

## IMPORTS (Cont'd)

Country	System <sup>2</sup>	1977	1978	1979
Developed Market Econ.				
Oceania		16,440	18,450	22,260
Australia <sup>8</sup>	G	12,176	13,885	16,472
New Zealand	G	3,362	3,500	4,542
Developing Market Econ.				
Oceania		2,020	2,360	2,880
American Samoa	S	73	---	---
Fiji	G	306	355	470
Fr. Polynesia	S	327	403	---
New Caledonia	S	292	292	361
Papua NG <sup>8</sup>	G	567	676	788
Samoa	G	41	53	73
Solomon Is.	S	29	35	57
Tonga	G	20	26	29
Vanuatu <sup>22</sup>	G	35	45	---
Centrally Planned Econ.				
Europe and USSR		105,900	124,100	140,500
Bulgaria <sup>8</sup>	G	6,393	7,651	8,514
Czechoslovakia <sup>8</sup>	G	11,187	12,565	14,262
German DR <sup>8</sup>	G	14,334	14,572	16,214
Hungary	G	6,522	7,902	8,674
Poland <sup>8</sup>	G	14,616	16,089	17,584
Romania <sup>8</sup>	G	7,018	8,910	10,916
USSR <sup>8</sup>	G	40,812	50,546	57,744

- 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. Direct transit trade, consisting of goods entering or leaving for transport purposes only, is excluded from imports statistics.
- 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.