	64%	100%
Polyethylene	-	-	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	-	77%	-	21%	100%
Boxes of plastics	-	10%	-	-	-	-	2%	-	-	-	12%	-	0%	76%	100%
Wine in containers, with appellation of origin	2%	13%	0%	0%	1%	3%	2%	5%	6%	1%	3%	2%	2%	59%	100%
Wine in containers, without appellation of origin	-	65%	-	-	0%	0%	0%	3%	12%	-	-	1%	2%	17%	100%
Boards and thick boards, of radiata pinus	11%	46%	4%	-	1%	0%	-	-	1%	-	22%	0%	0%	15%	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	Oct-2005	Oct-2006	%Var	% Share
85	Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; Sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts of such articles.	251,5	337,7	34%	11%
	Cellular telephones	45,8	89,3	95%	3%
	Reception apparatus for television, colour.	25,0	31,2	25%	1%
	Videocassette (CD) recording or reproducing apparatus	9,8	13,8	41%	0%
	Transceivers for broadcasting	15,8	12,2	-23%	0%
	Digital video cameras	3,7	9,7	162%	0%
27	Mineral fuels and mineral oils; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	621,0	690,4	11%	22%
	Crude petroleum	391,9	336,4	-14%	11%
	Diesel Oil "fuel"	68,3	134,9	98%	4%
	Natural gas	53,6	64,6	21%	2%
	Gasoline for road vehicles	43,2	54,7	27%	2%
	Liquefied propane gas	19,6	22,6	15%	1%
	Bituminous coal	9,0	20,1	123%	1%
72	Iron and steel	58,1	95,6	65%	3%
	Sheets and rolls of non-alloy steel, plated or coated, of a thickness >=600 mm.	4,8	21,7	352%	1%
	Sheets and rolls of non-alloy steel, not plated or coated, hot-rolled	14,5	32,2	122%	1%
	Bars of non-alloy steel	4,7	9,0	91%	0%
	Sheets of alloy steel, hot-rolled, of a thickness >= 600 mm	2,4	5,6	133%	0%
90	Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	48,7	68,1	40%	2%
	Apparatus based on the use of X-rays for medical or surgical use	0,7	7,1	914%	0%
	Digital cameras	3,9	6,9	77%	0%
	Photocopying apparatus	4,2	5,8	38%	0%
23	Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal-fodder	29,4	47,9	63%	2%
	Soja (pellets, flours, residues)	17,5	22,3	27%	1%
	Animal food	6,9	9,5	38%	0%
	Flours of fish or of crustaceans, unfit for human consumption	0,6	6,5	983%	0%
31	Fertilizers	23,6	38,8	64%	1%
	Mineral or chemical fertilizers	23,6	38,8	64%	1%
02	Meat and edible meat offal	27,0	38,3	42%	1%
	Meat of bovine animal, chilled, boneless	23,8	36,1	52%	1%
	Meat of bovine animal, frozen, boneless	2,0	0,6	-70%	0%
38	Miscellaneous chemical products	29,9	43,5	45%	1%
	Metal ore extraction preparations	1,9	6,6	247%	0%
	Fungicides	5,5	7,9	44%	0%
	Diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing; certified reference materials	3,3	4,7	42%	0%
	Insecticides	4,3	4,4	2%	0%
95	Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof	29,4	42,8	46%	1%
	Toys	10,7	15,1	41%	0%
	Games, operated by coins, banknotes or discs	0,8	5,3	563%	0%
	Trimings for Christmas festivities	1,1	2,5	127%	0%
39	Plastics and articles thereof	100,0	113,2	13%	4%
	Polyethylene	24,5	33,0	35%	1%
	Poly (ethylene terephthalate)	5,1	5,7	12%	0%
TOTAL MAIN CHAPTERS		1.218,6	1.516,3	24%	48%
REST OF CHAPTERS		1.602,5	1.628,6	2%	52%
TOTAL		2.821,1	3.144,9	11%	100%

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

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Brazil	USA	Argentina	Angola	Korea	Peru	Japan	China	Ecuador	Mexico	Paraguay	Germany	Thailand	Ukraine	Venezuela	Australia	Sweden	Other countries	TOTAL
Cellular telephones	27%	1%	-	-	22%	-	-	4%	-	44%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	100%
Reception apparatus for television, colour	2%	0,4%	-	-	8%	-	1%	28%	-	49%	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	11%	100%
Videoc (CD) recording or reproducing apparatus	-	1%	-	-	4%	-	0%	86%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9%	100%
Transceivers for broadcasting	1%	7%	-	-	0%	-	1%	6%	-	1%	-	21%	-	-	-	1%	54%	9%	100%
Digital video cameras	-	18%	-	-	9%	-	18%	44%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	0%	11%	100%
Crude petroleum	23%	-	7%	44%	-	6%	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Diesel Oil* fuel*	-	44%	-	-	41%	-	15%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Natural gas	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Gasoline for road vehicles	-	95%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Liquefied propane gas	-	-	80%	-	-	20%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Bituminous coal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,3%	-	59%	100%
Sheets and rolls of non-alloy steel, plated or coated, of a thickness >=600 mm.	19%	-	17%	-	19%	-	1%	28%	-	0,3%	-	-	-	-	-	0,8%	-	16%	100%
Sheets and rolls of non-alloy steel, not plated or coated, hot-rolled	60%	-	4%	-	-	-	0%	3%	-	-	-	1,1%	-	29,9%	-	-	-	2%	100%
Bars of non-alloy steel	96%	-	3%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	100%
Sheets of alloy steel, hot-rolled, of a thickness >= 600 mm	3%	0%	-	-	-	-	29%	-	-	-	-	57,3%	1,3%	-	-	-	9%	0%	100%
Apparatus based on the use of X-rays for medical or surgical use	-	58%	-	-	0%	-	0%	-	-	-	-	38,3%	-	-	-	-	-	4%	100%
Digital cameras	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	14%	78%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7%	100%
Photocopying apparatus	25%	2%	-	-	1%	-	7%	20%	-	-	-	-	4,8%	-	-	-	-	40%	100%
Soja (pellets, flours, residues)	15%	0%	32%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,0%	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	100%
Animal food	9%	17%	48%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0,3%	-	9,5%	-	-	-	-	-	17%	100%
Flours of fish or of crustaceans, unfit for human consumption	-	-	4%	-	-	85%	-	-	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3%	100%
Mineral or chemical fertilizers	1%	32%	6%	-	-	-	-	1%	-	11,6%	-	1,0%	-	4,5%	26,6%	-	-	17%	100%
Aeroplanes of an unladen weight of > 2 and <= 15 ton. for passenger transport, cap. <= 8 seats	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Metal ore extraction preparations	-	26%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	74%	100%
Fungicides	11%	14,3%	-	-	-	-	2%	2%	-	0%	-	15%	-	-	-	-	-	55%	100%
Diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing, certified reference materials	1%	33%	1%	-	-	-	1%	1%	-	-	-	35%	-	-	-	0%	1%	26%	100%
Insecticides	12%	19%	20%	-	3,2%	-	2%	1%	-	-	1%	1%	-	-	-	1%	-	40%	100%
Toys	1%	1%	0%	-	0%	0%	-	86%	-	1%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	11%	100%
Games, operated by coins, banknotes or discs	-	69%	0%	-	1%	0%	-	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	25%	100%
Trimings for Christmas festivities	-	-	4%	-	-	-	-	79%	-	-	-	-	3%	-	-	-	-	13%	100%
Polyethylene	32%	9%	13%	-	24%	0%	-	-	-	4%	-	1%	0%	-	-	-	1%	16%	100%
Poly (ethylene terephthalate)	-	50%	-	-	33,5%	2%	-	3%	-	10%	1%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Trousers for women (of Denim)	1%	0%	4%	-	-	0,7%	-	86%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8%	100%

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

MAIN PRODUCTS IMPORTED THROUGH CUSTOMS OFFICES OF ENTRY
(% share in CIF amount imported during October 2006)

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS	Valparaíso	San Antonio	Metropolitan	Los Andes	Talcahuano	Antofagasta	Iquique	Punta Arenas	Arica	Tocopilla	Puerto Montt	Osorno	OTHERS	TOTAL
Cellular telephones	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
*Reception apparatus for television, colour	40%	44%	15%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Video (CD) recording or reproducing apparatus	55%	35%	9%	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Transceivers for broadcasting	1%	3%	96%	-	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
*Digital video cameras	8%	37%	54%	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Crude petroleum	44%	-	-	-	49%	-	-	7%	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Diesel Oil* fuel*	63%	-	-	-	9%	21%	5%	-	3%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Natural gas	-	-	69%	-	4%	10%	9%	1%	-	9%	-	-	0%	100%
*Gasoline for road vehicles	81%	-	-	-	19%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Liquefied propane gas	20%	-	-	4%	23%	6%	-	39%	-	-	-	6%	1%	100%
*Bituminous coal	13%	-	-	-	55%	-	-	-	-	18%	-	-	14%	100%
*Sheets and rolls of non-alloy steel, plated or coated, of a thickness >=600 mm	70%	14%	-	17%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
*Sheets and rolls of non-alloy steel, not plated or coated, hot-rolled	75%	1%	-	5%	17%	2%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
*Bars of non-alloy steel	5%	-	-	4%	90%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Sheets of alloy steel, hot-rolled, of a thickness >= 600 mm	91%	0%	-	-	-	8%	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
*Apparatus based on the use of X-rays for medical or surgical use	53%	1%	47%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Digital cameras	9%	1%	90%	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Photocopying apparatus	31%	25%	39%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Soja (pellets, flours, residues)	9%	70%	-	2%	17%	-	-	-	3%	-	-	-	0%	100%
*Animal food	10%	16%	1%	57%	17%	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Flours of fish or of crustaceans, unfit for human consumption	5%	4%	-	2%	86%	-	-	-	-	-	-	4%	0%	100%
*Mineral or chemical fertilizers	8%	44%	1%	0%	33%	3%	3%	-	0%	-	9%	-	0%	100%
Aeroplanes of an unladen weight of > 2 and <= 15 ton: for passenger transport,	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Metal ore extraction preparations	-	3%	-	-	-	89%	9%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Fungicides	35%	55%	4%	5%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Diagnostic or laboratory reagents on a backing, certified reference materials	2%	7%	91%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Insecticides	35%	34%	3%	29%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Toys	48%	37%	1%	1%	2%	0%	11%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
*Games, operated by coins, banknotes or discs	26%	70%	4%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
*Trimnings for Christmas festivities	34%	49%	2%	4%	2%	3%	6%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Polyethylene	31%	15%	0%	37%	0%	10%	7%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Poly (ethylene terephthalate)	49%	48%	-	1%	2%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Trousers for women (of Denim)	54%	27%	11%	-	0%	-	7%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Trousers for men (of Denim)	50%	35%	6%	0%	0%	-	7%	-	2%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Men's or boys' shirts	60%	29%	8%	0%	0%	-	3%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Women's or girls' skirts	66%	21%	10%	-	-	-	3%	-	1%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Women's or girls' blouses and shirt-blouses	66%	20%	12%	-	-	-	2%	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Meat of bovine animal, chilled, boneless	-	-	0%	99%	-	1%	0%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Meat of bovine animal, frozen, boneless	13%	-	-	87%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Molybdenum ores and concentrates, not roasted	71%	16%	-	-	-	-	-	-	14%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Copper ores and concentrates	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	0%	-	-	-	0%	100%
Railway or tramway passenger coaches	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Railway or tramway coaches	-	-	-	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Diesel buses, with a seating capacity > 15, cylinder capacity > 2 500 cc	-	-	-	99%	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Motor cars	6%	82%	0%	11%	-	-	1%	-	-	-	-	-	0%	100%
Light trucks	6%	52%	0%	18%	-	-	1%	-	23%	-	-	-	0%	100%

TABLE N°9
 EXPORTS PER EXPORTER SIZE

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

Size of exporters	Oct-2005	Oct-2006	%Change	% Share Oct-2006
Large-scale exporters	486,4	559,4	15%	91%
Medium-scale exporters	38,3	41,1	7%	7%
Small-scale exporters	10,9	10,6	-3%	2%
Micro	1,8	3,4	85%	1%
W/previous movement	-	16,8	-	3%
TOTAL	537,4	614,4	14%	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	Oct-2005	Oct-2006	%Change	% Share Oct-2006
Large-scale exporters	203,1	315,9	56%	98%
Medium-scale exporters	1,5	3,7	146%	1%
Small-scale exporters	1,3	1,4	11%	0%
Micro	0,4	0,2	-50%	0%
W/previous movement	-	0,6	-	0%
TOTAL	206,4	321,3	56%	100%

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

 TOTAL EXPORTS
 (FOB amount in US\$ millions)

Size of exporters	Oct-2005	Oct-2006	%Change	% Share Oct-2006
Large-scale exporters	2.998,5	4.462,0	49%	92%
Medium-scale exporters	234,1	275,6	18%	6%
Small-scale exporters	79,2	97,7	23%	2%
Micro	13,4	31,1	132%	1%
W/previous movement	-	64,0	-	1%
TOTAL	3.325,2	4.866,4	46%	100%

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

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

Tamaño Exportador	Oct-2005	Oct-2006	%Var	% Participación Oct-2006
Large-scale exporters	486,4	559,4	15%	91%
Medium-scale exporters	38,3	41,1	7%	7%
Small-scale exporters	10,9	10,6	-3%	2%
Micro	1,8	3,4	85%	1%
W/previous movement	-	16,8	-	3%
TOTAL	537,4	614,4	14%	100%

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