GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE

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REVIEW OF DEVELOPMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO RECENT CHANGES IN COMMODITY PRICES

Note by the Secretariat

1. Earlier reviews submitted to the Committee on Trade and Development have examined trends in relationships between commodity prices and the prices of exports of manufactured goods, and presented estimates of developing countries' trade balance under alternative assumptions regarding the behaviour of primary commodity prices.¹ This review notes the changes in the overall structure of these prices which have occurred within the last few months.

2. With regard to the disequilibrium presently existing in the international economy, there is, perhaps inevitably, more agreement on the nature and dimensions of disequilibrium than there is on the causes of it. The main elements of disequilibrium remain fairly self-evident; a significant change in the relative prices of petroleum and petroleum products; substantial OECD net deficits on current account with oilexporting countries; inflation and recession in industrial countries; a fall in demand in industrial countries for all imports, including primary conmodities; a downward movement in commodity prices; an expending trade gap of oil-importing developing countries relative to their GNF; and rapid growth in their capital requirements, which are being accentuated by a decline in their terms of trade.

3. Aggregate commodity prices declined consistently during January-June 1975, for the first time since the commodity boon began in late 1972. The United Nations index of export prices (in dollar terms) of primary commodities including fuels fell by 4 per cent between the last quarter of 1974 and the second quarter of 1975 and by 9 per cent if fuels are excluded. During this period, unit values (in dollars) of manufactured goods exported from developed countries rose by 10 per cent. From the fragmentary data available in respect of the third quarter of 1975, there are indications that the decline in commodity prices has slowed down, while unit values of exports of manufactures may be levelling off.

¹COM.TD/W/212, COM.TD/W/215, COM.TD/W/226. A comprehensive review of developments in world trade is contained in <u>International Trade</u>, 1974/75, GATT, Geneva, 1975. 4. The index of <u>agricultural raw material</u> prices continued to fall during the first quarter of 1975, mainly in response to contracting demand in consuming areas, thus asserting the declining trend evident throughout most of 1974. Prices of major textile fibres improved between the first and second quarters, contributing to a slight improvement in the overall agricultural index as at the end of the second quarter 1975. <u>Cotton</u> prices, which declined by one third in 1974, fell by a further 7 per cent in the first quarter of 1975, but rose slightly in the second quarter, a trend which has continued at a faster rate in the third quarter. <u>Wool</u> prices have improved slightly during 1975, after falling by about one third during 1974, partly as a result of price stabilization policies in some producing countries. In 1974, <u>rubber</u> prices, greatly affected by a decline in the output of the world's automobile industries, fell back to nearly one half of their first quarter peak. This decline continued in the first half of 1975, although at a slower rate and appears to have been arrested in the third quarter.

5. Prices of <u>tropical beverages</u> declined overall by 7 per cent in the first half of 1975. This was due almost entirely to a decline in the price of <u>cocca</u>, as manufacturing demand in industrial countries fell back sharply. <u>Coffee</u> prices remained largely unchanged between the second quarter of 1974 and the second quarter of 1975, but moved upwards steeply in July 1975 following severe frosts and floods in Brazil. <u>Tea</u> prices rose by 5 per cent between the last quarter of 1974 and the first quarter of 1975, remained at about the same level during the second quarter and declined slightly in July and August.

6. The United Nations index of prices of foodstuffs was down by 15 per cent during the first half of 1975 compared with the December 1974 figure, representing the first significant fall for over two years. Cereal prices lost nearly 20 per cent following expectations in most exporting countries and in developing countries of a good harvest in 1975/76, and the cancellation of some large orders. A contraction in the demand for cereals used as animal feed, resulting as much from diminished demand in industrial countries for meat and dairy products as from reactions of livestock producers to higher feed prices, helped to depress cereal prices further. A rise in cereal prices in August 1975 was facilitated by fears of drought in North America (which proved groundless) and by rumours of a much smaller than planned harvest in the USSR. While large scale purchases by the Soviet Union had tended to push up cereal prices, the confirmation of a record 1975/76 United States hervest appears to have moderated this tendency. During the first half of 1975, the price of sugar dropped by more than 50 per cent as compared with its peak price at the end of 1974, the result both of consumer reaction against extremely high prices and of improved supplies. However, the decline has been halted in the third quarter of 1975 after estimates of 1975/76 production in both Western and Eastern Europe were scaled down considerably. Prices of oilseeds fell by one quarter in the first half of 1975, mainly as a result of the decline in demand for animal feed.

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7. Prices of <u>non-ferrous metals</u> were at record levels in the second quarter of 1974, declining rapidly during the remainder of the year. In the first half of 1975 the fall continued, but at a decreasing rate; this decline would appear to have been halted during the third quarter. The decline was particularly pronounced in the case of the <u>copper</u> price which fell by nearly 55 per cent from its peak levels. The price of <u>zinc</u> was down by about 40 per cent. The United Nations index for all non-ferrous metal prices dropped by more than 35 per cent between the second quarter of 1974 and the second quarter of 1975.

Export and import prices for major products traded by oil-importing developing countries

8. In contrast to the downward trends in the export prices of nany primary commodities of importance to developing countries, the prices of the most important of their imports continued to rise during the first half of 1975. Table 3 shows ratios between the rise in export prices of selected primary commodities and the rise in the prices of five selected imports - all nanufactures, steel, fertilizer, fuels and grains - with 1969-71 figures as base. The ratios are given for two periods: the first quarter of 1974, which, for most commodities, marked the highest prices reached during the commodity boom; and the second quarter of 1975. By the second quarter of 1975, compared with the average of 1969-71, export prices of most commodities shown in the table declined relatively to the world price of manufactured products, including steel and fertilizer, fuels and cereals. Although the extent of relative decline varied significantly from commodity to commodity, Table 3 shows that for two thirds of the commodities included in the table the decline was substantial in relation to prices of manufactured goods exports.

The trade account of oil-importing developing countries

9. After nid-1974, export earnings of oil-importing developing countries were progressively affected by the declining level of economic activity in industrial countries. During the second half of 1974, the increase in the value of exports from the oil-importing developing countries slowed down considerably and preliminary data suggest an actual decline during the first half of 1975.

10. Despite the slower growth in export receipts, imports into oil-importing developing countries continued to increase at a relatively rapid rate until the closing months of 1974. As noted in COM.TD/W/226, the combined trade deficit (f.o.b./c.i.f.) of these countries almost trabled between 1973 and 1974, when it reached about \$35 billion.

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11. With the fall in export earnings in 1975, even to maintain their 1974 import volume would imply for oil-importing developing countries a substantial running down in their international reserves and/or a sharp increase in their external indebtedness, the size and terms of which have already been causing growing concern in many countries. Although data are not yet available for all countries, it appears that the volume of imports into oil-importing developing countries contracted substantially during the first half of 1975. For 1975 as a whole, even though the volume of imports can be expected to be considerably lower than in the preceding year, the trade deficit of the oil-importing developing countries might be larger by some \$5-10 billion than it was in 1974.

12. The above notes and previous discussions by the Committee in connexion with the review of trends in world trade suggest that a major preoccupation of the international community remains the need to secure the early resumption of growth in the export earnings of oil-importing developing countries through the maintenance and expansion of existing measures of trade liberalization and the development of arrangements for the stabilization of and improvement in receipts from developing country commodity exports. It also goes without saying that a recovery in economic activity in industrial countries such as would strengthen their demands for imports from developing countries and measures for further trade expansion among developing countries are highly important factors in the future development of developing country exports.

TABLE 1

World^a Export Prices of Primary Products by Product (stegories (Indexes, 1953 = 100)

		Food {including fats and oils}	Agricul- tural raw materials	Minerals (excl. fuels) and non-ferrous metals	Total primary _b products (excl.fuels)	Fuels	All primary productsb	Manufactures ^C
1970 1971 1972	Year Year Year Q II Q III Q IV	112 117 130 122 127 133 138	97 102 121 113 120 121 131	157 144 150 147 144 141	115 117 130 124 127 129 136	108 127 143 141 143 143 143 144	114 119 132 127 130 131 137	117 124 134 132 133 134 135
1973	Year ? I Q II Q III Q IV	192 160 186 213 221	181 155 168 197 203	<u>197</u> 159 184 211 234	190 158 180 208 218	188 153 163 179 258	190 157 177 203 225	<u>156</u> 142 153 165 166
1974	Year QI QII QII QIII QIV	254 245 244 253 272	202 209 210 200 188	255 262 298 241 220	239 237 243 236 239	553 537 548 561 565	294 290 296 293 296	<u>186</u> 169 188 195 204
1975	đ II Ø I	247 225 ing the Eas	191 196	223 225	227 217	571 593	287 283	220* 225*

^bIncluding non-ferrous metals

^CUnit values of exports from developed countries, excluding non-ferrous metals

Source: United Nations, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, September 1975

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TABLE 3

Export/Import Price Ratios for Major Products Traded by Oil Importing Developing Countries

	Ratio ^a									
	Manufactured goods		Steel		Fertilizer		Fuels		Grains	
Commodity	1974Q1	197502	1974Q1	1975Q2	1974Q1	197502	1974Q1	197592	1974Q1	197502
Copper Coconut oil Rubber Copra Palm-kernel oil Hides and skins Coffee Palm oil Tea Jute Tobacco Lead Groundnut oil Iron ore Cotton Bananas Cocoa Oilseed cake Tin Rice Lumber Sugar Sisal Zinc	122 215 159 261 221 126 103 156 72 65 84 132 149 93 178 79 130 141 143 192 141 209 314 260	50 63 65 69 70 71 72 76 77 82 84 86 88 89 91 97 8 93 113 119 168 193 197	91 161 195 165 94 77 117 54 8 63 99 135 97 107 145 106 156 194 194	47 58 59 60 65 66 70 70 77 79 83 83 89 84 95 109 1558 180	86 151 111 183 155 89 73 109 50 46 59 93 104 65 125 91 99 100 135 99 100 135 99 146 220 182	2335675891295769937625156 91295769937625156	3659189282061695403494570 8859189282061695403494570 885243494598	18 22 24 26 27 27 28 29 31 33 33 46 57 33 34 60 37 82 44 27 73	61 107 91 103 1103 51 78 51 78 51 78 51 78 67 46 99 50 150 46 97 150 46 99 106 97 106 129	41 555 557 557 5622 97 77 77 77 77 89 97 66 9 1559 1559

Indices, 1969-71=100

a Ratio of the price index of the commodity given in the first column to the price or unit value index for the goods given in the column heading.

b First quarter 1975.

Source: The indices are based on price indices for primary commodities compiled by the UN <u>Statistical</u> <u>Office</u> and unit value indices for manufactured goods exported by developed countries also calculated by that office; for steel and fertilizer export price indices the Federal Republic of Germany's <u>Statistisches Bundesamt</u>, <u>Preise and Preisindizes für Aussenhandelsgüter</u>.