



## Table of Contents

### IN PRESS

**AGRICECON  
2014**

**AGRICECON  
2013**

**AGRICECON  
2012**

**AGRICECON  
2011**

**AGRICECON  
2010**

**AGRICECON  
2009**

**AGRICECON  
2008**

**AGRICECON  
2007**

**AGRICECON**

**2006**  
**AGRICECON**  
**2005**  
**AGRICECON**  
**2004**  
**AGRICECON**  
**2003**  
**AGRICECON**  
**2002**  
**AGRICECON**  
**Home**

---

**Editorial**  
**Board**

**For Authors**

- **Authors Declaration**
- **Instruction to Authors**
- **Guide for Authors**
- **Copyright Statement**
- **Submission**

**For**  
**Reviewers**

Guides for  
**Reviewers**

▪ **Reviewers  
Login**

---

**Subscription**

# **Agric. Econ. – Czech**

## **Jeníček V.: World commodity trade in the globalisation processes**

Agric. Econ. – Czech, 53 (2007): 101-110

The real trade development is estimated by the recalculation of nominal value through unit values (prices). The unit value indices reflect, besides the change of prices, also the changes in the structure and qualitative changes of the traded products. In the 70s, the average yearly increase of unit values reached

14% and reflected namely the inflation caused by the oil shocks. Since then, it reaches in average up to 1%. We can suppose that, under the normal conditions, unit values growth is rather the consequence of the qualitative and structural changes (increased share of the more sophisticated products of processing industry), in fact, prices in international trade have been decreasing for years already. The question whether the world trade growth rates decrease or accelerate is then still open. It is certain that the world trade volume growth rate (6.3%) has shown a considerable surpass to the production growth rate (4.1%).

**Keywords:**

world commodity trade, SITC nomenclature, territorial structure, European Union foreign trade

[ [fulltext](#) ]

---

© 2011 [Czech Academy of Agricultural Sciences](#)