

IMPORTS (cont'd)

Country	System(2)	1979	1980	1981
<b>DEVELOPING MARKET</b>				
<b>ECON. OCEANIA</b>				
American Samoa	S	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fiji	G	470	562	632
Fr. Oceania	S	476	547	546
New Caledonia	S	361	457	408
Papua NG (8)	G	788	1,023	1,116
Samoa	G	73	63	67
Solomon Is.	S	56	74	76
Tonga	G	29	n.a.	n.a.
Vanuatu	G	73	71	58
<b>CENTRALLY PLANNED</b>				
<b>ECON. ASIA</b>				
China	G	15,688	19,447	21,566
Mongolia	G	497	560	n.a.
Vietnam	S	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
<b>CENTRALLY PLANNED</b>				
<b>ECON. EUROPE AND USSR</b>				
Bulgaria (8)	G	8,514	9,650	n.a.
Czechoslovakia (8)	G	14,262	15,148	-14,658
German DR (8)	G	16,214	n.a.	20,181
Hungary	G	8,674	9,235	9,128
Poland (8)	G	17,584	19,089	15,224
Romania (8)	G	10,915	13,201	12,458
USSR (8)	G	57,771	68,522	72,960

1. c.i.f. (cost, insurance and freight) Value at the frontier of the importing country.
2. Systems of trade-imports: under the general system (G), both goods entering directly for domestic consumption and goods entered into customs storage are recorded, at the time of their first arrival, as imports; under the special trade system (S), goods are recorded as imports when declared for domestic consumption whether at time of entry or on withdrawal from customs storage.
3. United States, Canada, developed market economies of Europe, Israel, Japan, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.
4. This classification is intended for statistical convenience and does not necessarily express a judgement about the stage reached by a particular country in the development process.
5. Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, U.A. Emirates and Venezuela.