

EXPORTS (Cont'd)

Country	System ²	1977	1978	1979
Developed Market Econ.				
Oceania		15,930	17,420	22,650
Australia	G	13,229	14,128	18,514
New Zealand	G	3,142	3,752	4,694
Developing Market Econ.				
Oceania		1,460	1,550	1,970
American Samoa	S	104	---	---
Fiji	G	173	193	249
Fr. Polynesia	S	16	37	29
New Caledonia	S	315	224	377
Papua NG	S	723	780	964
Samoa	G	15	11	18
Solomon Islands	S	33	35	67
Tonga	G	7	6	8
Vanuatu ²²	G	28	33	---
Centrally Planned Econ.				
Europe and USSR		99,200	113,500	136,100
Bulgaria	G	6,351	7,478	8,869
Czechoslovakia	G	10,302	11,747	13,198
German DR	G	12,024	13,267	15,063
Hungary	G	5,832	6,345	7,938
Poland	G	12,265	14,114	16,249
Romania	G	7,021	8,077	9,724
USSR	G	45,159	52,219	64,762

- 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, ie. 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). Direct transit trade, consisting of goods entering or leaving for transport purposes only, is excluded from export 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.