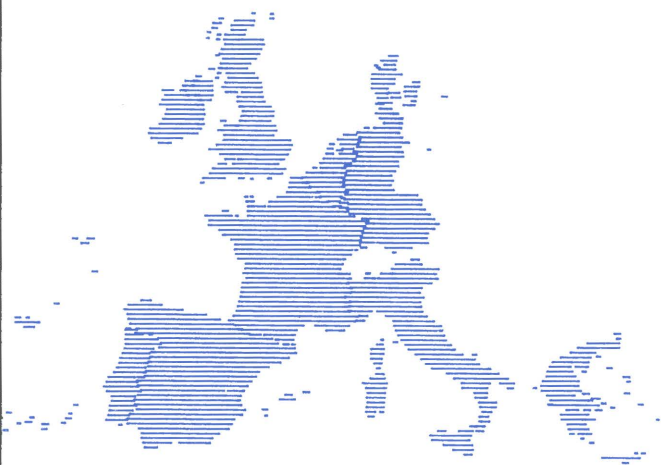


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12





€ 12

## PREFACE

*The year 1986 will be marked by the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Community, an event of which the historical significance is undeniable.*

*In these circumstances this brief graphical presentation of a Europe of 12, seems particularly appropriate, representing as it does a rapid and visual summary not only of our weaknesses but above all our strengths.*

*While the overall area of the Community is comparatively small, the population in relative decline, unemployment has achieved disquieting proportions, we can still point to our commercial power — the largest in the world — and the enviable richness of our resources.*

*Above all — and this is perhaps the principal merit of a graphic presentation — Europe of 12 emerges as basically a homogeneous socio-economic entity seen in the world context.*



Franz FROSCHMAIER  
General Director of Information,  
Communication and Culture of the  
Commission of the European Communities

This graphic presentation of Europe of 12 has been produced by the STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES (EUROSTAT) in collaboration with THE GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION, COMMUNICATION AND CULTURE.

# ***THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY***

## THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

### Member countries

The six countries which originally signed the Treaty of Rome in 1958 are Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

In 1973 Denmark, Ireland and United Kingdom joined the Community, and in 1981 the accession of Greece brought the number of member countries to ten.

With the accession of Portugal and Spain on 1 January 1986, the Community becomes the Twelve.

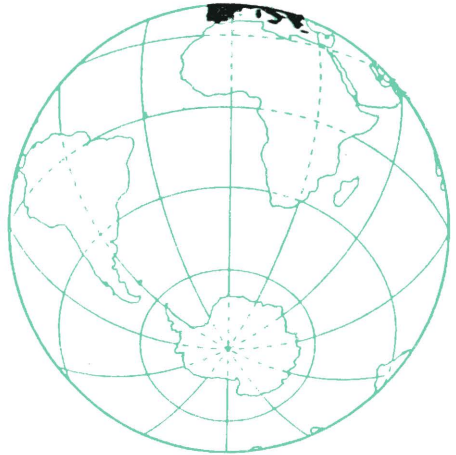
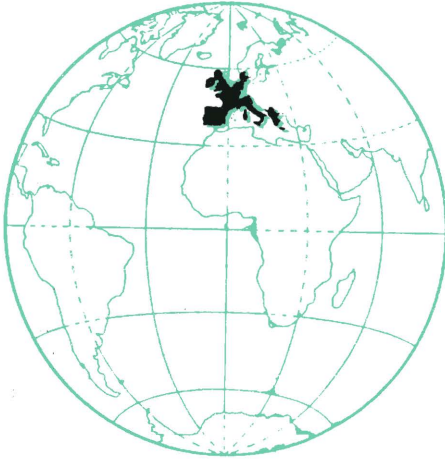
### The Community : a history

The European Community originated in 1950; on May 9 the French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, in the declaration that bears his name, described a proposal for European union, unifying the economies of the member states by the establishment of permanent institutions common to all.

Two basic resources, coal and steel, were integrated with the creation of the European Coal and Steel community in 1952. Shortly after (1958), with two other institutions, EURATOM (European Community for Atomic Energy) and the European Economic Community (EEC), this integration was extended to all sectors of economic life.

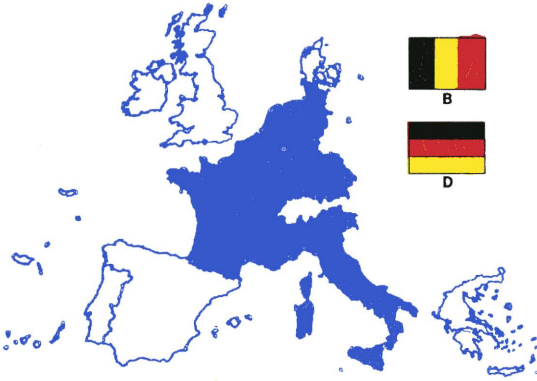
These three institutions were merged in 1967 to form the European Community.

# THE COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD



# THE EVOLUTION OF THE COMMUNITY

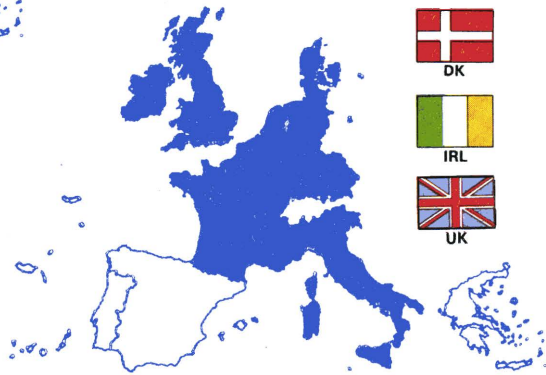
## 1958 = EUR 6



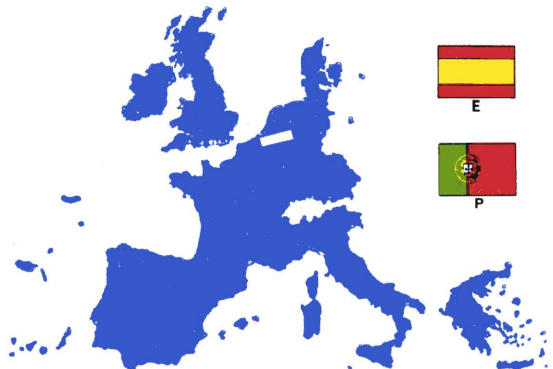
## 1981 = EUR 10



## 1973 = EUR 9



## 1986 = EUR 12





# ***COUNTRIES AND POPULATIONS***

## COUNTRIES AND POPULATIONS

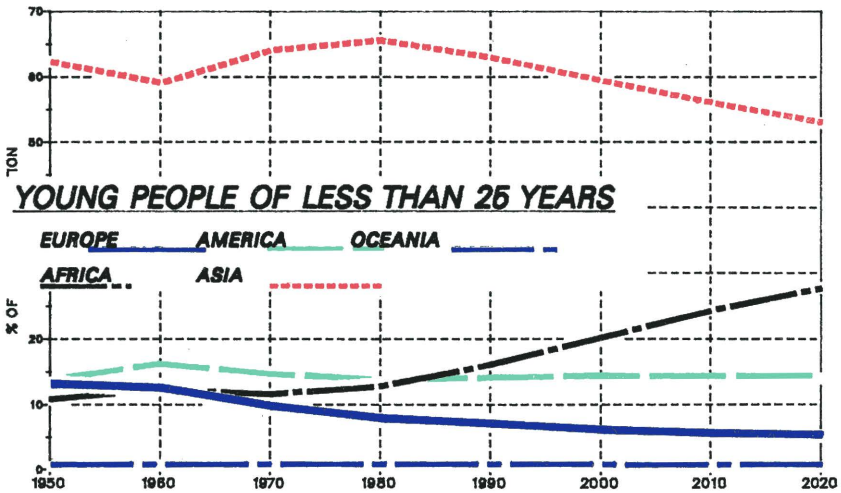
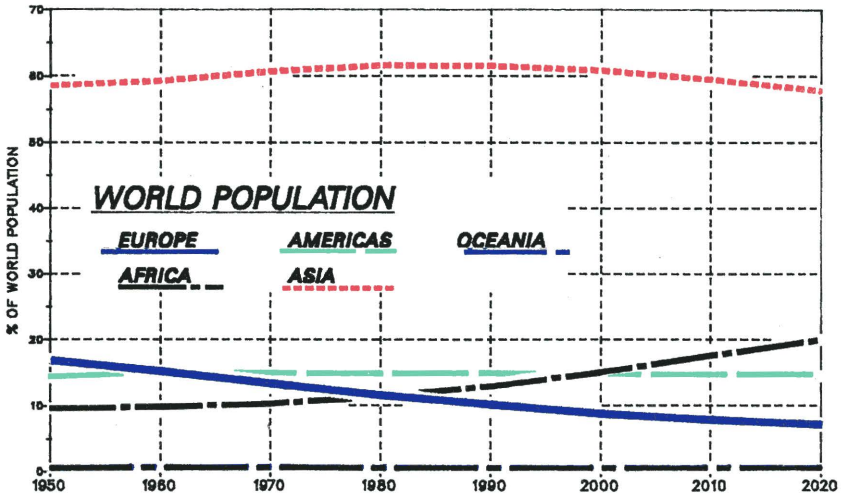
In 1958 the six Community countries had 169 million inhabitants; in 1973 the population of the Nine was 257 million; and in 1986 the Twelve will have over 320 million. The surface area in 1958 was 1 170 000 km<sup>2</sup>; it is twice this for the Community of Twelve, although it still accounts for less than 2% of world surface area, whereas the Community today accounts for 7% of world population.

Europe's population is declining in relative terms and Europe will account for only 7% of world population by the year 2020; the growth in Africa's population, on the other hand, is extremely high and by 2020 Africans will represent nearly 30% of the world population of under 25s.

The structure of the population by age group is roughly the same for all industrialized countries, whereas the proportion of young people under 14 in developing countries is considerably higher, and the proportion of people over 64 is lower.

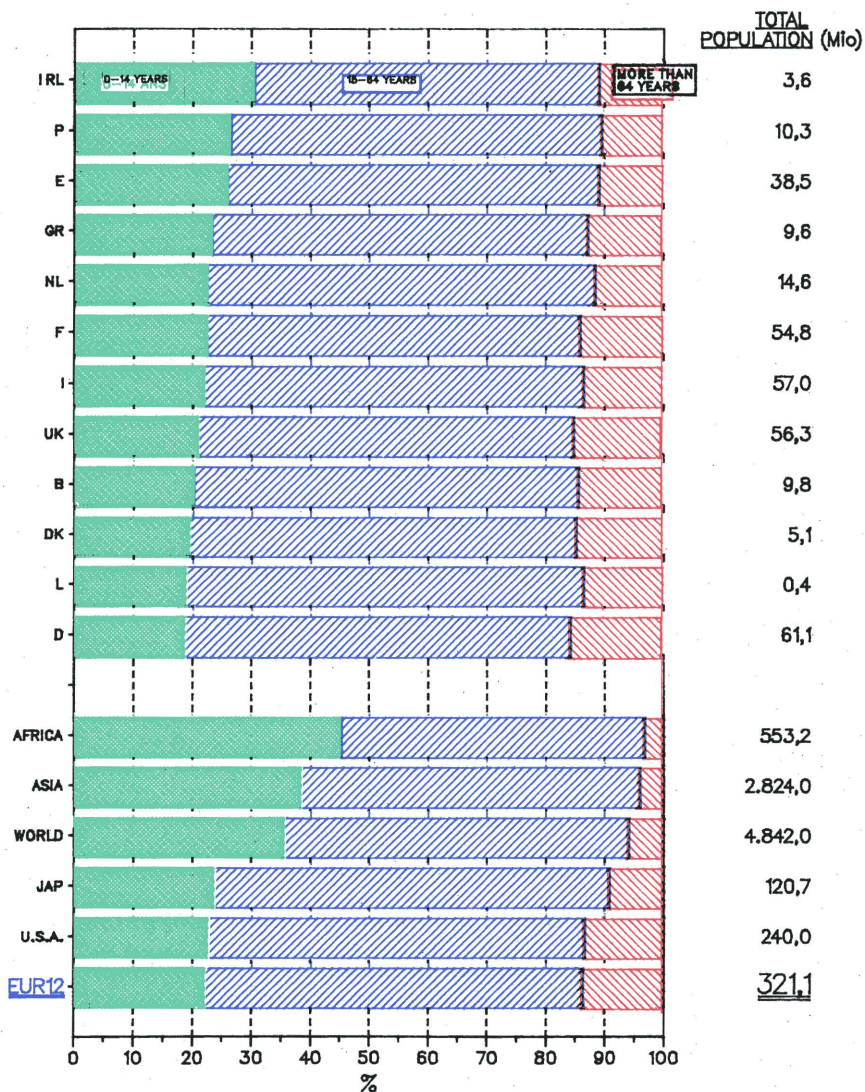
The Netherlands has the highest population density (number of inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>), even higher than Japan. Countries with a large surface area such as France and Spain allow relatively low densities. The same applies in the USSR, Canada, the United States and Australia, where there are less than 25 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup>.

# THE POPULATION OF EUROPE IN RELATIVE DECLINE



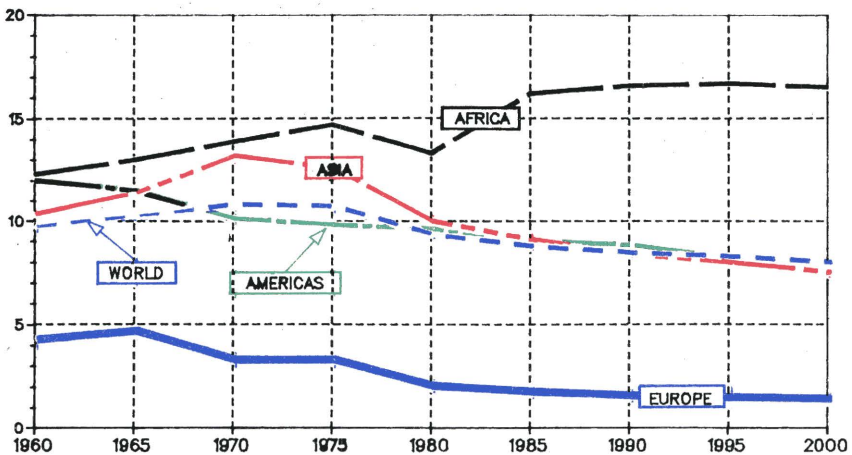
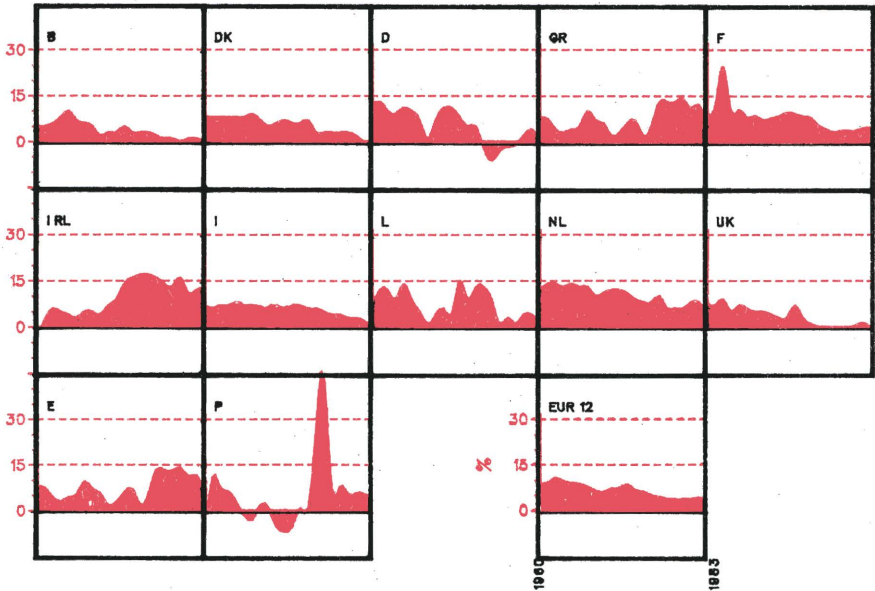
# AN AGING POPULATION

1985



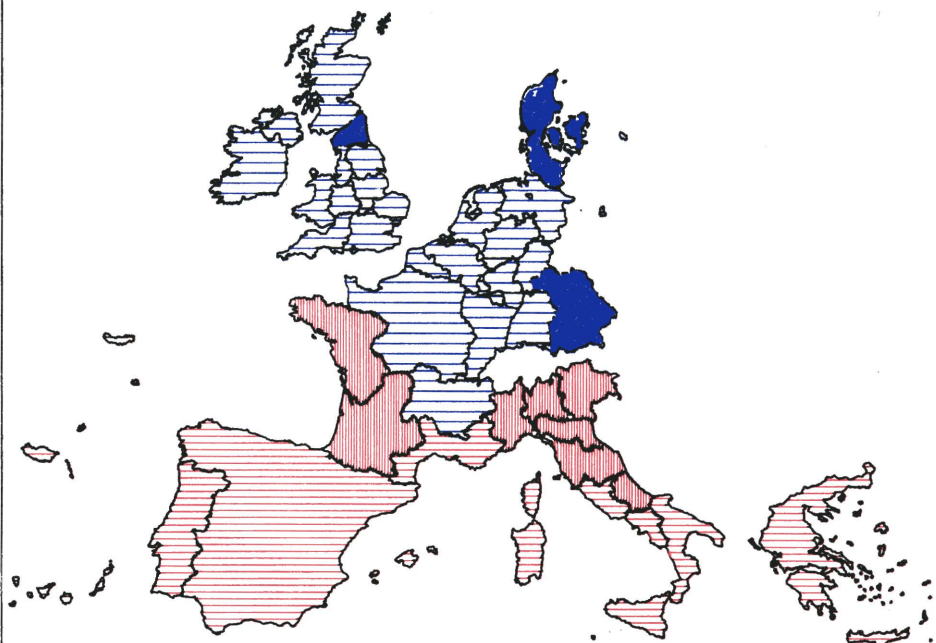
# A SLIGHT INCREASE IN POPULATION

(BY 1.000 HABITANTS, 1960 TO 1983)



# A TEMPERATE CLIMATE

## AVERAGE TEMPERATURES



DEGREES C.

 < 8

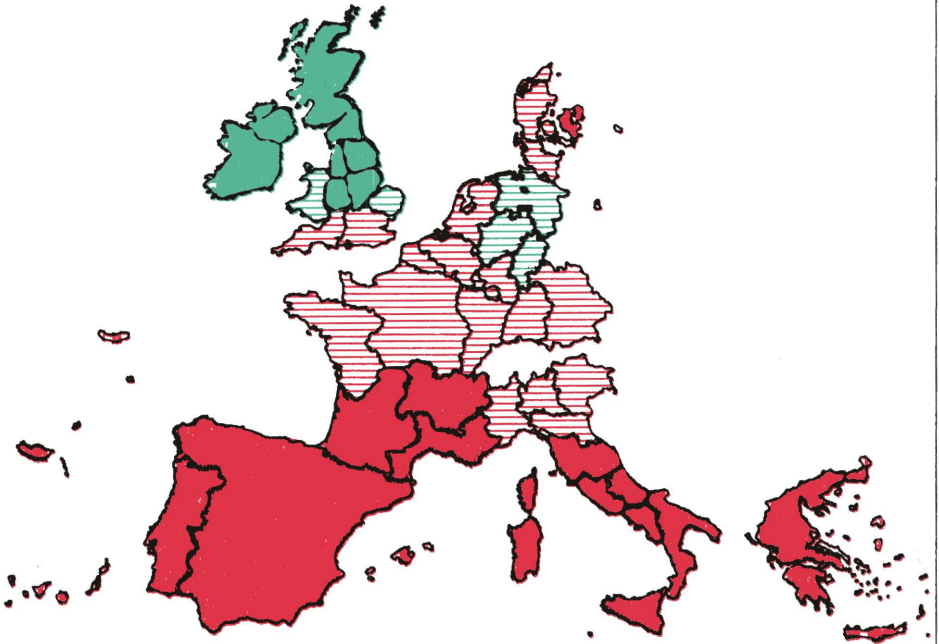
 8 - 11

 12 - 14


 > 14


  
eurostat


# SUNSHINE




HOURS

 < 1.400 H.

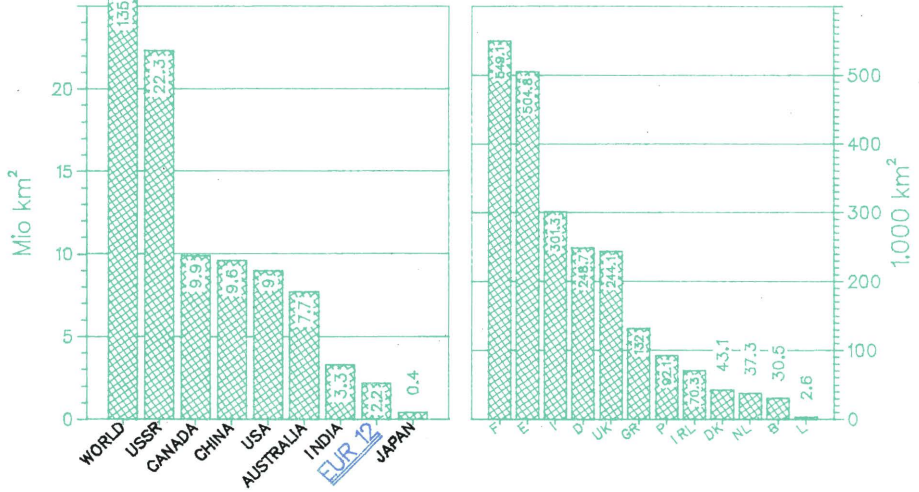
 1.501 - 2.000

 1.401 - 1.500

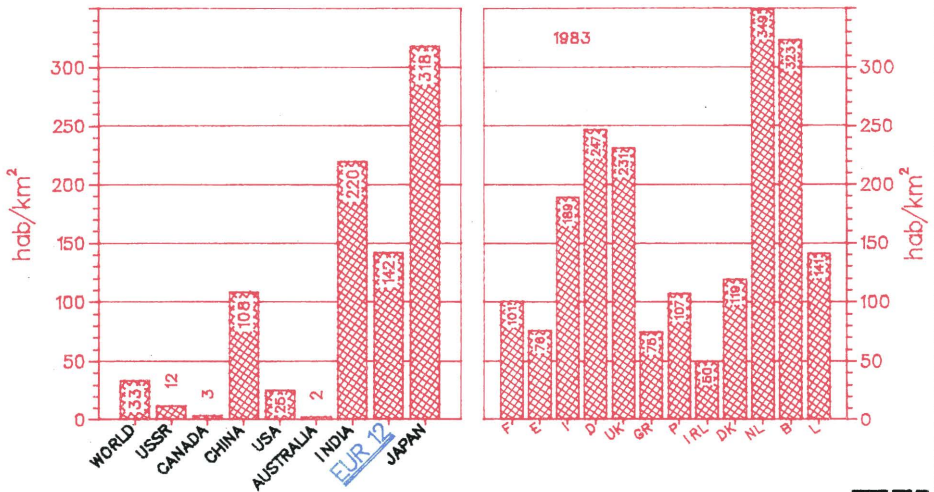
 > 2.000 H.

# LESS AREA, GREATER DENSITY

## AREA



## DENSITY





***PEOPLE  
AND  
WORK***

## PEOPLE AND WORK

### Employment

In the Community and Japan, five to six workers out of ten are employed in the service sector, compared with seven out of ten in the United States. Employment in industry is still declining in all industrialized countries. The drop in workers employed in agriculture has been offset by the growth of employment in services.

In the USSR, the decrease in employment in agriculture has been less spectacular, industry and services being equal in size.

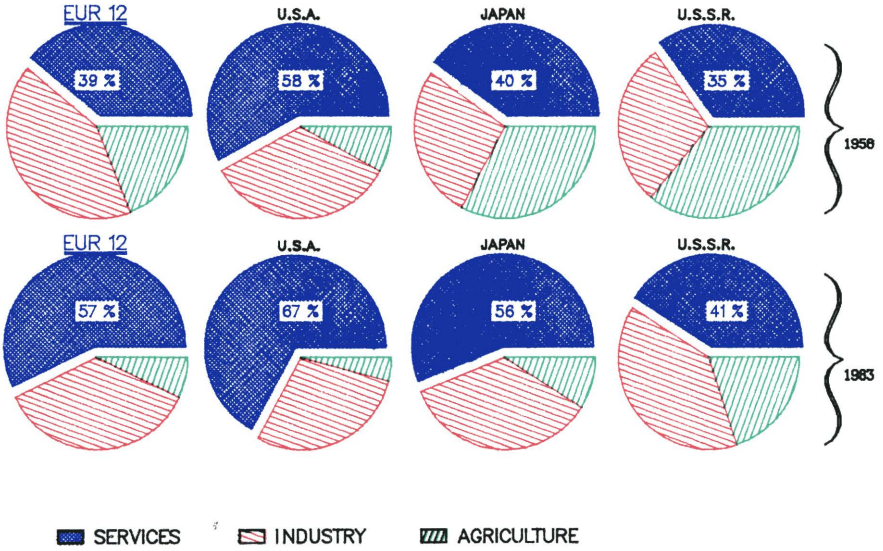
### The working population and employment

Over 40% of Europeans have a job or are looking for one. This rate is virtually stable. The rate is higher in the United States and Japan, where one in two belongs to the working population.

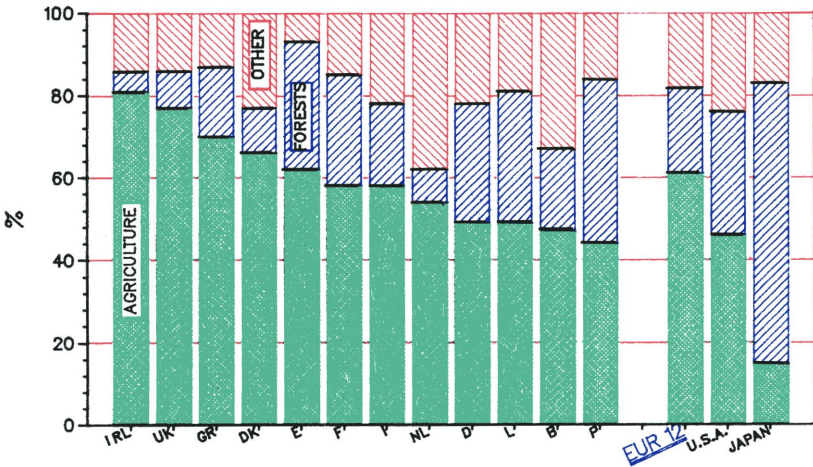
Throughout the Community the activity rate for women of working age has risen appreciably since 1970, whereas for men the rate has dropped over the same period. Activity rates vary widely from one country to another, ranging from 34% in Spain to over 50% in Denmark.

The registered unemployment rate in the Community has risen steadily from 5% in 1975 to 11% in 1984. After peaks of up to 10% in 1982, the unemployment rate in the United States has dropped to barely more than 7%. Japan's rate is very stable at less than 3%. At the end of 1984, there were 15 million unemployed in the Twelve, over 40% of whom were women. This proportion varies considerably from one country to the next.

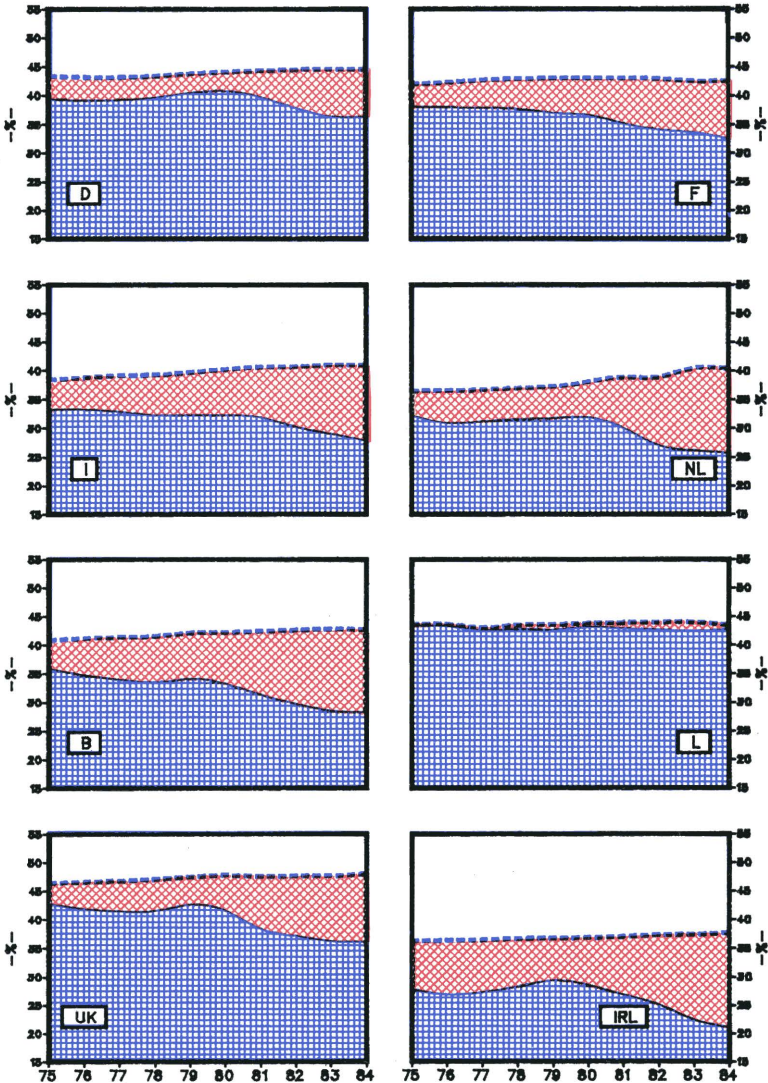
# SERVICE SECTOR WORK EXPANDS

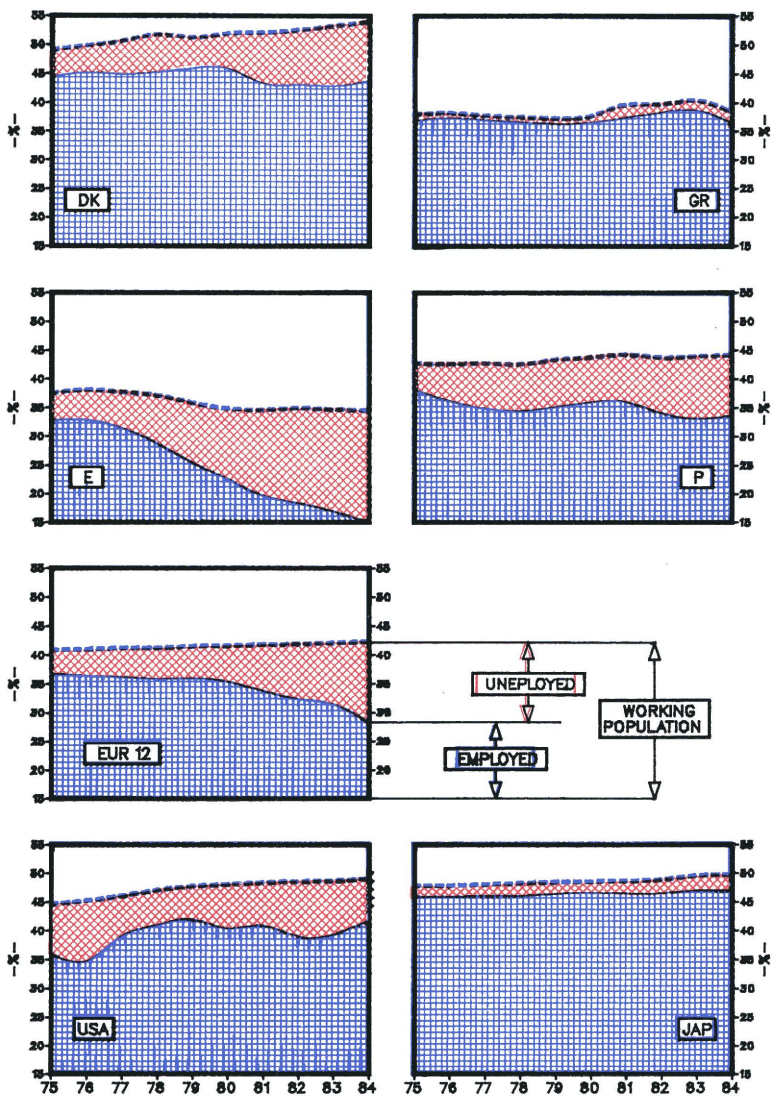


# LAND USE



# THE SHADOW OF UNEMPLOYMENT





# WOMEN AND UNEMPLOYMENT



***INDUSTRY,  
AGRICULTURE,  
AND  
COMMERCE***

## INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE AND TRADE

### Industry and agriculture

Between 1972 and 1984, the index of industrial production rose by only 20% in the Community, compared with 36% in the United States and 58% in Japan.

Ireland heads the Community countries in this respect, followed by Denmark and Luxembourg. It is interesting to note that in several Community countries, and in the Community as a whole, industrial output in 1984 was still below the 1980 level.

The degree of self-sufficiency is the proportion of domestic production to consumption. A figure of 100% may be regarded as optimal, indicating self sufficiency; higher than this figure expresses overproduction. The Community scores 100% or over for cereals, meat and fresh fruit, but is lower for vegetables.

The degree of energy dependence is the proportion of total energy consumption which must be imported. A percentage of 100 indicates a high degree of dependence. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands are the least dependent of the Community Countries. The Community average is around 45% and the United States 12%, with Japan much more dependent at over 80%. Following the oil crisis, all countries have been endeavouring to reduce energy dependence.

### Foreign trade

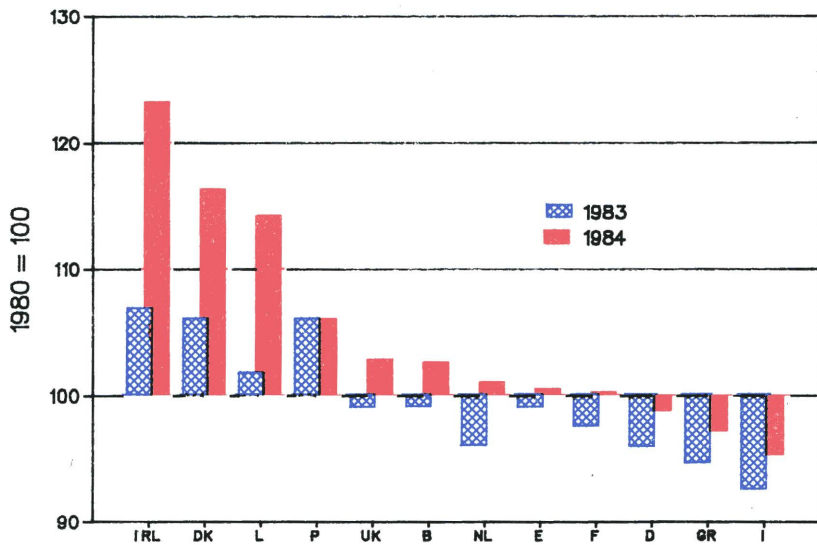
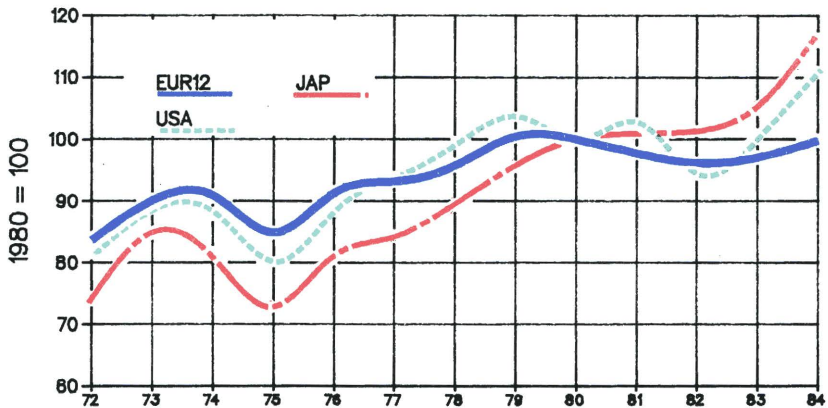
External trade statistics refer to commerce excluding that between Member States.

Of the Community countries, the Netherlands, Denmark, the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union and Germany have the highest per capita trade figures.

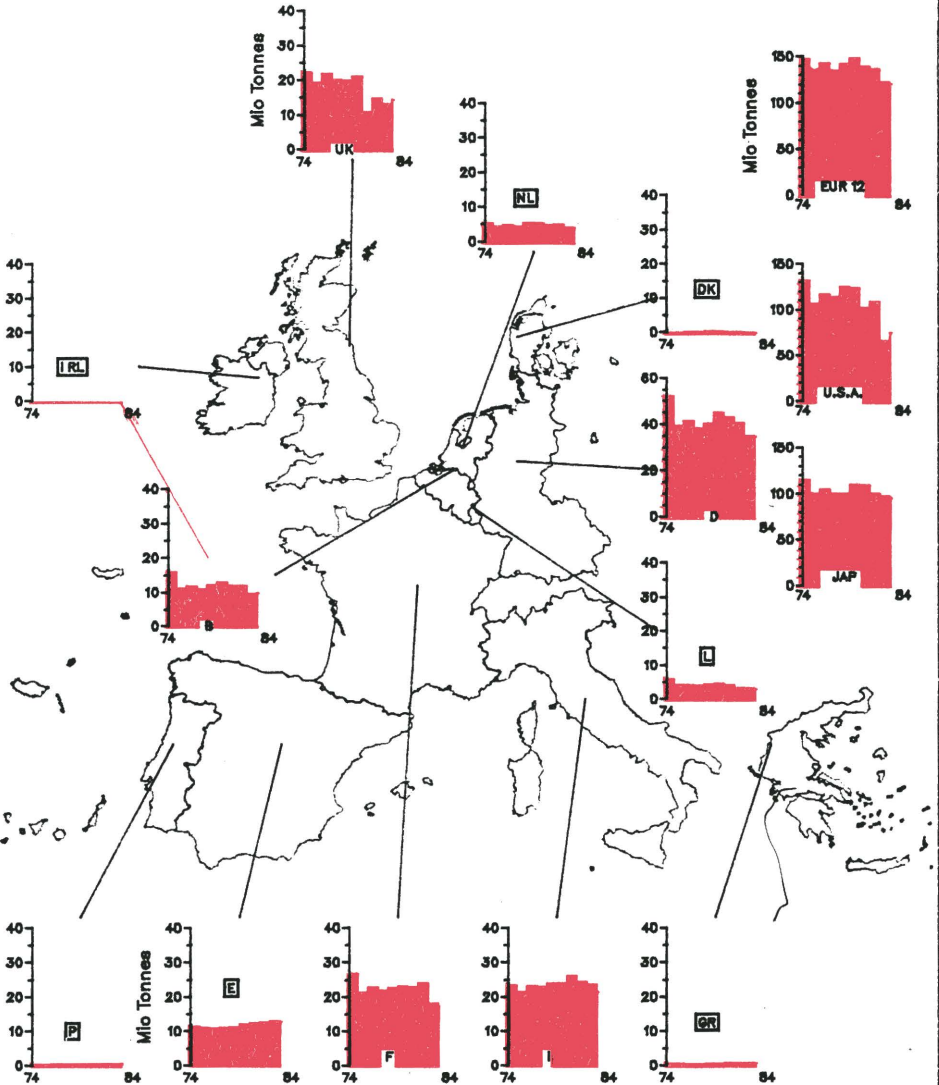
The Community itself is world leader in both exports and imports. Of all world exports, 21% come from the Community, compared with 15% from the United States and 11.5% from Japan. The Community takes 22% of world imports and the United States, which has greatly increased its share over the last few years, approaches the Community mark with 21%. Japan accounts for about 9% of world imports.



# INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INCREASES

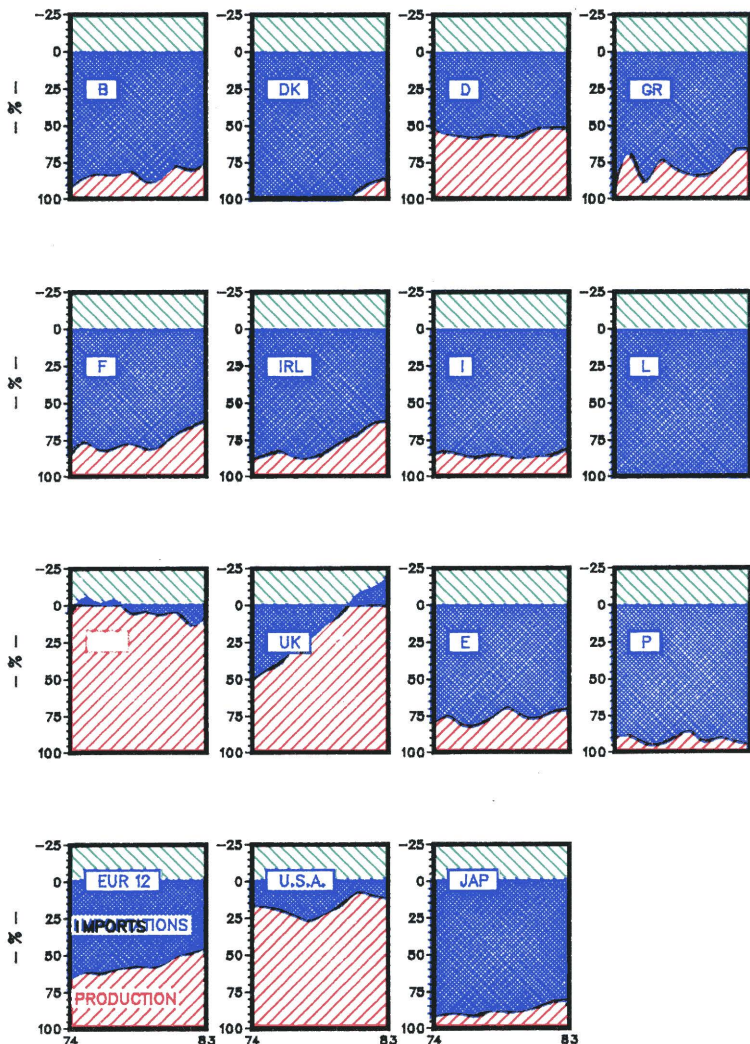


# A FALL IN STEEL PRODUCTION



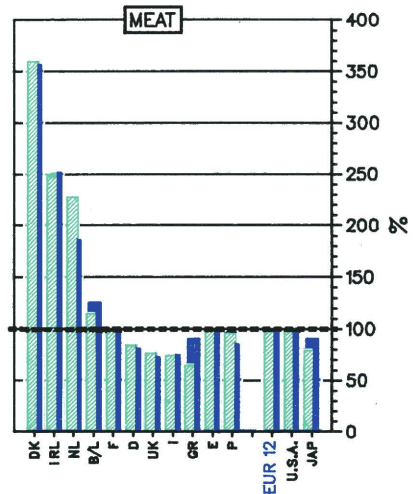
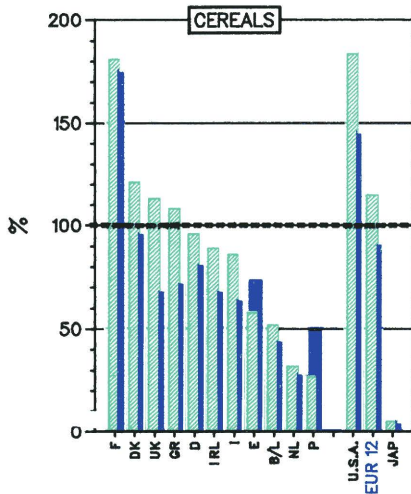
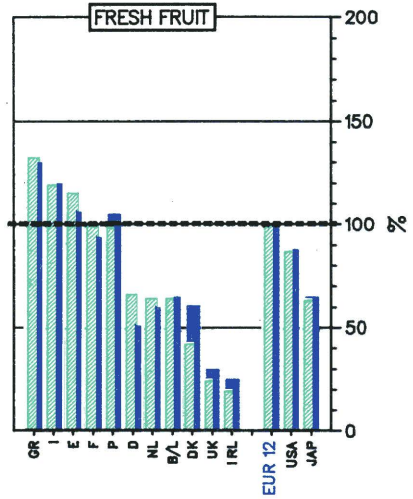
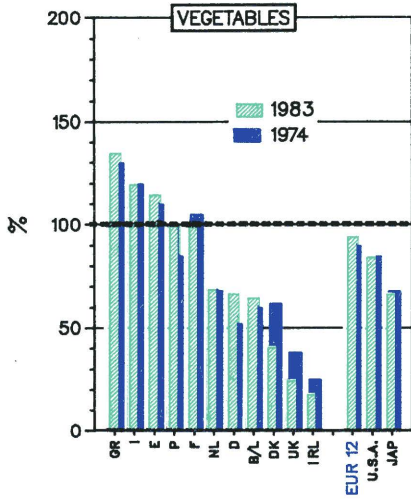
# VULNERABILITY IN ENERGY

## THE DEGREE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY

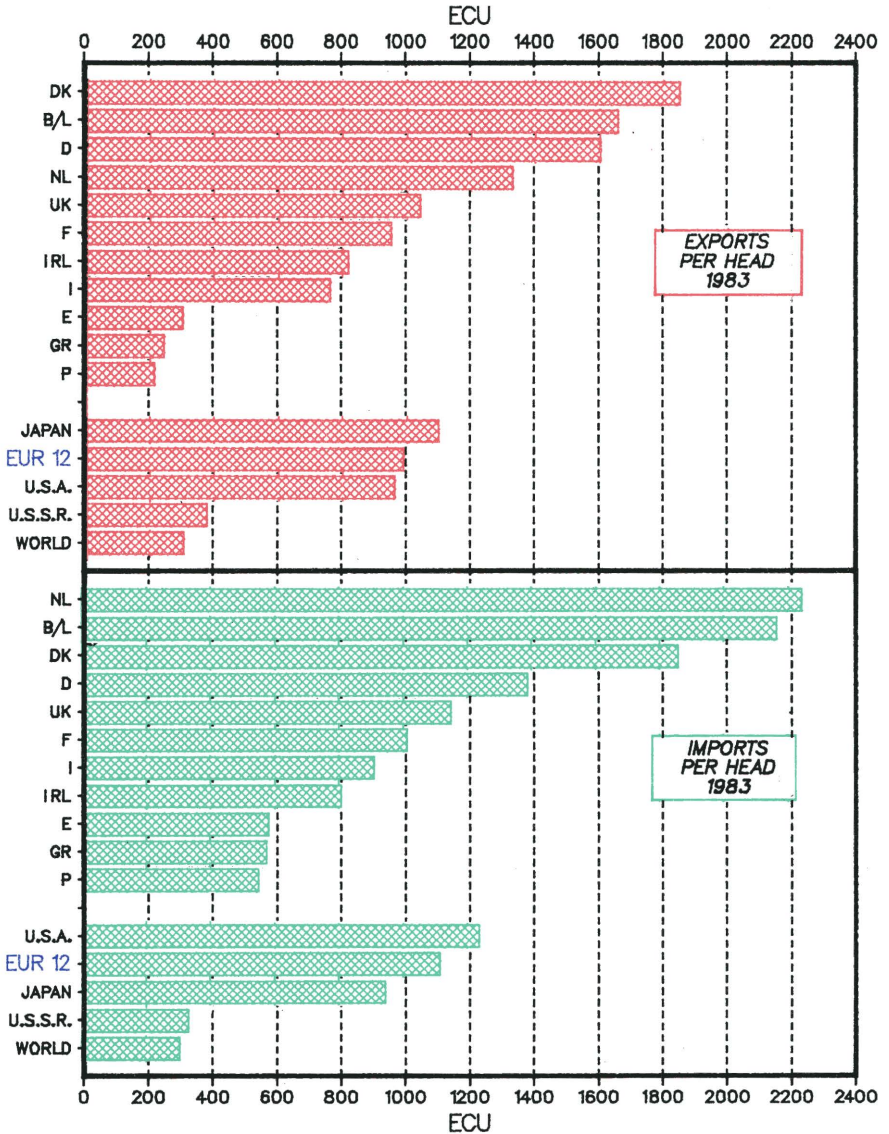


# SECURE IN BASIC FOODSTUFFS

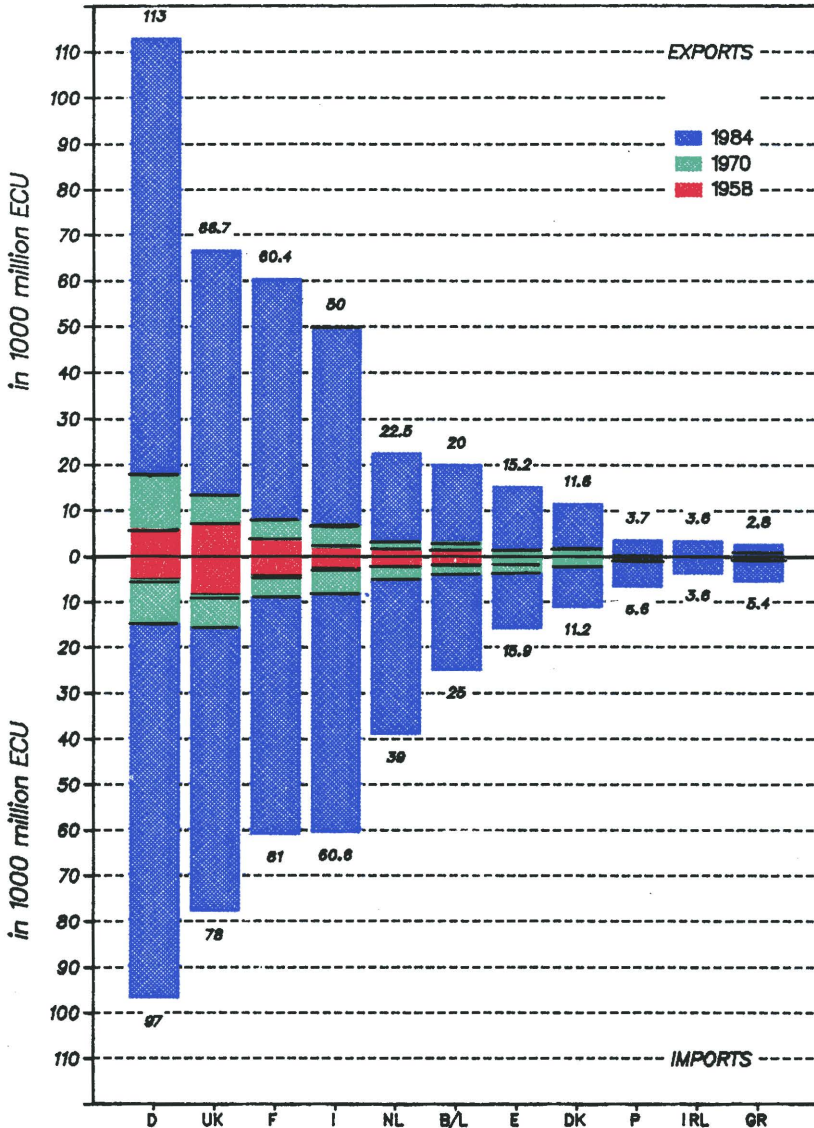
THE DEGREE OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY



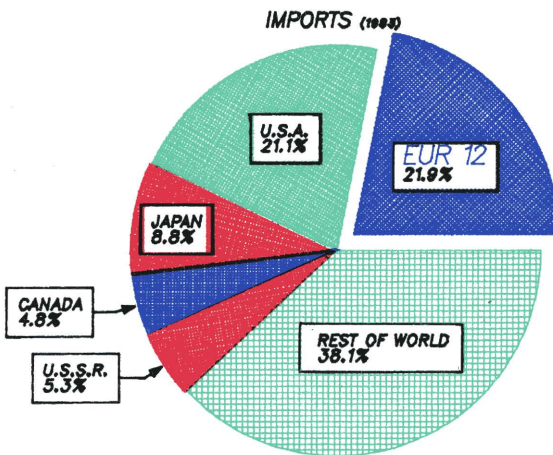
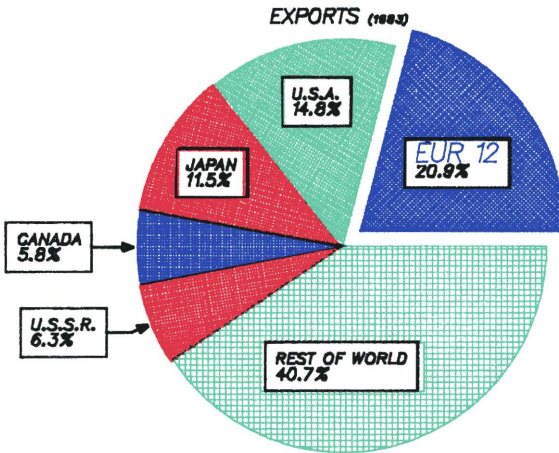
# A TRADING ECONOMY



## EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE MEMBER STATES

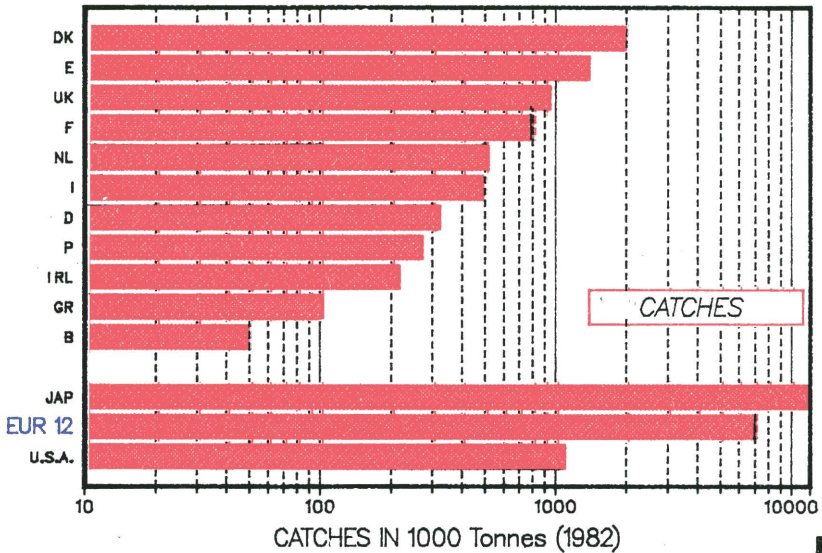
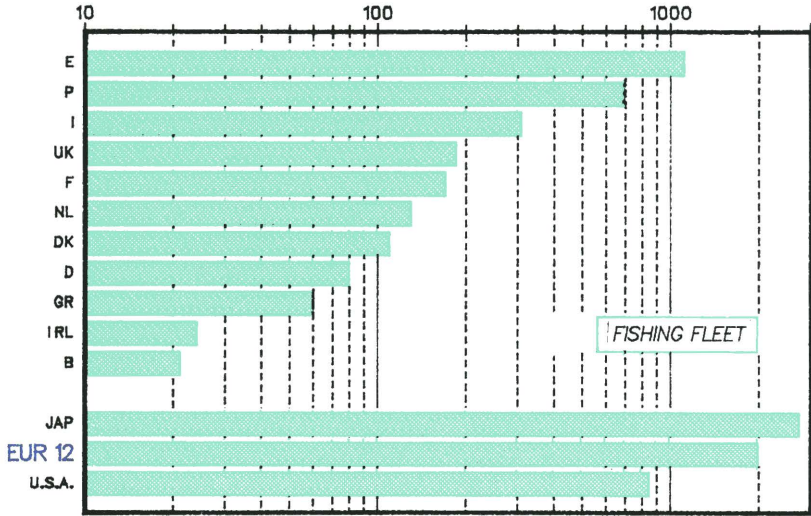


# THE LARGEST COMMERCIAL POWER



# FISHERIES

GROSS REGISTER TONNAGE (1000) 1982





# ***WEALTH***

## WEALTH

### GDP and Wages

Gross domestic product at market prices(GDP) represents the final result of the production activity of producer units.

Taking the world = 100, real per capita GDP at 1975 purchasing power parities and prices varies enormously between groups of countries. China's GDP is less than 30% of the world average, while the United States has a figure of almost 400%. The Community average is around 270%.

GDP in the twelve Community countries and in the United States grew more or less in parallel up to 1980. Until then the United States and Japan had a GDP slightly smaller than that of the Community. From 1981 onwards, GDP in the United States grew much more rapidly, aided by the rise of the dollar. Regional disparities in the Community are rather pronounced. Countries or regions with a large agricultural sector are the least well-off.

Between 1973 and 1983, the figures for real wages and salaries per employee, i.e. after adjustment for inflation, expressed in PPS (purchasing power standard, a unit of measurement representing an identical volume of goods and services for each country), rose less in the United States than in Japan and the Twelve; for Member States, this evolution has not been uniform.

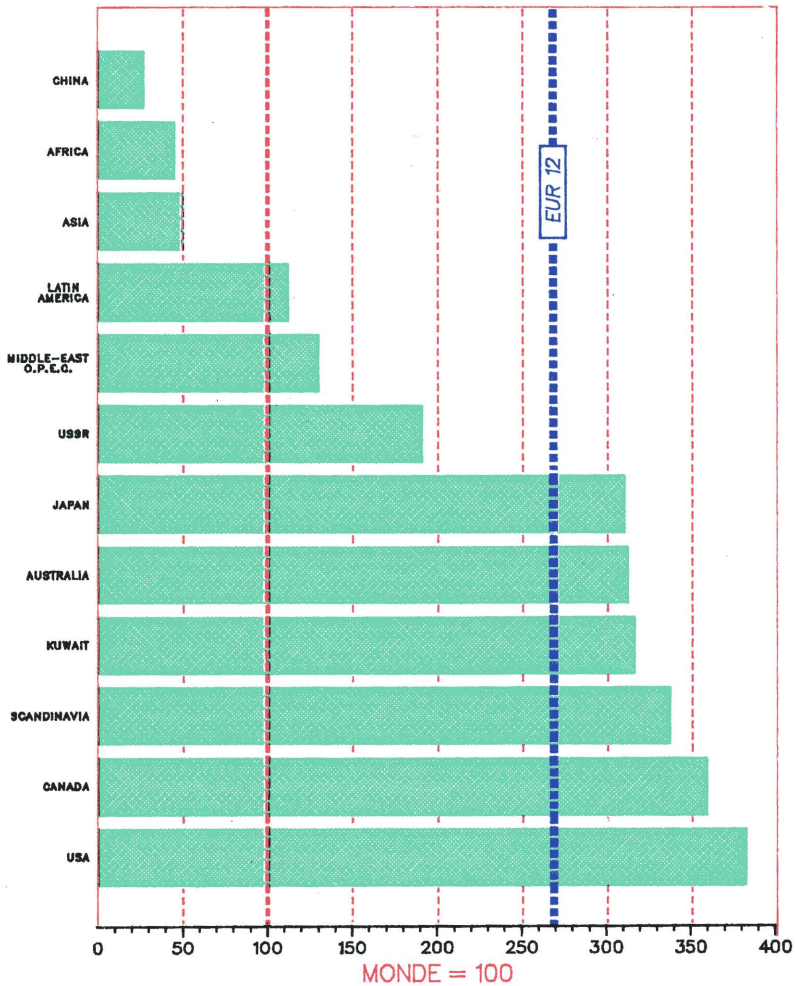
### Inflation

Since 1980 the pace of inflation has slackened both in the Community and in the United States and Japan. The downward movement has been parallel in all three. The strong upsurge in prices came in the wake of the second oil crisis in 1984; it was particularly marked in Japan.

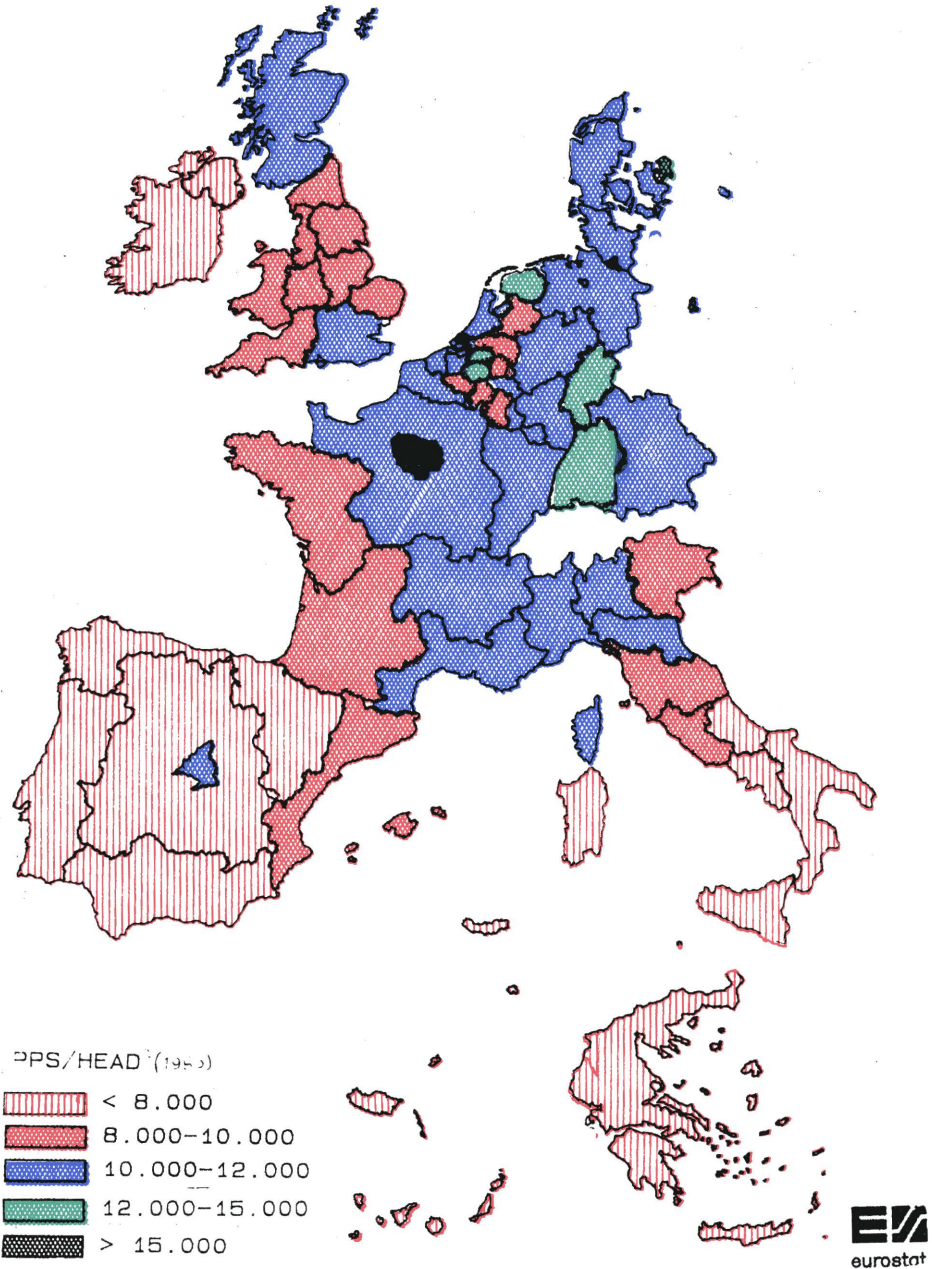
Between 1974 and 1984, inflation rates dropped fairly considerably in all twelve of the present Community countries, with the exception of Portugal. Inflation is still high in Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain. In the other countries the highest inflation rate is around 8%.

# A COMMUNITY RELATIVELY RICH

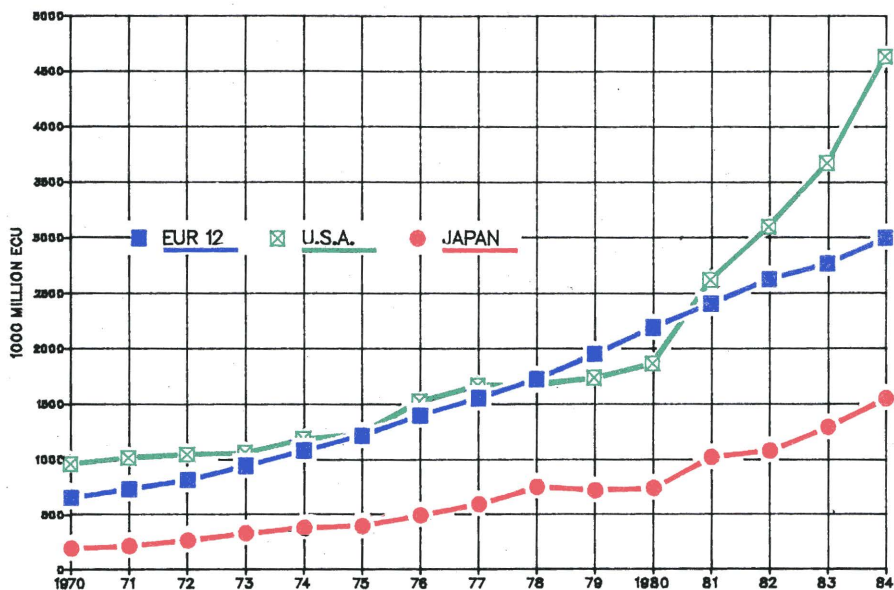
THE G.D.P. PER HEAD IN THE WORLD (1982)



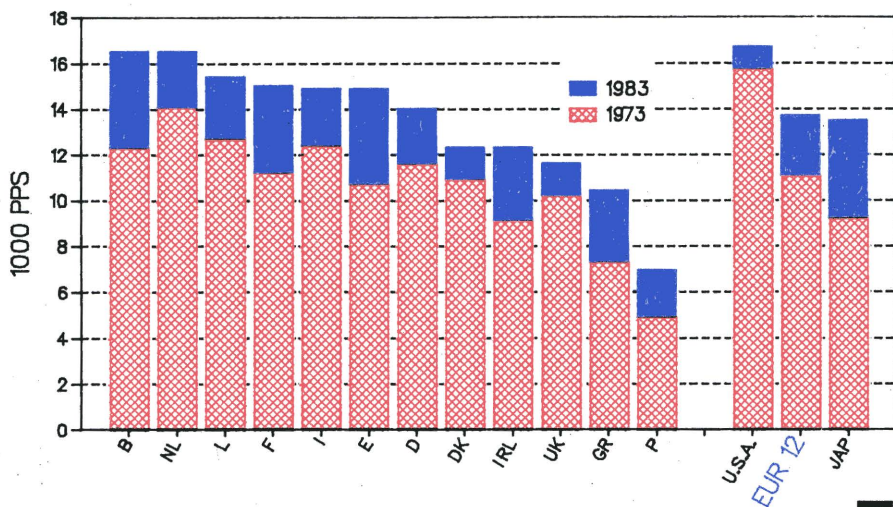
# G.D.P PER HEAD IN THE MEMBER STATES



# THE EVOLUTION OF G.D.P.

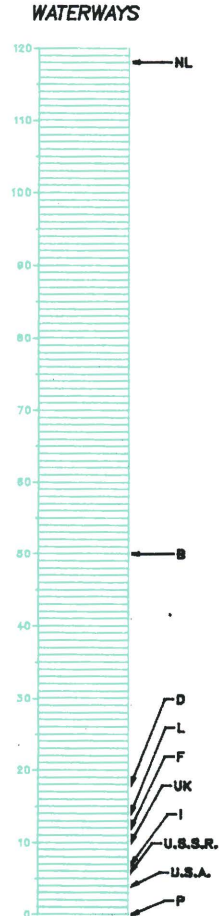
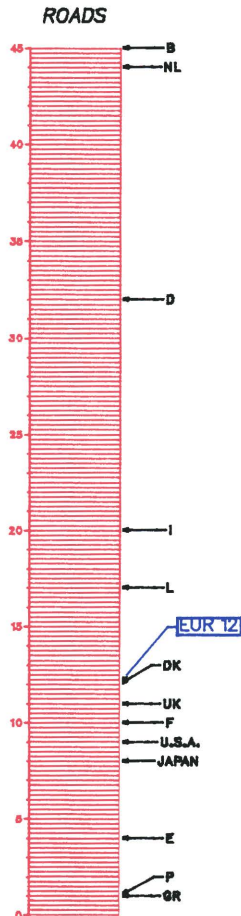
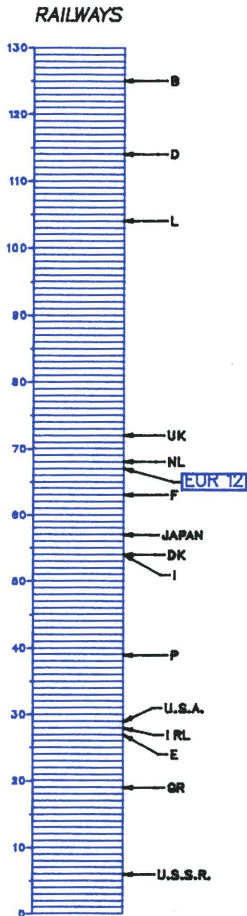


# REAL WAGES PER EMPLOYEE



# LENGTH OF RAILWAYS, ROADS AND WATERWAYS

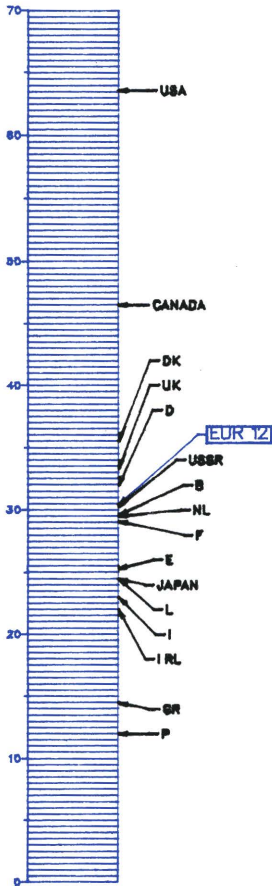
(IN KM BY 1,000 KM<sup>2</sup> OF AREA - 1982)



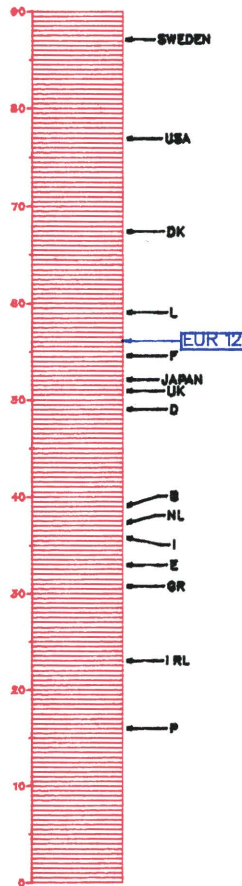
# TELEVISIONS, TELEPHONES, CARS

(PER 100 INHABITANTS - 1982)

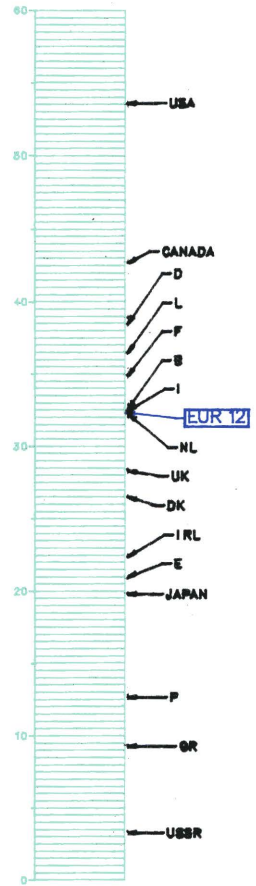
### TELEVISIONS



### TELEPHONES

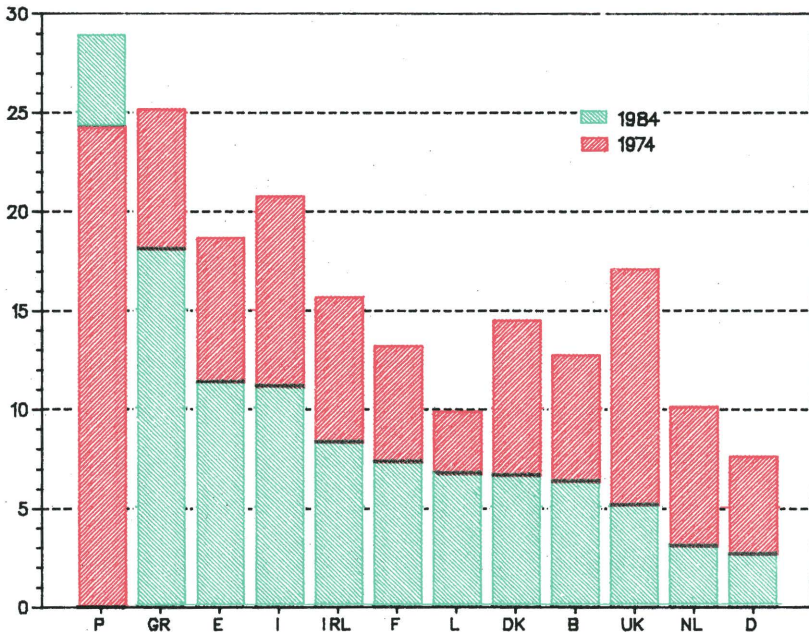
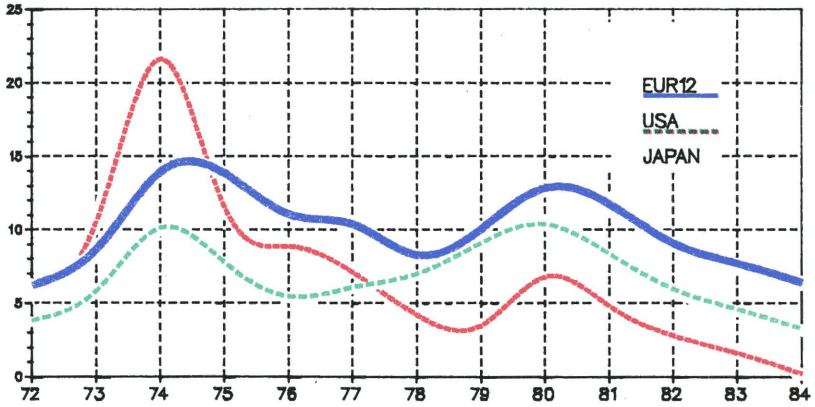


### PASSENGER CARS



# INFLATION RETREATS

(ANNUAL VARIATION RATES AS %)





***BUDGET OF THE  
EUROPEAN  
COMMUNITIES***

## BUDGET OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

The European Community finances its policies - agricultural, social, regional, etc. - with its own budget, which may vary from year to year. In 1983 the Community budget was 24,300 million ECU, 89 ECU per person. This corresponds at the 1983 national rates to :

4044	Belgian francs	64	Irish pounds
4044	Luxembourg francs	120143	Italian lira
727	Danish kronors	226	Dutch florins
202	German marks	52	Pounds sterling
6950	drachma	11348	peseta
603	French francs	8783	escudos

The Community budget represents between 2 and 3% of total central government expenditure of the member states and less than 1% of the Community GDP.

The receipts of the Community budget are essentially of two sorts :

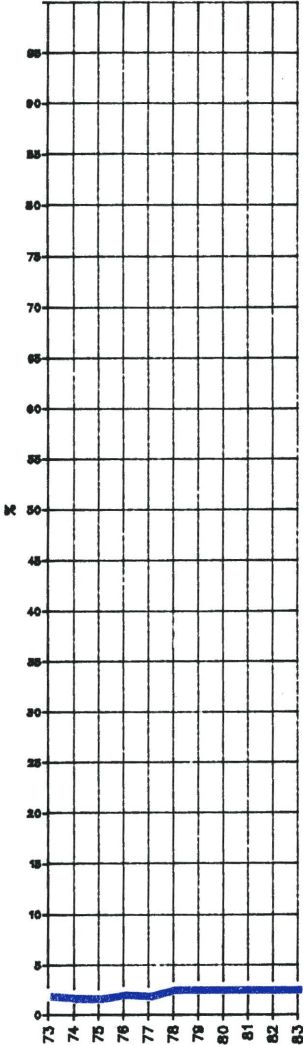
- custom duties and agricultural levies at the external frontiers of the Community,
- a fraction of the value added tax (VAT) levied in the member states, which can not exceed 1.4% of the total.

These are identified as "owned receipts" because the Community has a full legal right to them. This is an innovation with regard to the budgets of traditional international organisations which are funded by contributions from their member states.

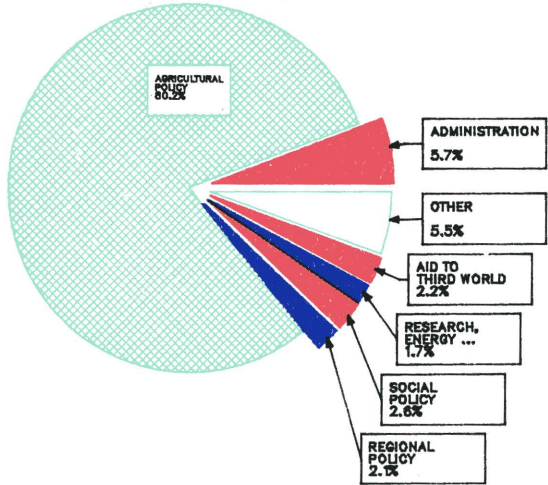
Community expenditure is allocated following the degree of development of Community policies, the most developed of which is the agricultural policy. The graphic shows the percentage distribution of the Community budget in 1978 and 1983.

# THE VALUE OF THE COMMUNITY BUDGET

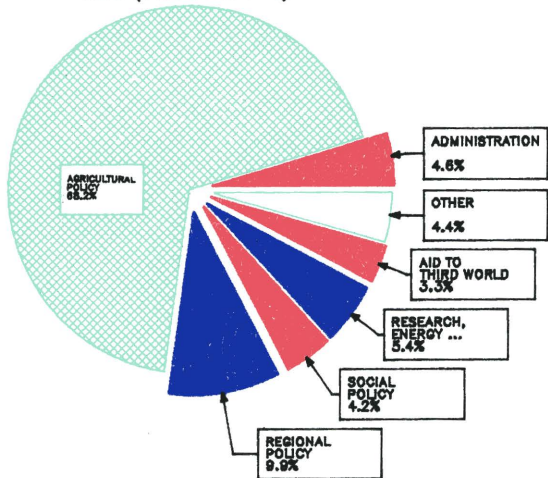
PART OF GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE



1978 (10800 Mio ECU)



1983 (24300 Mio ECU)





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