

goods, i.e. foreign goods, declared for domestic consumption, which move outward without having been transformed. General exports (G) comprise all three categories and in the general trade system, the sum of (b) and (c) may be tabulated as re-exports. Special exports (S) comprise categories (a) and (c). Semi-special exports (Si) are defined to equal national exports, i.e. category (a). Direct transit trade, consisting of goods entering or leaving for transport purposes only, is excluded from both imports and export statistics.

6 S for imports

Rank	Country	Imports	Exports	Balance
1	United States	119,042	156,758	37,716
2	United Kingdom	67,547	63,677	3,870
3	Japan	80,677	70,680	9,997
4	France	63,580	70,438	6,858
5	Germany (FR)	117,895	100,875	17,020
6	Germany BR	12,024	14,334	2,310
7	Netherlands	43,703	45,216	1,513
8	Italy	45,003	47,580	2,577
9	Canada	47,452	39,581	7,871
10	Denmark	10,117	17,339	7,222
11	Spain	10,230	17,846	7,616
12	Sweden	18,823	19,566	774
13	Iran	24,242	13,780	10,462
14	Switzerland	17,682	17,978	296
15	Spain	10,230	17,846	7,616
16	Germany (FR)	117,895	100,875	17,020
17	Poland	11,017	14,674	3,657
18	Brazil	12,084	11,149	935
19	Australia	13,002	12,178	824
20	Austria	2,808	14,248	11,440
21	Denmark	10,117	17,339	7,222
22	Nigeria	11,823	11,308	515
23	Norway	8,717	12,877	4,160
24	Switzerland	17,682	17,978	296
25	Hong Kong	9,626	10,457	831
26	Germany (FR)	117,895	100,875	17,020
27	Iran	24,242	13,780	10,462
28	Italy	45,003	47,580	2,577
29	Canada	47,452	39,581	7,871
30	Australia	13,002	12,178	824
31	Austria	2,808	14,248	11,440
32	Belgium	-	-	-

From Handbook of International Trade Statistics 1979. New York, United Nations, 1979.

1 Value at the frontier of the exporting country.
 2 Value at the frontier of the importing country.
 3 Imports f.o.b. including exports of foreign air.
 4 Excluding shipments of merchandise between the United States and its possessions.
 5 System of trade. Imports under the general system (G), both goods entering directly for domestic consumption and goods entered into customs storage are recorded as 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. Exports: outward moving goods consist of (a) national goods, i.e. those wholly or partly produced in the country, (b) foreign goods, neither transformed nor declared for domestic consumption in the country, which move outward from customs storage, (c) nationalized