U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: VALUE OF COMMERCIAL SALES FOR DOLLARS AND GOVERNMENT PROGRAM YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1951–66

[In millions of dollars]

Year ended June 30	Total exports	Commercial sales for dollars [1]	Under Government programs [2]
1951	3,411	2,215	1,196
1952	4,053	3,430	623
1953	2,819	2,369	450
1954	2,936	2,331	605
1955	3,144	2,278	866
1956	3,496	2,129	1,367
1957	4,728	2,771	1,957
1958	4,003	2,752	1,251
1959	3,719	2,465	1,254
1960	4,517	3,025	1,312
1961	4,946	3,374	1,572
1962	5,142	3,482	1,660
1963	5,078	3,532	1,546
1964	6,067	4,481	1,586
1965	6,096	4,404	1,693
1966	6,681	5,066	1,615

[1] Commercial sales for dollars include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commoditie with governmental assistance in the form of (1) credits for relatively short periods; (2) sales of Government-owned com modities at less-than-domestic market prices; and (3) export payments in-cash or in-kind.
[2] Sales for foreign currency, barter, and donations.

U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: VALUE BY COUNTRY OF DESTINATION, FISCAL YEAR 1965–66

[In millions of dollars]

Country	Rank	Value
Japan	1	$913.6
Canada	2	629.9
India	3	540.9
Netherlands	4	514.5
West Germany	5	476.5
United Kingdom	6	435.0
Italy	7	277.2
Spain	8	200.6
Belgium-Luxembourg	9	182.8
France	10	142.4
United Arab Republic	11	125.0
Yugoslavia	12	124.4
Vietnam	13	102.6
Korea, Republic of	14	90.0
Denmark	15	84.7
Other	------------	1,840.8
Total	------------	6,680.9

Trade Negotiations

In June 1967, the United States concluded protracted trade negotiations with the principal trading nations of the world. These negotiations were authorized by the Trade Expansion Act of 1962 and were designed to obtain reductions on restrictions applied to U.S. exports in return for reciprocal reductions by the United States on its imports. While one of the major purposes of the negotiations was to reduce restrictions on U.S. agricultural trade, the results in this area can be evaluated as no better than "moderate."

The formation of the European Economic Community (Common Market) gave special significance to these trade negotiations. The six countries which make up the Common Market—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg—are important customers of the United States—and especially of the American farmer. In 1966 they bought approximately $1.6 billion worth of American farm products—for dollars.

1. The United States was not successful in obtaining meaningful concessions on those agricultural products—including wheat, feed grains, rice, red meats, dairy products, and some fruits—to which the European Economic Community currently applies variable fees.