TABLE 4.—PERCENTAGE FLOWS OF TOTAL WORLD TRADE AND TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRIMARY PRODUCTS BETWEEN ECONOMIC REGIONS, AVERAGE 1959-61

Exports—from/to	Total world trade [1]			Agricultural trade [2]		
	Developed	Developing	Centrally planned	Developed	Developing	Centrally planned
Excluding centrally planned:						
Developed	55	20		43	11	
Developing	19	6		40	6	
Including centrally planned:						
Developed	47	17	2	36	10	2
Developing	16	5	1	34	5	4
Centrally planned	2	1	9	3	1	5

[1] Source: FAO, Trade in Agricultural Commodities in the United Nations Development Decade, vol. II, pt. IV, 1964 table 1.1/V1, p. 5.
[2] Source: Idem, vol. I, pts. I, II, and III, 1964, table 1.1/II, p. I-5.

For agricultural products, the dominance of the developed nations is less severe, since developing nations typically export a higher proportion of these products. Even so, 43 percent of the agricultural exports are among developed nations. But, from another point of view, the developed nations as customers are more concentrated—for total trade, developed countries receive 74 percent of the exports while for agricultural products this proportion is 83 percent.

Significant in terms of future market potential, developing countries received only 17 percent of the total exports, composed of 11 percent from developed and only 6 percent from other developing nations. Table 4 presents these data, along with similar data with centrally planned economies included.

Following heavy wartime shipments U.S. agricultural exports dropped to a low of $2.5 billion in 1945. Since then steady increases have occurred [8] and exports reached nearly $6.9 billion in calendar 1966 (table 5). These increases can be attributed to a number of factors including: (1) an aggressive U.S. export program (too aggressive from some points of view); (2) the successful efforts to prevent a serious postwar depression in the developed world through fiscal and monetary policies which led to increasing purchasing power in North America, Japan, and Western Europe; (3) the successful efforts to restrict, with a few exceptions, a new series of trade restrictions after the early 1950's; and (4) the creation of the Public Law 480 program to expand shipments to developing nations, coupled with the increased rate of population growth.

Concessional grants and sales constitute about a fourth of total U.S. exports since 1955. The total from all nations, including the world food program, Canadian, French, and other bilateral arrangements, range between $1.5 and $2.0 billion annually. U.S. exports, the dominant factor, are shown in table 5.

U.S. grants of food (titles II and III) have ranged from 10 to 20 percent of the noncommercial trade shown in table 5. A clear distinction between concessional sales, export dumping, and food aid is a hopeless task. Some food shipments under these programs represent

[8] Grains, fats and oils provide the major increases. See Robert L. Tontz and Isaac E. Lenon, "Agricultural Exports are Becoming More Important to U.S. Agriculture," *Foreign Agricultural Trade,* ERS–USDA, February 1967.