

EXPORTS (cont'd)

Country	System(2)	1979	1980	1981
DEVELOPING MARKET				
ECON. OCEANIA		1,904	2,266	1,809
American Samoa	S	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Fiji	G	257	377	311
Fr. Oceania	S	29	30	29
New Caledonia	S	360	405	343
Papua NG	S	883	1,033	851
Samoa	G	18	17	11
Solomon Is.	S	66	74	66
Tonga	G	8	n.a.	n.a.
Vanuatu	Si	47	35	33
CENTRALLY PLANNED				
ECON. ASIA		15,351	20,287	23,465
China	G	13,613	18,179	21,560
Mongolia	G	343	n.a.	n.a.
Vietnam	S	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
CENTRALLY PLANNED				
ECON. EUROPE AND USSR		136,152	157,164	159,351
Bulgaria	G	8,869	10,372	n.a.
Czechoslovakia	G	13,197	14,891	14,876
German DR	G	15,063	n.a.	19,858
Hungary	G	7,938	8,677	8,712
Poland	G	16,249	16,997	13,182
Romania	G	9,724	12,056	12,610
USSR	G	64,761	76,449	79,003

1. f.o.b. (free on board) Value at the frontier of the exporting country.
2. Systems of trade-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 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).
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