of agricultural exports in terms of manufactures (their "terms of trade") fell by 19 percent."

The report notes certain differences among commodities:[5]

"Among foodstuffs, there was a sharp contrast between meat and fruit, the prices of which rose, in some cases by as much as 20–25 percent, and most grains and dairy products, the price of which fell by more than the average for all agricultural products. The price decline was somewhat more uniform among beverage crops and agricultural raw materials, except for tea, the price of which was relatively stable, and rubber, the prices of which fluctuated widely."

TABLE 2.—INDEXES OF THE VOLUME, UNIT VALUE AND TOTAL VALUE OF WORLD TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL FISHERY AND FOREST PRODUCTS

[Indexes, 1957–59=100]

	Average, 1953–57	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 (preliminary)
Volume of commercial agricultural exports	92	98	104	109	116	118	124	128	130
Unit value of commercial agricultural exports	107	99	96	97	93	92	99	102	100
Total value of agricultural exports	98	96	99	105	108	109	122	132	131
Average export unit value of manufactured product exports	96	100	99	101	102	102	103	104	107
Total value of world trade (agricultural and nonagricultural)	85	97	103	114	120	126	137	154	167

Source: FAO, "The State of Food and Agriculture 1966," table II–6, p. 35.

The differences in price trends among commodities also had regional impacts:[6]

"Differences in the commodity composition of exports were responsible for considerable differences in the changes of the average unit values in the various regions. . . . The heavy concentration of Latin America on coffee combined with price falls for cocoa, grains, and textile fibers [combined] to reduce the average export unit value of this region by nearly a quarter. Asia and the Far East suffered a much smaller reduction, by only 5 percent, thanks in part, to the exceptional prices of rubber and tea during 1952–53 and 1959–61. Average unit value of exports from Africa and the Middle East declined by 17 and 14 percent, respectively. There were similar differences in the unit value of agricultural exports from developed regions."

Since 1961 agricultural prices have moved upward, so that by 1965 the value of agricultural exports had risen 18 percent. However, the regional picture was highly variable, with a 38 percent increase for Western Europe, 24 percent for North America, 22 percent for Latin America, 18 percent for the Near East, only 8 percent for Africa, and zero for the Far East[7] (table 3).

The volume of trade in all products is substantially higher for developed countries than for developing nations. Over 55 percent of total exports (excluding the centrally planned economies) are from one developed nation to another, with another 20 percent going to developing nations. An additional 18 percent of total trade are exports of the developing to the developed countries. Only 6 percent of total trade is among the developing nations themselves (table 4).

[5] Idem.
[6] Idem.
[7] FAO State of Food and Agriculture, op. cit., pp. 233–235.