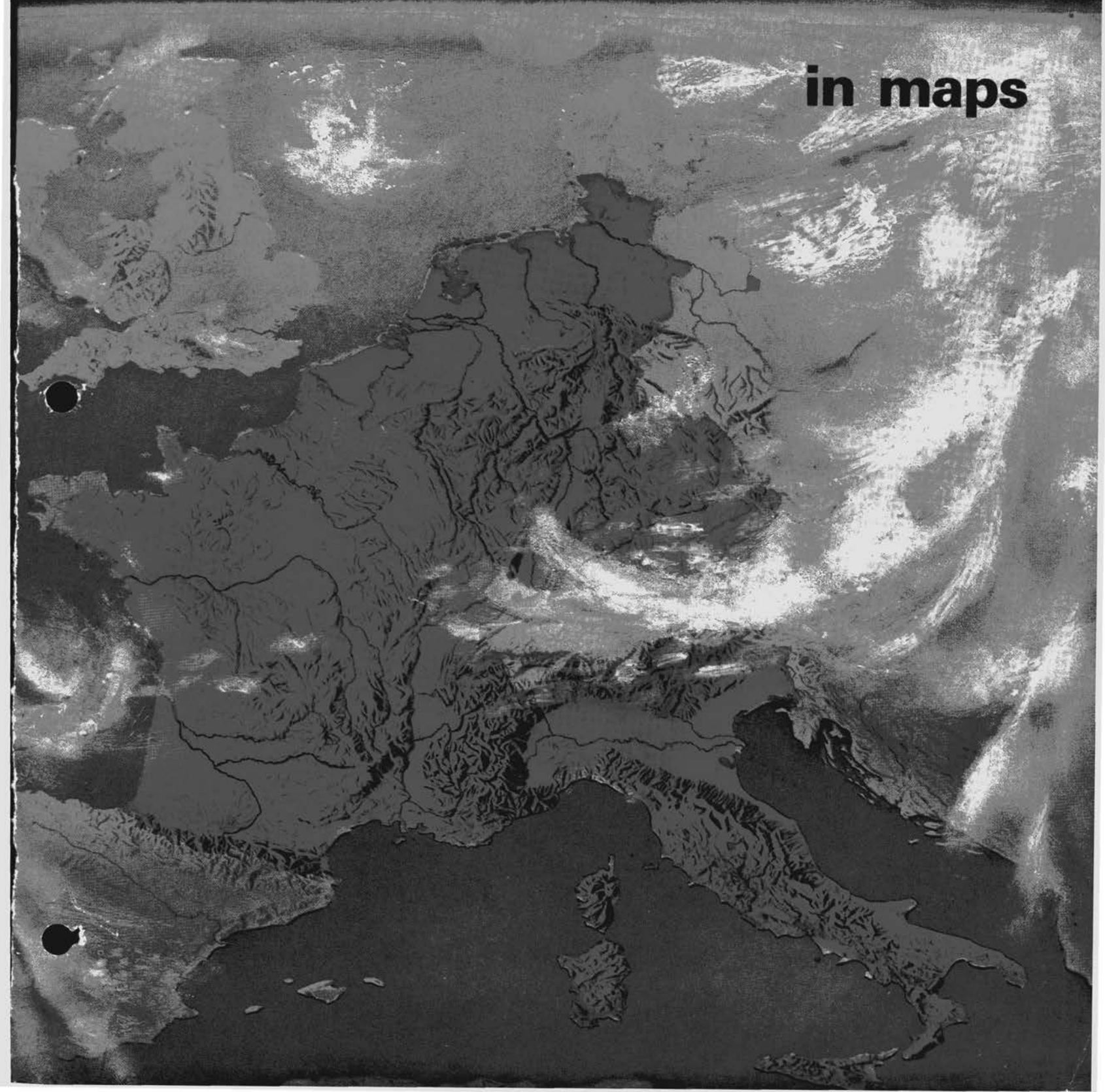


The European Community

in maps



The European Community

BELGIUM, FRANCE, GERMANY (Federal Republic), ITALY, LUXEMBOURG, NETHERLANDS

COMMON MARKET
(European Economic Community)

E.C.S.C.
(European Coal and Steel Community)

EURATOM
(European Atomic Energy Community)

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The aim of this folder is to amplify the material available to teachers, students and others interested in the geography and economy of the European Community.

The authors have deliberately omitted certain features generally dealt with in current handbooks and atlases. As this is a "European" work, the methods of analysis and presentation have been standardized as far as possible. The names of administrative units and towns have been given in the language of their country.

The maps were compiled by Prof. I.B.F. Kormoss of the College of Europe, with the help of M. Gabriel Quencez, former master at the European School at Luxembourg. The relief map on the cover of this edition is the work of Dr. F. Hölzel, Rheda.

For the European Community, the maps and texts are based, with the exception of maps 1, 2, 7 and 8, on data supplied by the Statistical Office of the European Communities. For Great Britain, valuable information was supplied by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Central Office of Information.

Criticism and suggestions for future editions will be welcomed.



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THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY IN MAPS

Notes and tables

In this edition all the maps have been revised, except maps 3, 4 and 8. In general, the statistical tables refer to the year 1965. This is due to the time lapse — 7-12 months — in the publication of yearbooks and statistical reports. The list of sources has also been brought up to date and includes a number of important publications which appeared in the last quarter of 1966.

Map 1

Administrative regions and units

Among the numerous regional subdivisions — administrative or other (see **table 1**) — only the smallest, the commune, exists in all countries of the Community. However, the great number (74,000) of these primary units makes it impossible to show them on a map of the scale used here.

For the Community countries the following subdivisions have therefore been shown: **Länder** (Federal Germany), **regions** (France, Italy), **provinces** (Belgium, Italy, Netherlands), **Regierungsbezirke** (Germany) and **départements** (France). The boundaries and the names of these units, like the national frontiers, are shown by standardized symbols which obviously cannot take into account differences in structure between these units from country to country. Subdivisions in neighbouring countries are also shown: **economic planning regions** in the United Kingdom (including the East Anglia region which was created at the end of 1965), **regions** in Spain, **Länder** in Austria, and **cantons** in Switzerland, etc.

Names of countries, spelt according to the respective language edition, are reproduced in an **inset map** which covers an area wider than the Community in order to include the two European countries associated with the Community, Greece and Turkey.

Map 2

Density of population

For the Community, Switzerland and Austria this map has been established on the basis of statistical data by commune (censuses or annual statements of population). For other countries, the data have been drawn from official documents (see **Sources**) and adapted where necessary.

The **inset table 5** shows towns and conurbations with more than 250,000 inhabitants. A comparison with the previous edition, giving data for 1958-60, shows how urbanization has been slowing down in the major industrial regions of the North-West and been increasing south of 45° latitude.

Map 3

Agriculture I : Land utilization and main crops

The diversity of agricultural structure and production in the Community makes it difficult to summarize all the information in two maps, particularly as one of these had, for reference purposes, to show relief and the hydrographic system.

Map 3 covers data which can be satisfactorily shown on this scale: large uncultivated areas, the larger forests and grassland areas. The subsequent data in the legend represent typical crops. Intensive cultivation of high-value crops (fruit, vegetables, flowers), the chief vinegrowing regions and certain crops which are processed (wheat,

sugarbeet) have also been shown. The **inset** indicates the approximate limits of the areas in which certain grains and potatoes are predominant crops, and the northern limits of vine and olive cultivation, as well as certain climatic factors chosen because of their influence on agriculture.

Map 4

Agriculture II : Livestock and fishing

The trend in eating habits in the highly-developed countries is towards greater consumption of meat and dairy produce. Hence the usefulness of a map showing the breeding of cattle, the most important livestock in Western Europe (see **inset**).

The main map shows the distribution of cattle by means of unit symbols which distinguish between the areas of high concentration (in the North-West, facing the Atlantic, and in the Alpine foothills) and the Mediterranean regions, where cattle are comparatively rare. Landings of fish at the principal ports are indicated on the same map by graduated symbols.

The regional importance of livestock breeding is shown in the **inset**: the height of the rectangles represents the number of animals, while the width expresses the relative importance of the three groups on the basis of the following ratio: 1 unit of cattle = 4 pigs = 8 sheep. The surface of each rectangle is therefore roughly proportionate to the importance of livestock in each region.

The statistics used are those of 1960-62 censuses and the regional subdivisions of that period have therefore been retained. A simplified subdivision has been adopted in the **inset**.

Map 5

Energy

This map indicates coal, oil and natural-gas deposits and the regions in which electricity is produced from waterpower, as well as the tidal power station at La Rance (France) and the geothermal power station at Larderello (Italy). It thus covers all the main sources of primary energy. The map also shows nuclear-power stations and the main hydro-electric power stations. (For power reactors see map 6).

The map shows how the increasingly dense network of oil and gas pipelines crosses frontiers to link deposits or ports of delivery with areas of consumption. The chief refining centres are depicted by symbols whose size indicates their production capacity. These illustrate how the capacity of inland refineries has grown compared with those at ports since the first edition of this folder was published in 1962.

The **diagram in the inset** compares the Community's energy consumption (expressed in tons, coal equivalent), in 1950 and 1960 with forecasts for 1970 and 1980. It highlights the expected growth after 1970 in consumption of petroleum and of nuclear power.

Table 2 gives the most recent data (1966) on coal production (ECSC figures), oil refining capacity (*Petroleum Times* annual survey) and, so that comparison can be made with previous editions, on production of crude steel (ECSC figures). Map 7 should also be referred to.

Because of the importance of the natural-gas deposits at Slochteren in the northern part of the Netherlands, the symbol reflects its future potential rather than the relatively limited present production.

Map 6

The nuclear industry

In the coming decade the Community's nuclear industry will be called on to cover an increasing portion of the demand for electricity, which doubles approximately every ten years (see **diagram map 5**) and which, without nuclear energy, could be met only by an unduly heavy increase in imports.

Euratom's objective is therefore to expand European production of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and to assist research, education and the spread of knowledge. It aims at facilitating the production of nuclear energy at a price competitive with those of other forms of energy, and thus to prepare the ground for the nuclear revolution.

This map has been aligned to the Euratom wall map scale of 1 : 2,000,000 published in 1966.

Maps 7 and 8

Industries I-II

An adequate representation of the industries of the Community, even after eliminating those which figure on maps 5 and 6 would require perhaps a dozen maps. The scope of this folder does not permit more than two main maps.

Sheets 7 and 8 contain three maps which deal with selected industries, and a general map combining structure and regional distribution. The sectors chosen (steel, metallurgy and engineering, chemicals and textiles) together with the basic industries shown in map 5, provide work for more than two-thirds of the industrial wage-earners in the Community. In some regions (Ruhr, S. W. Germany, Piedmont, the Paris region, Switzerland and the United Kingdom) half the industrial working population is in the metallurgical and engineering industries.

Map 7 has therefore been allotted to this branch. The large regions where these industries predominate have been localized as accurately as is possible on the scale used. Symbols representing the Bessemer conversion process and drawn in relation to output indicate the areas where production of crude steel exceeded one million metric tons in 1965. In addition, manufacturing industries connected with various forms of transport have been shown on the basis of their production figures or — when local data on production were lacking — on the basis of the number of wage-earners. For the aircraft and railway-equipment industries only approximate orders of magnitude could be shown. Steel complexes under construction, such as those at Fos-sur-Mer and Taranto, are mentioned here.

The inset in **map 7**, on the chemical industry, shows the main regions and their relative importance by number of wage-earners in each centre or region.

The inset in **map 8** covers the textile industry, with data for the main branches (wool, cotton, linen, silk, synthetic fibres).

Map 8 gives a general view of the industrial structure, showing the distribution of wage-earners by major branches and by regions. Since the standardization of nomenclature in industry is not yet complete for all the Community countries, the information shown here, like that on the main industrial regions, needs to be interpreted with caution. The regions shaded are those in which the industrial working population in the majority of the districts represents more than 50 % of the total. For certain regions with a low level of industrialization, a breakdown by branches was impossible; in other regions, the smallest branches could not be indicated, for reasons of legibility. Finally, where non-member countries publish statistics which are not comparable with those of Community countries, no breakdown is given.

Map 9

Transport I : Railways and navigation

A map is included for each of the three transport networks. Map 9 deals with railways and map 10 with roads, while navigable waterways are, for geographical reasons, dealt with in an inset (map 9). The latter network covers only the northern and central part of the Community.

The following railways are shown : 1) the main Community lines and their extensions in non-member countries; 2) the other main international or internal routes. Each of these two categories is subdivided into electrified lines (in use or undergoing electrification) and non-electrified lines. The same map shows maritime connections between European countries, with a distinction between rail ferries and other lines. The chief seaports are shown by circles whose size indicates the volume of goods traffic handled, with incoming and outgoing traffic shown separately. For passenger traffic it has not

been possible to do more than indicate by a single symbol the main terminal ports of international shipping lines.

For inland waterways, the same distinction has been made as for railways, showing the main European links and other connections. Firm projects have also been indicated.

Map 10

Transport II : Roads and civil aviation

The road network of the Community has been presented on the same principles as those followed in map 9. A distinction is made between the main Community routes (and connections in the neighbouring countries) and the other important links. Existing and planned motorways have been shown on the map as fully as the scale allows.

Following proposals by the United Nations, as worked out in detail by the European Conference of Transport Ministers, the European governments have decided to adopt a system of "E" roads. Most of the roads to be included have already been chosen. These roads are shown separately in so far as they do not coincide with the main Community routes. Some national and regional roads are also shown.

For a variety of reasons, representation of an air transport network is not feasible on maps of this scale; moreover, if it took the usual form of straight lines linking the chief airports, it would ignore the existence of air corridors which channel the traffic. The relative importance of the main airports has therefore been shown by the number of passengers passing through them, with the size of the symbols indicating the number of arrivals, plus departures, plus persons in transit, in accordance with the system in use at Paris airport. The percentage of transit passengers is also shown.

A more detailed breakdown of the traffic, in particular a distinction between domestic, intra-European and intercontinental traffic, raises statistical difficulties and **table 7** gives no more than a few of the basic data. **Table 6** shows the traffic handled at the main seaports (see map 9).

Map 11

External trade

The most spectacular result of the introduction of the Common Market has been the increase in trade between the six member countries of the Community. At \$23,000 million in 1966, the value of this trade was 8 % higher than in 1965 and more than three times that in 1958.

The expansion of the Community's internal market has not been at the expense of external trade. In 1966, the value both of imports and of exports from non-member countries reached some \$30,000 million; for imports, this represented an increase of 90 % over 1958; for exports the increase over 1958 was 84 %.

The map expresses in simplified form the geographical pattern of trade; its volume, direction (imports and exports) and the main categories of products — foodstuffs, fuel, raw materials, machinery, vehicles and other transport equipment, and other products. The geographical areas chosen could obviously not be satisfactory from every point of view. They had to be homogeneous and few in number, which made it impossible to base them on the usual currency areas. The basic map is a polar projection which permits better use of the available space.

The relative importance of the regions in the Community's external trade is illustrated in the **diagrams** in the bottom left-hand corner of the map, while **table 4** shows totals and percentages of trade by region. The data in the diagrams are for 1965, while the table shows the position for 1966.

Map 12

Associated overseas states and territories

The association with the Community of 18 overseas countries which had special links with one or other of its member states opens the way to close economic cooperation between the old countries of Europe and the young nations in Africa and elsewhere which have recently acquired independence.

This map covers the Community, the European states associated with the Community, African countries as far south as the Congo (Kinshasa), and also, in an inset, territories in America. The countries at present linked to the United Kingdom (through the Commonwealth) and to other European countries are also indicated. The legal nature of each association is shown by appropriate signs.

Table 3 supplements the map with some basic data : area, population density, allocations by the first European Development Fund, and financing operations by the second Fund up to 31 December 1966.

TABLE 1 — AREA, POPULATION AND WORKING POPULATION

A. — COUNTRIES	Area '000 sq. km.	Population '000 (1)		Inhab. per sq. km.	Estimated population '000 (2)		Civilian labour force by main sectors of economic activity(2)					
		middle of			1970	1980	Year	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Unemployed
		1960	1966									
Netherlands	33.5	11 486	12 455	371.7	13 070	15 260	1965	4 630	(9) (11)	(42)	(47)	1
Belgium	30.5	9 153	9 528	312.3	9 710	(9 970)	1965	3 642	6	45	47	2
Luxembourg	2.6	314	335	128.8	(335)	(345)	1965	139	14	45	41	0
Germany (F.R.)(2)	248.5	55 433	59 638	239.9	60 220	62 390	1965	26 846	11	49	39	1
France	551.2	45 684	49 400	89.6	50 950	56 305	1965	19 688	18	39	42	1
Italy	301.2	49 642	51 959	172.4	54 320	58 440	1965	19 732	25	39	32	4
Denmark	43.0	4 581	4 791	11.4	4 919	5 299	1965	(d) 2 296	17	37	45	1
Norway	323.9	3 585	3 752	11.5	3 864	4 270	1965	1 489	20	35	44	1
Sweden	449.8	7 480	7 807	17.3	7 999	8 646	1965	(d) 3 794	11	42	46	1
Finland	337.0	4 466	(a) 4 612	(a) 13.6	4 778	5 035	1960	2 033	35	31	31	....
Iceland	103.0	176	195	1.9	—	....	1960	(e) 67	23	36	35	....
United Kingdom	244.0	52 559	54 896	224.9	56 410	60 480	1965	25 676	3	47	49	1
Ireland (Rep.)	70.3	2 834	2 882	40.9	....	....	1961	(f) 1 108	36	29	35	....
Switzerland	41.3	5 362	(a) 5 945	(a) 143.9	(b) 5 436	(b) 6 098	1960	(d) 2 512	11	51	38	0
Austria	83.8	7 048	7 291	87.0	7 365	7 671	1961	3 350	23	40	35	2
Portugal	91.5	8 826	(a) 9 167	(a) 100.1	9 590	10 480	1960	3 354	43	29	26	2
Spain	504.7	30 303	31 871	63.1	32 386	34 491	1965	11 919	34	34	30	2
Greece (?)	130.9	8 327	8 612	65.7	8 730	9 056	1961	(c) 3 616	54	19	27	....
Turkey (?)	780.6	27 510	32 174	41.2	36 740	....	1960	(c) 12 534	78	10	12	....
Yugoslavia	255.8	18 402	19 756	77.2	....	....	1961	(e) 8 340	....	....	....	....
Community	1 167.5	171 712	182 315	156.1	188 605	202 710	1965	74 677	....	....	....	2
U S A	9 363.4	180 684	196 845	21.0	207 480	243 370	1965	75 635	6	(31)	(58)	5
U S S R	22 402.2	214 400	(a) 230 585	(a) 10.5	250 000	280 000	1964	(104 000)	(38)	(30)	(32)	—

(a) 1965. (b) Not including foreigners with short stay permits only.
(c) Incl. unemployed. (d) Including armed forces.
(1) Population estimation : OECD Main economic indicators, UNO Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.
(2) SOEC Basic statistics of the Community 1966, Tab. 1 and Tab. 7.

(3) Yearbook of Nordic Statistics 1966, Tab. 11.
(4) Stat. Abstract of Ireland 1964, Tab. 38.
(5) IN : Stat. Jahrbuch BR Deutschland 1966, Internat. Übers. S. 48*, Tab. 1.
(6) 1960, Jaarcijfers voor Nederland 1963-64, Tab. 134.
(7) Country associated with the Community under art. 238 of the EEC Treaty.

B. — REGIONS	Area sq. km.	Population '000	Inhab. per sq. km.	Industrial working population '000	B. — REGIONS	Area sq. km.	Population '000	Inhab. per sq. km.	Industrial working population '000
Germany (F. R.) « Länder » 1965 (1)					Italy « Regioni » 1961 (2)				
1. Schleswig-Holstein	15 658	2 423	155	398	1. Piemonte	25 399	3 914	154	900
2. Hamburg	747	1 857	2 485	346	2. Valle d'Aosta	3 262	101	31	19
3. Niedersachsen	47 393	6 893	145	1 272	3. Liguria	5 415	1 735	320	274
4. Bremen	404	738	1 827	121	4. Lombardia	23 821	7 406	311	1 871
5. Nordrhein-Westfalen	34 045	16 664	489	3 987	5. Trentino-Alto-Adige	13 613	786	58	109
6. Hessen	21 109	5 139	243	1 188	6. Veneto	18 378	3 847	209	659
7. Rheinland-Pfalz	19 831	3 568	180	653	7. Friuli-Venezia Giulia	7 851	1 204	153	220
8. Baden-Württemberg	35 750	8 375	234	2 196	8. Emilia-Romagna	22 123	3 667	166	592
9. Bayern	70 550	10 059	143	2 169	9. Marche	9 692	1 347	139	178
10. Saarland	2 568	1 123	438	235	10. Toscana	22 990	3 286	143	575
— Berlin (West)	479	2 202	4 594	455	11. Umbria	8 456	795	94	107
France « Régions » 1962 (2)					United Kingdom « New Standard Regions » 1965 (4)				
1. Nord	12 526	3 659	292	702	1. North	19 347	3 309	171	696
2. Picardie	19 592	1 482	75	240	2. Yorkshire and Humberside	14 175	4 712	332	1 198
3. Région parisienne	12 070	8 470	702	1 727	3. North West	7 984	6 703	840	1 640
4. Centre	39 542	1 858	47	261	4. East Midlands	12 197	3 272	268	840
5. Haute Normandie	12 379	1 398	113	225	5. West Midlands	13 014	4 975	382	1 481
6. Basse Normandie	18 249	1 208	66	133	6. East Anglia	12 565	1 559	124	248
7. Bretagne	28 331	2 397	85	219	7. South East	27 413	16 954	618	3 355
8. Pays de la Loire	32 671	2 461	75	303	8. South West	23 657	3 585	152	562
9. Poitou-Charentes	26 302	1 451	55	148	9. Wales	20 760	2 693	130	506
10. Limousin	17 049	734	43	86	10. Scotland	78 762	5 204	66	1 028
11. Aquitaine	42 411	2 312	55	271	11. Northern Ireland	14 192	1 469	104	239
12. Midi-Pyrénées	45 603	2 061	45	241					
13. Champagne	25 741	1 206	47	201					
14. Lorraine	23 677	2 194	93	433					
15. Alsace	8 324	1 318	158	245					
16. Franche-Comté	16 298	928	56	181					
17. Bourgogne	31 763	1 439	45	197					
18. Auvergne	26 178	1 273	49	165					
19. Rhône-Alpes	44 624	4 019	90	809					
20. Languedoc	27 771	1 555	56	197					
1. Provence-Côte d'Azur-Corse	40 500	3 094	76	372					

(1) Fläche und Wohnbevölkerung am 30.6.1965 nach kreisfreien Städten und Landkreisen und Mikrozensus Mai 1965. Stat. Jahrbuch für die BR Deutschland 1966, S. 30-34, Tab. 4 und S. 157, Tab. 10.
(2) Recensement du 7 mars 1962 : Population de la France, Tab. C, pp. 1068-1071 col. B (« sans les doubles comptes dans la population comptée à part ») et Résultats du sondage au 1/20*, population - ménages - logements - immeubles.

Fasciculi regionali (circonscription d'action régionale), Tab. R6.
(3) Censimento 15.10.1961, popolazione residente e popolazione residente attiva in età da 10 anni, Ann. Statistico Italiano 1966, Tav. 10 e Tav. 20.
(4) Home (resident) population, projections and area, and employees in employment in June 1965. New standard regions : Central Statistics Office, Abstract of regional statistics N° 2/1966, Tab. 1 and Tab. 4 (Acre = 4.046,8 m²).

TABLE 2 — COAL, STEEL AND OIL
1966, millions of tce *

COAL OUTPUT			STEEL PRODUCTION		
Country (with total)	Coalfield	Output	Country (with total)	Centre or Region	Production
NL	Limburg	9.8	NL	IJmuiden	3.3
B	Kempen	7.9	B	Liège	3.5
15.7	Sud	7.7	8.9	Charleroi-Centre.	4.2
D	Niedersachsen.	2.0	L	Esch - Belval, etc.	4.4
126.6	Ruhr.	103.7	D	Ruhr.	24.8
	Aachen.	7.4	35.3	Saarland	4.3
	Saarland	13.1		Others	6.2
F	Nord — Pas-de-Calais	23.0	F	Nord	5.2
45.8	Lorraine	14.3	19.6	Lorraine	12.3
	Centre-Midi.	8.5		Others	2.1
I	Sulcis.	0.3	I	Milano	2.1
GB**	Scottish	15.2	13.6	Genova	2.1
190.5	Northern-Durham	30.6		Others	9.4
	Yorks. - East Midland	87.7	GB	N.E. Coast	4.0
	North Western	12.1	24.7	Lancashire	2.7
	West Midland	14.1		Sheffield	3.0
	South Western	17.5		Lincolnshire	2.8
	Others and "opencast"	13.3		South Wales	6.5
	Community	198.1		Others	5.7
	United Kingdom**	190.5		Community	85.1
	U S A **	474.1		United Kingdom.	24.7
	U S S R**	430.0		U S A	124.7
				U S S R	96.8

* tce : hard coal equivalent.

** 1965, millions of tons.

REFINERY CAPACITY (crude oil, million of metric tons)
(Petroleum Times Annual Survey)

Country (with total)	Centre or Region	Capacity End 1966	Country (with total)	Centre or Region	Capacity End 1966
NL	Rotterdam	30.1		Livorno	4.0
B	Antwerpen	17.5		Roma	3.0
D	Schleswig-Holstein.	3.5		Napoli	5.3
85.0	Hamburg	12.7		Bari	3.7
	Emsland	3.7		Ravenna	8.3
	Ruhr.	19.5		Venezia	4.4
	Köln.	13.5		Sicilia	26.1
	Karlsruhe.	9.8		Sardegna	8.1
	Ingolstadt	9.1		Others	11.1
	Others	13.2	GB	Thames	24.3
F	Dunkerque	6.5	86.3	Southampton	16.1
80.7	Basse-Seine	28.5		Llandarcy (Swansea)	8.8
	Donges	4.5		Milford Haven	11.3
	Bordeaux.	5.2		Mersey (Liverpool)	11.3
	Marseille	22.6		Tees	5.5
	Strasbourg	8.0		Others	9.0
	Others	5.3		Community	318.2
I *	Milano	11.9		United Kingdom.	86.3
104.9	Sannazaro	5.0		U S A	(512.4)
	Genova	9.4		U S S R	(225.0)
	La Spezia.	4.6			

* Incl. 30 % reserve capacity.

TABLE 3 — ASSOCIATED OVERSEAS STATES AND COUNTRIES

COUNTRY or TERRITORY	Area in '000 sq. km	Year	Population in '000's	Density Inhab. per sq. km	Financ. receiv. up to 31/12/66 in \$'000
African States and Madagascar					
1. Burundi	27.8	(64)	2,780	100	17,877
2. Cameroon	475.4	(65)	5,150	11	69,842
3. Central Africa Republic	612.0	(65)	1,352	2	33,123
4. Congo (Brazzaville).	342.0	(64)	826	2	36,645
5. Congo (Kinshasa).	2,354.4	(65)	15,627	7	58,498
6. Ivory Coast	322.5	(64)	3,750	12	81,383
7. Dahomey	112.6	(64)	2,300	20	29,678
8. Gabon	267.0	(65)	462	2	20,215
9. Upper Volta	274.2	(65)	4,882	18	36,498
10. Madagascar	595.8	(64)	6,180	10	108,827
11. Mali	1,201.6	(65)	4,576	4	56,115
12. Mauritania.	1,085.8	(65)	900	1	27,154
13. Niger	1,267.0	(64)	3,250	3	44,714
14. Rwanda	26.3	(64)	3,018	115	12,537
15. Senegal	196.2	(64)	3,490	18	74,006
16. Somalia	637.7	(65)	2,500	4	20,283
17. Chad	1,284.0	(64)	3,300	3	54,702
18. Togo	56.6	(65)	1,642	29	19,742
Overseas territories					
Africa					
19. Comoro Islands	2.2	(64)	212	98	4,045
20. French Somaliland	22.0	(64)	81	4	1,837
21. Reunion.	2.5	(65)	387	154	17,167
Oceania					
22. New Caledonia	18.7	(64)	89	5	4,622
23. French Polynesia	4.0	(64)	82	21	5,168
America					
24. Netherl. Antilles	1.0	(64)	205	213	18,730
25. Guadeloupe	1.8	(64)	306	172	4,898
26. French Guiana	91.0	(64)	36	0	1,863
27. Martinique.	1.1	(64)	310	281	6,720
28. St. Pierre and Miquelon	0.2	(64)	5	21	3,545
29. Surinam.	142.8	(64)	325	2	18,596
Total * (EDF 1 + EDF 2)	—	—	—	—	939,075
* inc. Algeria	2,381.7	(64)	12,300	5	25,320
New Guinea	412.8	(64)	800	2	5,491
(formerly Netherl.).					

TABLE 4 — EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE COMMUNITY (excluding overseas territories)
1966, \$ millions and as percentage

ORIGIN/ DESTINATION	MAJOR PRODUCT GROUPS	IMPORTS					EXPORTS								
		Total	Food and beverages	Fuels	Raw materials	Machinery, vehicles, ships, aircraft	Other products	Total	Food and beverages	Fuels	Raw materials	Machinery, vehicles, ships, aircraft	Other products		
Total, intra-EEC		22,918	2,825	1,023	1,700	6,250	11,121	23,228	2,787	1,115	1,668	6,408	11,250		
Total, rest of world		30,707	6,521	4,673	7,164	3,747	8,601	29,406	2,257	1,133	1,075	11,252	13,689		
World		53,625	9,346	5,696	8,864	9,997	19,722	52,634	5,044	2,248	2,743	17,660	24,939		
1 North America		6,654	100	21.4	4.7	18.9	23.2	31.8	4,626	100	6.2	0.5	3.1	37.4	52.8
2 Northern Europe		2,830	100	14.4	0.2	33.7	14.5	37.2	3,666	100	4.4	5.3	3.5	40.9	45.9
3 Austria, Switzerland, Yugoslavia.		2,317	100	10.5	1.0	11.7	22.8	54.0	4,387	100	8.3	5.9	4.7	33.9	47.2
4 United Kingdom, Ireland.		2,870	100	7.0	2.6	8.3	36.1	46.0	2,664	100	15.2	8.0	6.6	30.5	39.7
5 Near and Middle East, N.-E. Africa		3,415	100	3.3	85.3	6.9	0.2	4.3	1,700	100	7.2	1.2	2.7	39.2	49.7
6 Latin America.		2,731	100	52.8	6.7	26.5	0.3	13.7	1,904	100	4.8	0.4	1.5	44.2	49.1
7 Assoc. Overseas States (exc. Algeria).		1,581	100	32.5	3.2	36.3	0.1	27.9	1,222	100	14.7	1.6	1.3	32.4	50.0
8 Far East		1,601	100	15.6	10.0	31.3	6.5	36.6	1,348	100	7.7	1.3	2.2	42.3	46.5
9 Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia		1,142	100	37.6	41.2	17.9	0.3	3.0	859	100	14.1	2.0	5.2	27.5	51.2
10 Rest of Africa.		1,398	100	20.5	6.2	44.5	0.1	28.7	1,065	100	5.1	1.9	1.8	50.2	41.0
11 Spain, Portugal & Span. terr. in Afr.).		655	100	53.7	3.4	15.6	3.8	23.5	1,707	100	5.4	2.7	5.2	45.5	41.2
12 Eastern Europe (except USSR)		1,083	100	38.9	7.5	21.2	6.0	26.4	1,324	100	11.9	0.3	6.1	36.8	44.9
13 USSR, Mainland China.		964	100	10.3	28.2	40.5	0.9	20.1	673	100	4.0	—	2.7	41.0	52.3
14 Australia, New Zealand.		681	100	12.6	—	80.2	0.1	7.1	428	100	3.3	0.2	2.3	54.4	39.8
15 South Asia		339	100	14.7	0.3	51.6	0.9	32.5	679	100	3.4	2.8	1.3	52.4	40.1
16 Greece, Turkey		386	100	46.9	0.3	35.2	0.8	16.8	772	100	4.3	2.7	3.4	41.6	48.0

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY



Since 1950 six European countries — Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands — have been moving forward to unity in an attempt to overcome both their own past enmities and the present and future disadvantages facing small- and medium-sized countries in a world dominated by the giant powers, the USA and Soviet Union. As a first step to the political unity which is their ultimate aim, these six countries are gradually merging their separate national markets into a vast, single market throughout which men, goods and capital will be able to move freely. They have also agreed to work towards full economic union under the control of common institutions which are independent of the six governments. This joint decision to pass certain responsibilities to these institutions introduced a radically new element into international affairs.

The reasons for this search for unity in Europe are thus partly economic and partly political :

— **The economic factor** : The six countries of the European Community have a combined population of 184 million living in an area of 449,000 square miles. They therefore form a unit comparable in population with the USA (population 197 million; area 3.6 million square miles) and the USSR (population 234 million; area 8.6 million square miles). A single market on the European scale offers substantial technological and economic advantages both to the member countries' citizens and to the rest of

the world. It encourages large-scale production at lower cost by permitting firms to specialize their production. It promotes improved working conditions and living standards for its citizens through economic progress. It leads to increased trade with the rest of the world, including the developing countries to which the Six are also giving economic and social aid.

— **The political factor** : The division of Europe into several nation states and the conflicts which have arisen between them have weakened Europe's position in the world in relation to the USA and the USSR. Consequently, although the first steps to European unity have been in the economic and social fields, the Six aim also at "an ever closer unity among the European peoples" so that one day a "United States of Europe" might become a reality.

The unity of the Six is based on three Communities :

THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY (ECSC)

was established in 1951 by the Paris Treaty, with the aim of integrating the two heavy industries which were the basis of economic strength. This first example of the economic integration of the Six led to a doubling of steel production and meant that coal output, subsequently severely hit by competition from petroleum and natural gas, could be reduced in an orderly fashion. Much has been done

in the social field, especially in providing workers' housing, retraining redundant workers and redeveloping areas affected by the closing of steelworks or mines.

THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (EEC or Common Market)

was set up under the Rome Treaty of March 1957 to establish, first of all, a general common market and, later, the economic union of the member countries. The means to these ends are the establishment of a customs union, the introduction of common policies for agriculture, transport and external trade, and the harmonization of other economic and social policies.

THE EUROPEAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMUNITY (EURATOM)

was established in 1957 by a second Treaty signed in Rome. Its purpose is to contribute to the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, in particular by promoting, facilitating and coordinating research undertaken in member states and complementing this with its own research programs. It has four research centres and has placed many research contracts with other centres or firms in member countries.

COMMON INSTITUTIONS

All three Communities now share the same institutional framework, which consists of a Council of Ministers, a Commission, a Parliament and a Court of Justice.

The Council of Ministers

This comprises one cabinet minister from each member government. It determines the policy of the Community and coordinates the policies of the member states in the light of the Community's aims. The Council takes decisions on policy proposals by the Commission, either by unanimous vote or in accordance with the majority voting system laid down.

The Commission

Since July 1, 1967, a single Commission of the European Communities has provided the executive arm of these Communities. Its task is to pursue the aims laid down by the Paris and Rome Treaties. At present, the single Commission consists of 14 members; it will later be reduced to nine. The single Commission exercises the powers

previously granted to the ECSC High Authority and the Common Market and Euratom Commissions.

Members must perform their duties with complete independence in the general interest of the Community. They are not representatives of the member states, but are appointed by agreement between the governments of the member states; they are independent and answerable only to the European Parliament.

The Commission sees that member states apply the Treaty. It can adopt regulations and address directives, recommendations and opinions to the member governments. It is a driving force in the sense that it takes the initiative in proposing courses of action in most fields. It is the body which represents the Community, particularly in tariff discussions with non-member countries (the Kennedy Round in Geneva, for example).

The European Parliament

The European Parliament meets in Strasbourg although its staff is based in Luxembourg. It consists of 142 members nominated by the national Parliaments; membership is broken down as follows:

— France	36
— Germany	36
— Italy	36
— Belgium	14
— Netherlands	14
— Luxembourg	6

The role of the European Parliament must not be likened to that of a national Parliament, because the European Parliament has no legislative powers, nor can it adopt the Communities' budgets. It controls the Commission and gives opinions on all important problems. The Rome Treaty provided for the European Parliament to be elected ultimately by direct universal suffrage. The three principal parliamentary groups (Christian Democrat, Socialist, Liberal) are formed by representatives of the six countries. The fourth group — the European Democratic Union — is composed solely of French representatives.

The Court of Justice

This consists of seven judges who sit in Luxembourg. It is the "guardian of the law" in the application and interpretation of the Treaties. It rules on the upholding or the annulling of Community decisions. To ensure that the

Treaty is observed, the Commission may bring member states, firms and individuals before the Court.

There are also consultative bodies, the most important of these being the Economic and Social Committee, composed of representatives of the various economic and social groups (professions, trade unions, etc.).

TEN YEARS OF THE COMMON MARKET : A BALANCE SHEET

Customs union almost complete

To achieve the Common Market, the Six decided to create a "customs union", that is to say they agreed that all customs duties and all restrictions on the exchange of goods between themselves would be abolished by the end of a 12-year transitional period which began on January 1, 1958. The Community's prosperity enabled the Six to get ahead of their schedule so that customs duties will have disappeared completely by July 1, 1968, instead of by July 1, 1970. (Between July 1, 1967, and July 1, 1968, duties on industrial products are levied at 15 % of their 1958 levels.) Thus a Frenchman who buys a German or Italian motorcar costing 10,000 francs, and who would have had to pay 3,000 francs in customs duties in 1958,

1 pay no duty after July 1, 1968 (various other charges ill, however, still remain and these are to be eliminated in the years ahead).

At the same time, the six countries have — by a process of averaging — been unifying their customs duties on imports from the rest of the world (common external customs tariff). This has led to many reductions in French and Italian duties and to some moderate increases in those of Germany and the Benelux countries.

The free movement of persons and capital will also make considerable progress from July 1, 1968, within the framework of the customs union.

The remarkable increase in production in the Community, and in trade between the six countries, are partly due to the customs union. These trends are shown clearly in the graphs below.

On the way to economic union

Here the aims of the Treaty of Rome are much more ambitious, and it is understandable that progress has been uneven from one sector to the next, some of the problems being very difficult to solve even at national level.

It is in agriculture that the Six have arrived at the most far-reaching agreement; in fact, on July 1, 1968, 85 % to

90 % of the value of agricultural production in the six countries will be covered by Community policies. Not only are frontiers ceasing to exist between the agricultural economies of the six countries, but, even more important, all decisions on agriculture are no longer taken in each country but in Brussels by the European Commission and the Council of Ministers.

Since 1966 the Community has had a "medium-term economic program". This program, although not binding, is of great value to heads of firms since they now have a clear picture of the economic development expected in the six countries over the following five years; the program is brought up to date each year in the light of the latest information available. This makes it possible to take effective action at Community level in the field of short-term economic policy, and so to benefit from the experience gained in 1964 and at other difficult periods, when it became obvious that it was of little use to try to combat inflation in this or that member country with the weapons at the disposal of only that country while labour, goods and capital could move freely from one country to another.

These new factors have led to the formation of several committees where experts on monetary and financial matters in the Six meet regularly.

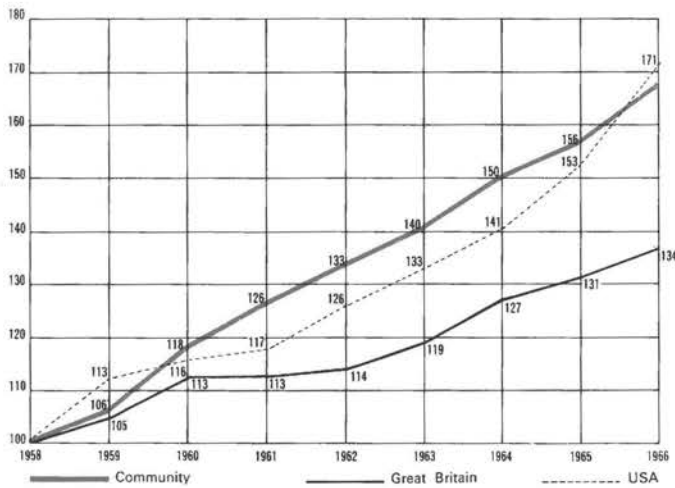
The Community has also drawn up a policy to ensure fair competition in the single market. A series of judgments handed down by the Court of Justice of the European Communities in July 1966 confirmed the validity of Commission decisions condemning restrictive agreements between firms which gave an importing company a monopoly of dealing in the products of a manufacturer in another Community country.

The development of the less industrialized countries is also a matter of constant concern to the Community. Since 1958, the former dependent territories of France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy have received technical and economic help. The Community granted them customs preference and financial aid to improve their infrastructure (roads, schools, hospitals, etc.) and production.

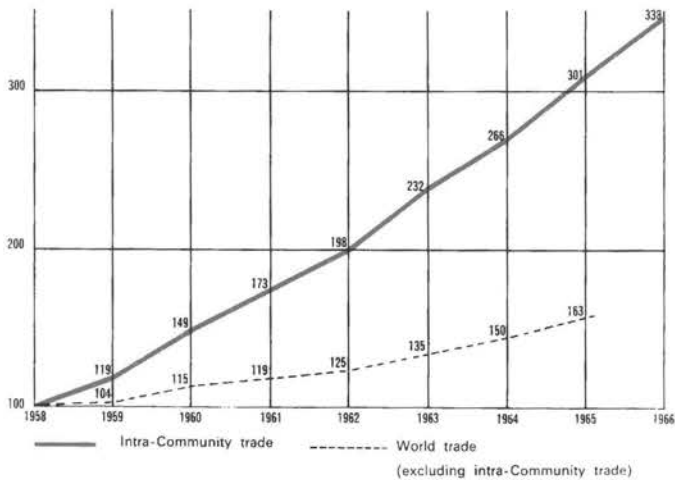
Through its association with Greece and Turkey, the Community is hastening the economic development of these countries and the rise in their standards of living by easing trade barriers and making substantial development loans.

The Community also took a prominent part in the Kennedy Round negotiations in GATT, where it was decided to reduce industrial customs tariffs so that world trade could expand more rapidly.

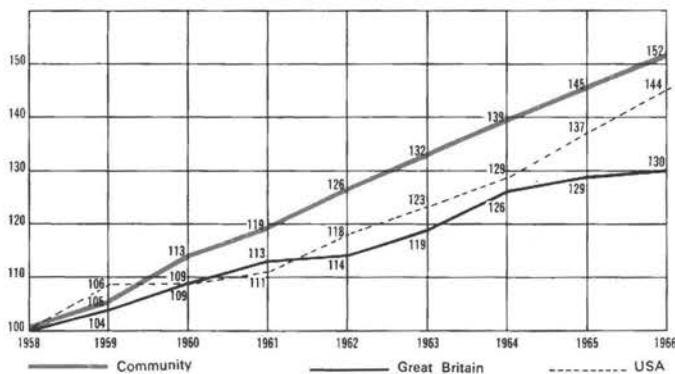
INCREASE IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(1958 = 100)



INCREASE IN TRADE
(1958 = 100)



GROWTH OF NATIONAL PRODUCT
(Index of gross national product)



SOME BASIC STATISTICS

	EEC	UK	US	USSR
Population (1966 - in millions)	184.6	57.45	196.7	233.5
Production of crude steel (1966 - millions of tons).	85.11	24.7	124.7	96.9
Net output of electric power (1966 - in GWh (10 ⁶ kWh)	409,000	184,260 ⁽¹⁾	1,157,491 ⁽¹⁾	473,999 ⁽¹⁾
Gross consumption of energy per head (1965 - in tons, coal equivalent).....	3.448	5.400	9.200	3.800
Production of motor cars and commercial vehicles (1966 - in millions)	6.079	1.604	8.599	—
Production of commercial vehicles (1965 - in thousands)	581	418	1,759	415 ⁽²⁾
Grain production (1962-1964 - millions of tons).	60 ⁽³⁾	12	165	127
Net meat production (1966 - millions of tons)	10.9	2.6	19.2	10.2
Production of cow's milk (1966 - millions of tons) ..	70.5	11.3	55.3	76.1

⁽¹⁾ 1965. ⁽²⁾ 1962-1964. ⁽³⁾ 1964-1966.

GROWTH OF CONSUMER EXPENDITURE 1958 - 66

AT CURRENT PRICES
(in percentages)

	total	per head
Germany	85 %	68 %
France	98 %	78 %
Italy	98 %	87 %
Netherlands	108 %	87 %
Belgium	65 %	56 %
Luxembourg	59 %	47 %
Community	92 %	76 %

The European Community

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND UNITS



LEGEND

- Frontiers
 - Regional boundaries
 - Boundaries of provinces, "départements", "Regierungsbezirke" and "Bezirke"
Note: For the Swiss cantons, see under "regions"
 - National capitals
 - Capitals of "Länder", of the autonomous regions of Italy and of regions in France
 - Countries not members of the Community
- Definition of regions
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Germany (Fed. Rep.) and Austria | : Länder |
| France | : Economic regions |
| Italy and Spain | : Administrative regions |
| Great Britain | : Economic planning regions |
| Switzerland | : Cantons |
| Yugoslavia | : Federal republics |

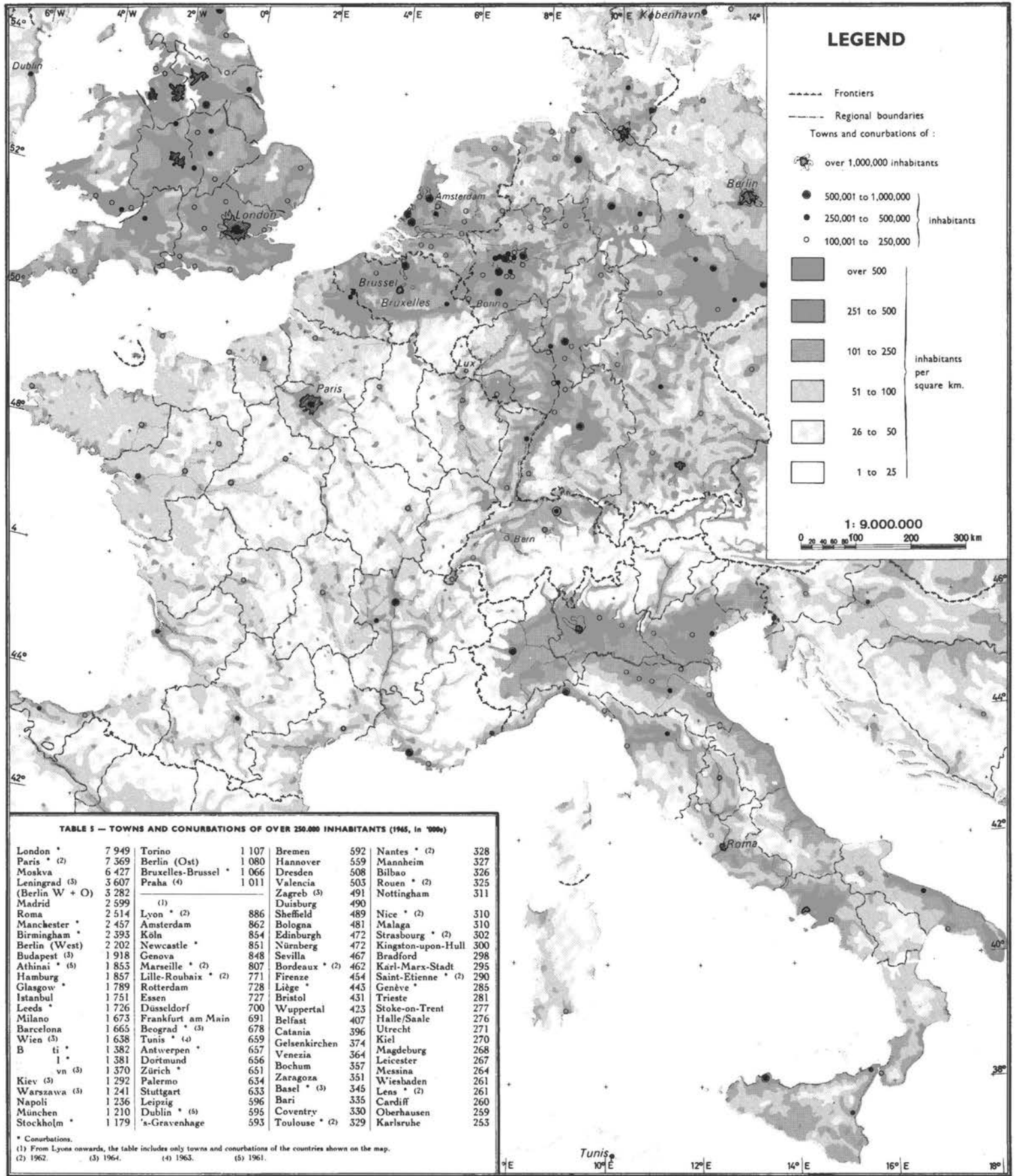
1: 9.000.000
0 20 40 80 100 200 300 km

LEGEND

- European Community
 - Associated European states
 - Other countries
- 1: 45.000.000
0 200 400 600 km

The European Community

DENSITY OF POPULATION



LEGEND

- Frontiers
- Regional boundaries
- Towns and conurbations of :
 - over 1,000,000 inhabitants
 - 500,001 to 1,000,000
 - 250,001 to 500,000
 - 100,001 to 250,000
- | | |
|--|------------|
| | over 500 |
| | 251 to 500 |
| | 101 to 250 |
| | 51 to 100 |
| | 26 to 50 |
| | 1 to 25 |

1: 9,000,000
0 20 40 60 80 100 200 300 km

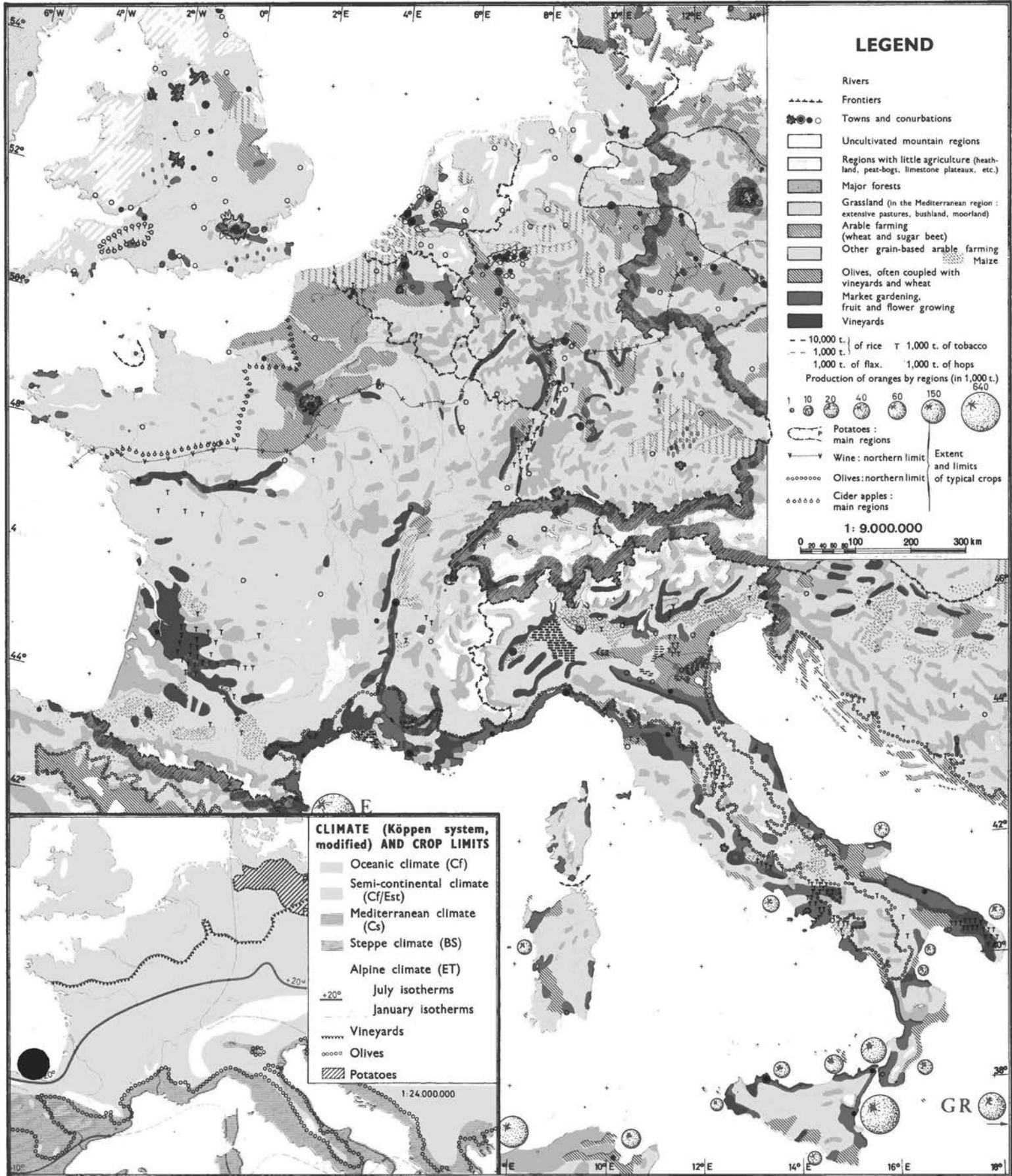
TABLE 5 — TOWNS AND CONURBATIONS OF OVER 250,000 INHABITANTS (1965, in '000s)

London *	7 949	Torino	1 107	Bremen	592	Nantes * (2)	328
Paris * (2)	7 369	Berlin (Ost)	1 080	Hannover	559	Mannheim	327
Moskva	6 427	Bruxelles-Brussel *	1 066	Dresden	508	Bilbao	326
Leningrad (3)	3 607	Praha (4)	1 011	Valencia	503	Rouen * (2)	325
Berlin (W + O)	3 282			Zagreb (3)	491	Nottingham	311
Madrid	2 599	(1)		Duisburg	490		
Roma	2 514	Lyon * (2)	886	Sheffield	489	Nice * (2)	310
Manchester *	2 457	Amsterdam	862	Bologna	481	Malaga	310
Birmingham *	2 395	Köln	854	Edinburgh	472	Strasbourg * (2)	302
Berlin (West)	2 202	Newcastle *	851	Nürnberg	472	Kingston-upon-Hull	300
Budapest (3)	1 918	Genova	848	Sevilla	467	Bradford	298
Athina * (5)	1 853	Marseille * (2)	807	Bordeaux * (2)	462	Karl-Marx-Stadt	295
Hamburg *	1 857	Lille-Roubaix * (2)	771	Firenze	454	Saint-Etienne * (2)	290
Glasgow *	1 789	Rotterdam	728	Liège	443	Genève *	285
Istanbul *	1 751	Essen	727	Bristol	431	Trieste	281
Leeds *	1 726	Düsseldorf	700	Wuppertal	423	Stoke-on-Trent	277
Milano	1 673	Frankfurt am Main	691	Belfast	407	Halle/Saale	276
Barcelona	1 665	Beograd * (3)	678	Catania	396	Utrecht	271
Wien (3)	1 638	Tunis * (4)	659	Gelsenkirchen	374	Kiel	270
B r i *	1 382	Antwerpen *	657	Venezia	364	Magdeburg	268
l *	1 381	Dortmund	656	Bochum	357	Leicester	267
vn (3)	1 370	Zürich *	651	Zaragoza	351	Messina	264
Kiev (3)	1 292	Palermo	634	Basel * (3)	345	Wiesbaden	261
Warszawa (3)	1 241	Stuttgart	633	Bari	335	Lens * (2)	261
Napoli	1 236	Leipzig	596	Coventry	330	Cardiff	260
München	1 210	Dublin * (5)	595	Toulouse * (2)	329	Oberhausen	259
Stockholm *	1 179	's-Gravenhage	593	Karlsruhe	253		

* Conurbations.
 (1) From Lyons onwards, the table includes only towns and conurbations of the countries shown on the map.
 (2) 1962. (3) 1964. (4) 1963. (5) 1961.

The European Community

AGRICULTURE I : Land utilization and main crops



LEGEND

- Rivers
- Frontiers
- Towns and conurbations
- Uncultivated mountain regions
- Regions with little agriculture (heathland, peat-bogs, limestone plateaux, etc.)
- Major forests
- Grassland (in the Mediterranean region : extensive pastures, bushland, moorland)
- Arable farming (wheat and sugar beet)
- Other grain-based arable farming
- Olives, often coupled with vineyards and wheat
- Market gardening, fruit and flower growing
- Vineyards
- Maize
- 10,000 t. of rice
- 1,000 t. of flax
- 1,000 t. of tobacco
- 1,000 t. of hops
- Production of oranges by regions (in 1,000 t.)
- Potatoes : main regions
- Wine : northern limit
- Olives : northern limit
- Cider apples : main regions
- Extent and limits of typical crops
- 1 : 9,000,000
- 0 20 40 60 80 100 200 300 km

CLIMATE (Köppen system, modified) AND CROP LIMITS

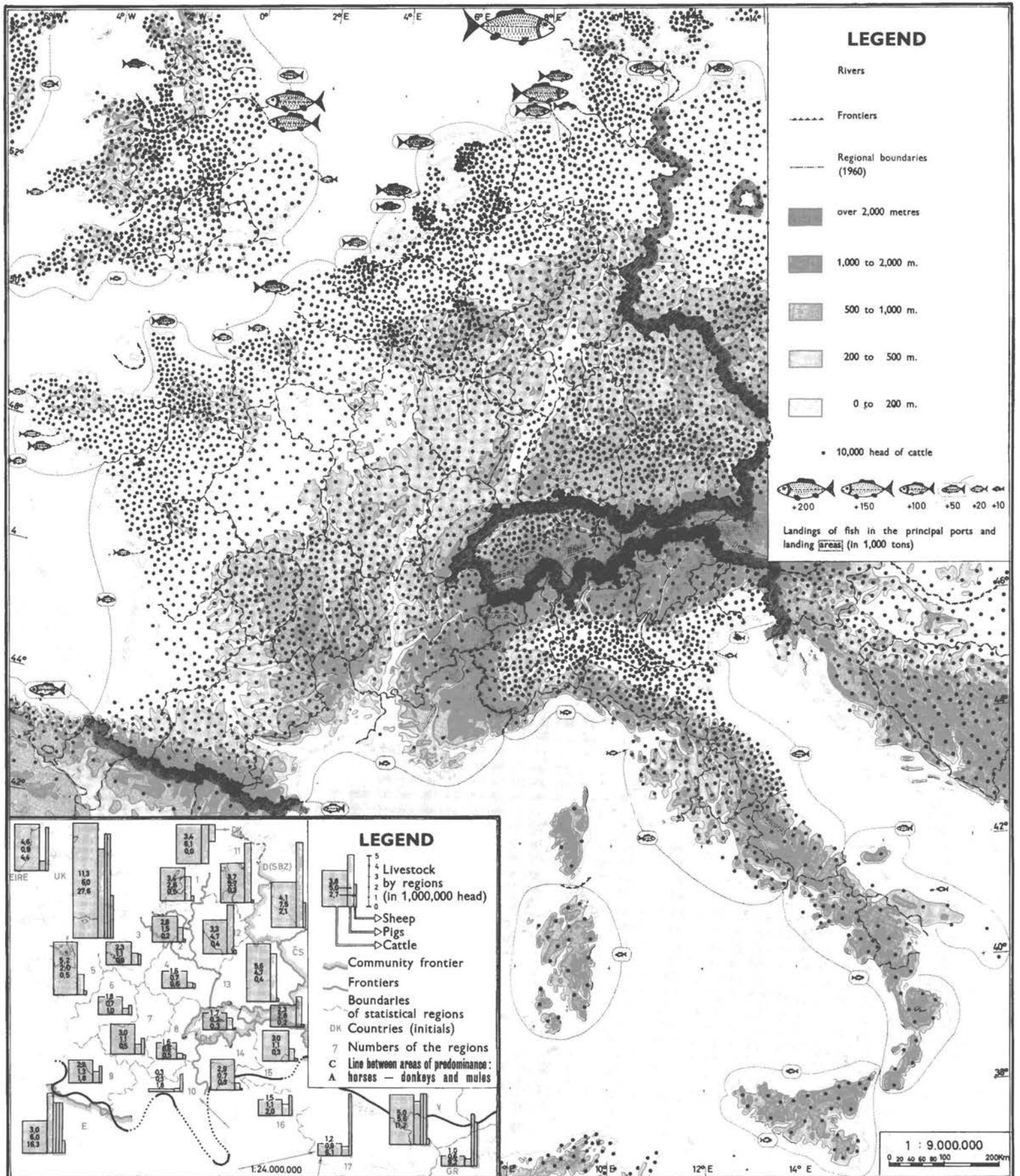
- Oceanic climate (Cf)
- Semi-continental climate (Cf/Est)
- Mediterranean climate (Cs)
- Steppe climate (BS)
- Alpine climate (ET)
- +20° July isotherms
- January isotherms
- Vineyards
- Olives
- Potatoes

1 : 24,000,000

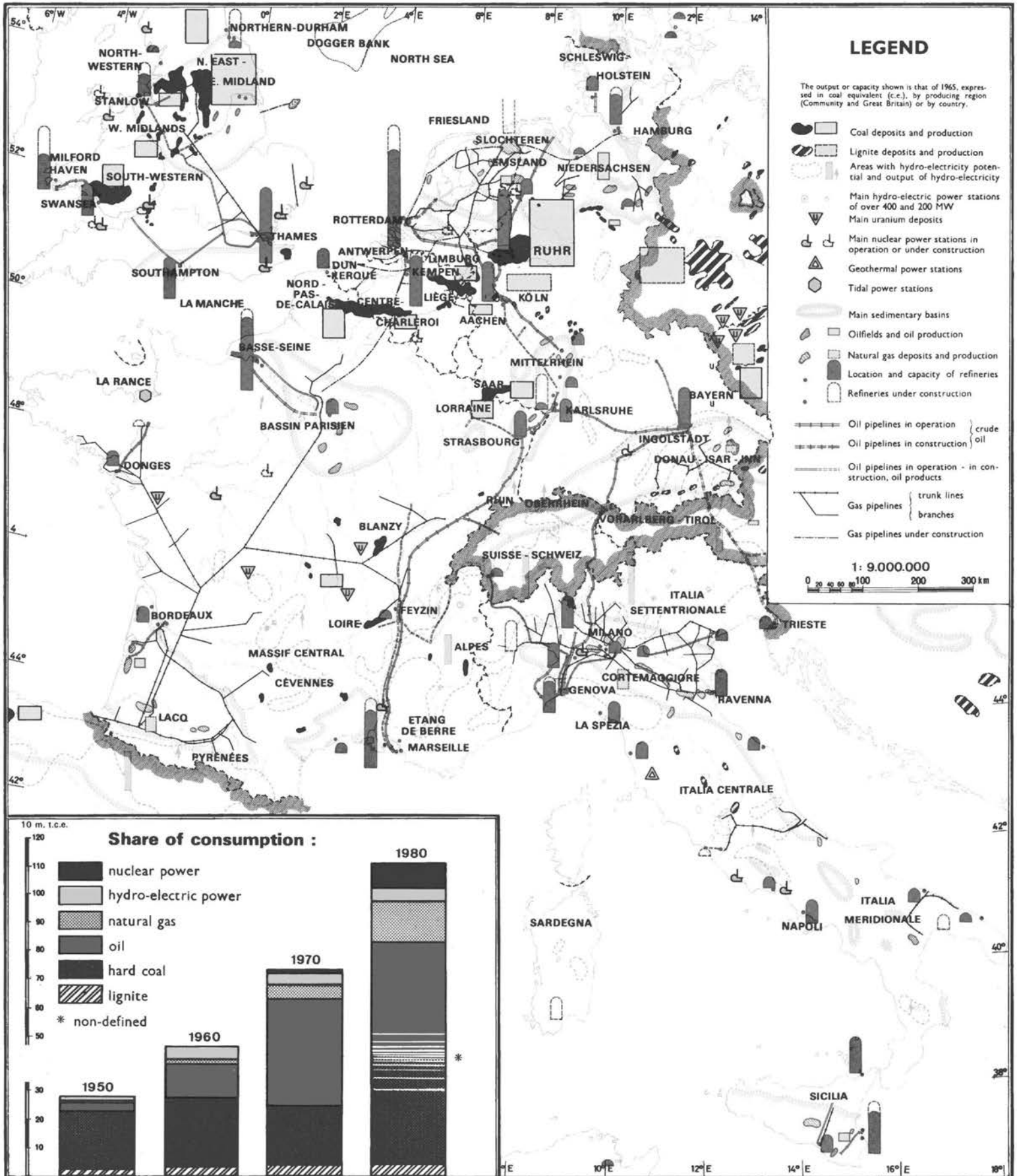
GR

The European Community

AGRICULTURE II : Livestock and fishing

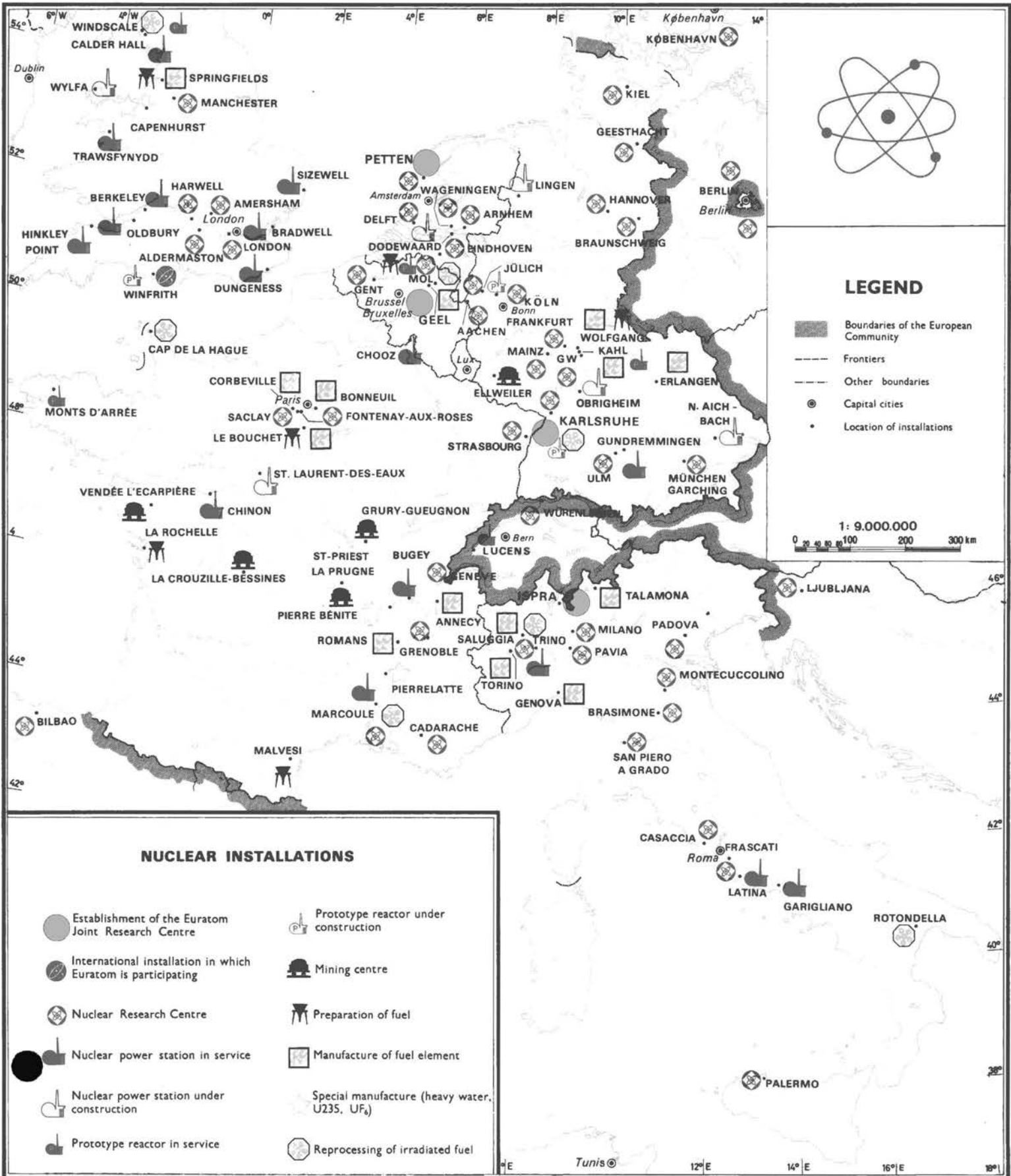


ENERGY

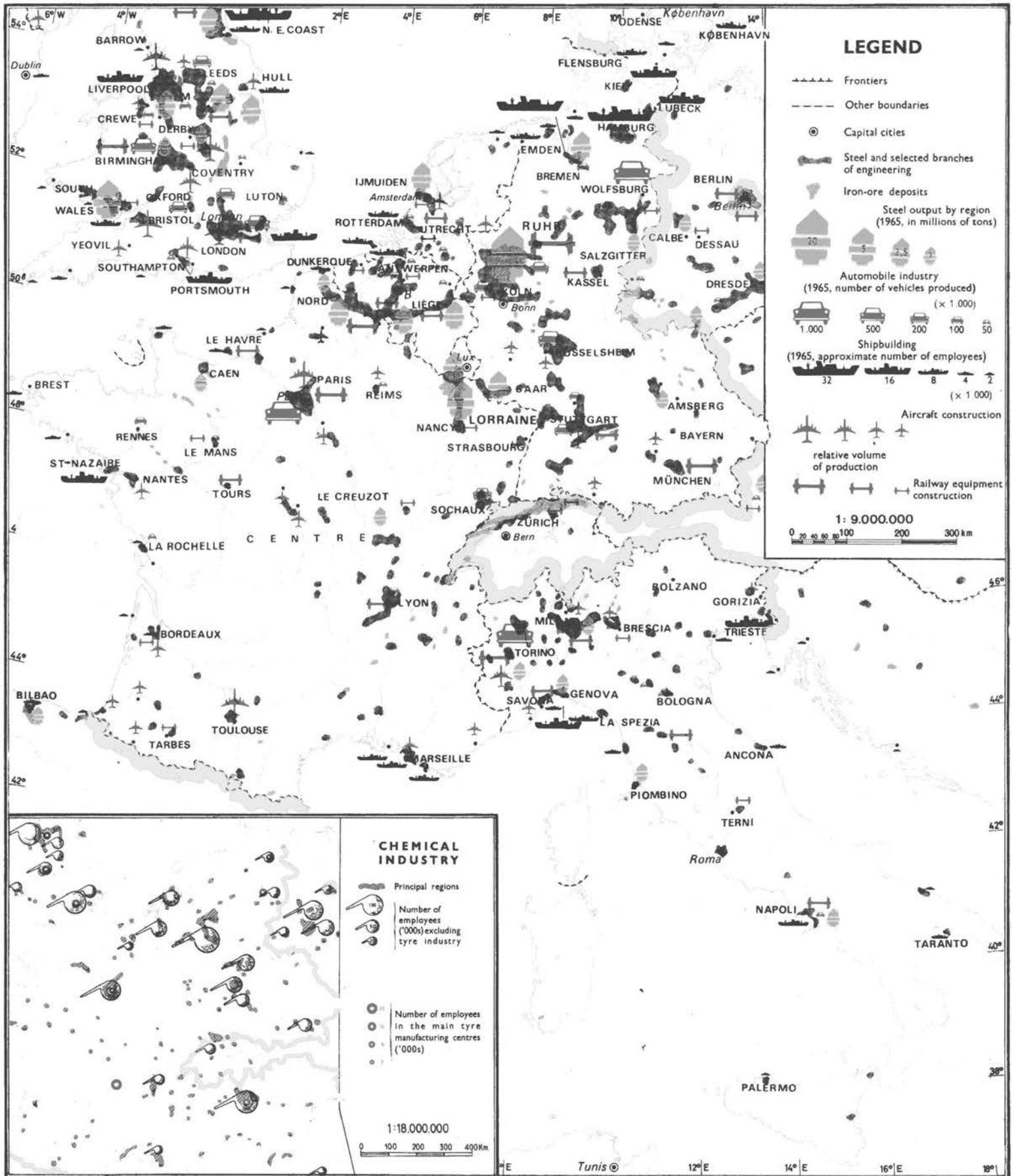


The European Community

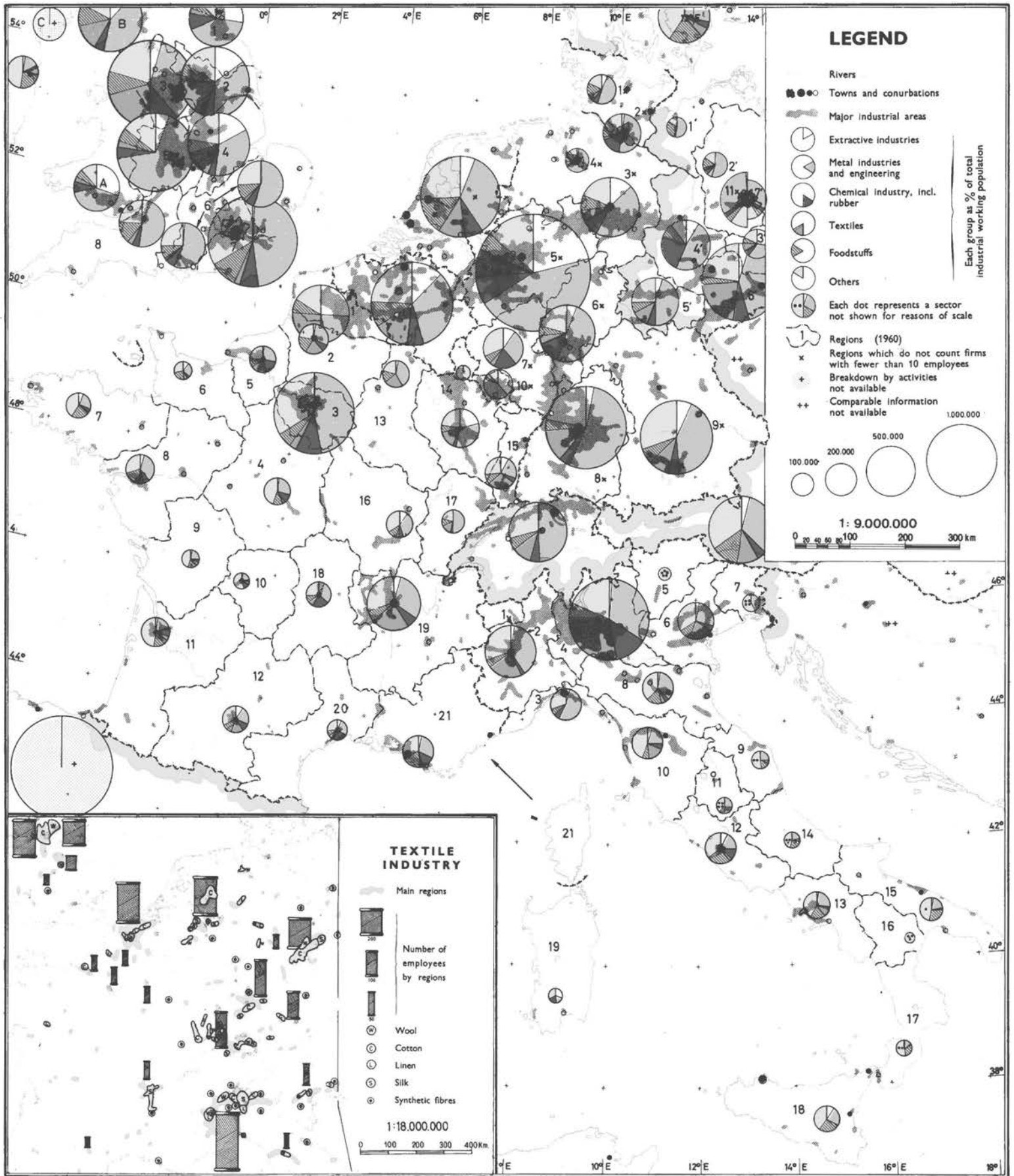
THE NUCLEAR INDUSTRY



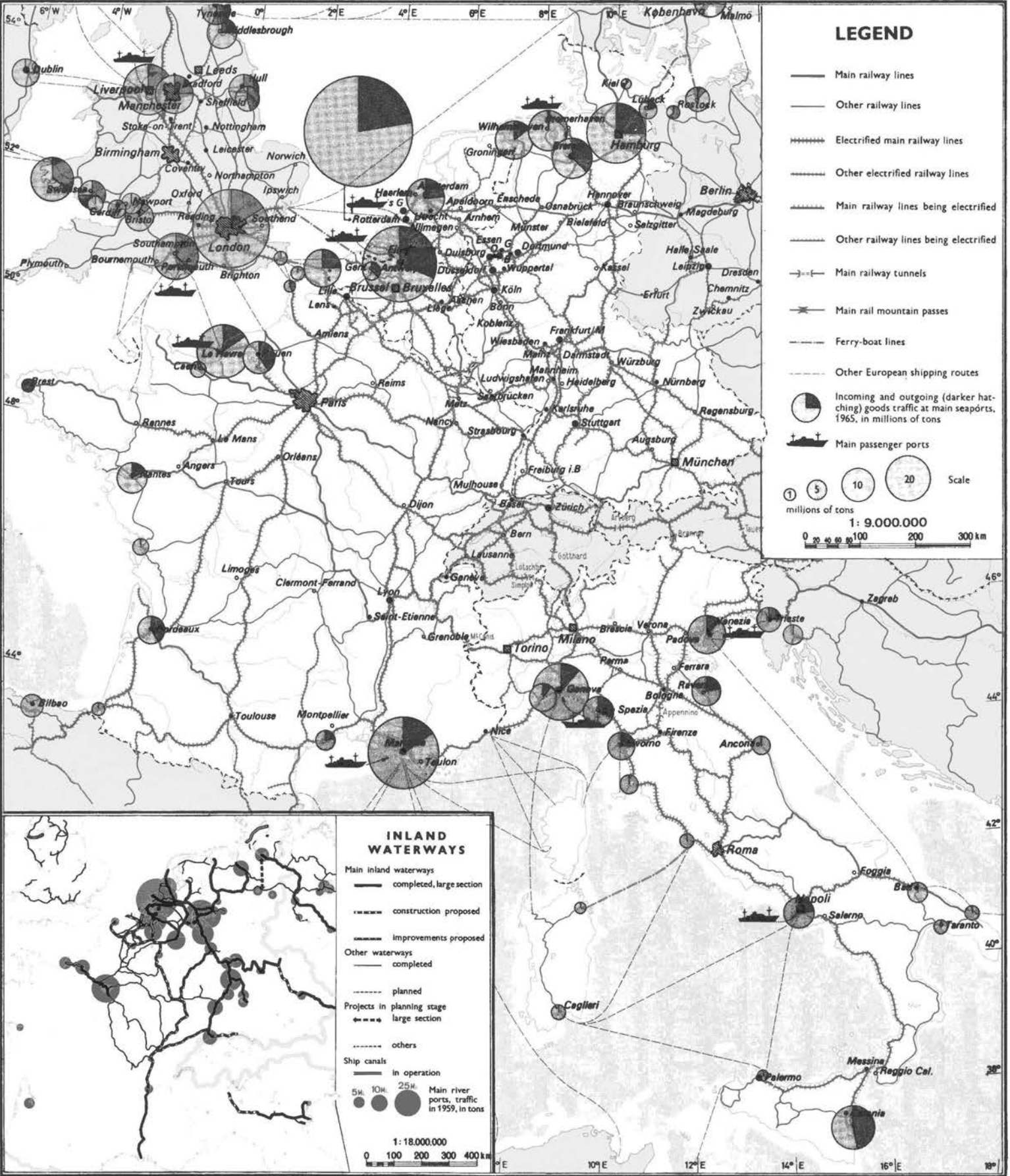
INDUSTRY I : Iron and steel and selected branches of engineering



INDUSTRY II : Major industrial regions and distribution of manpower by activities



TRANSPORT I : Railways and navigation



TRANSPORT II : Roads and civil aviation

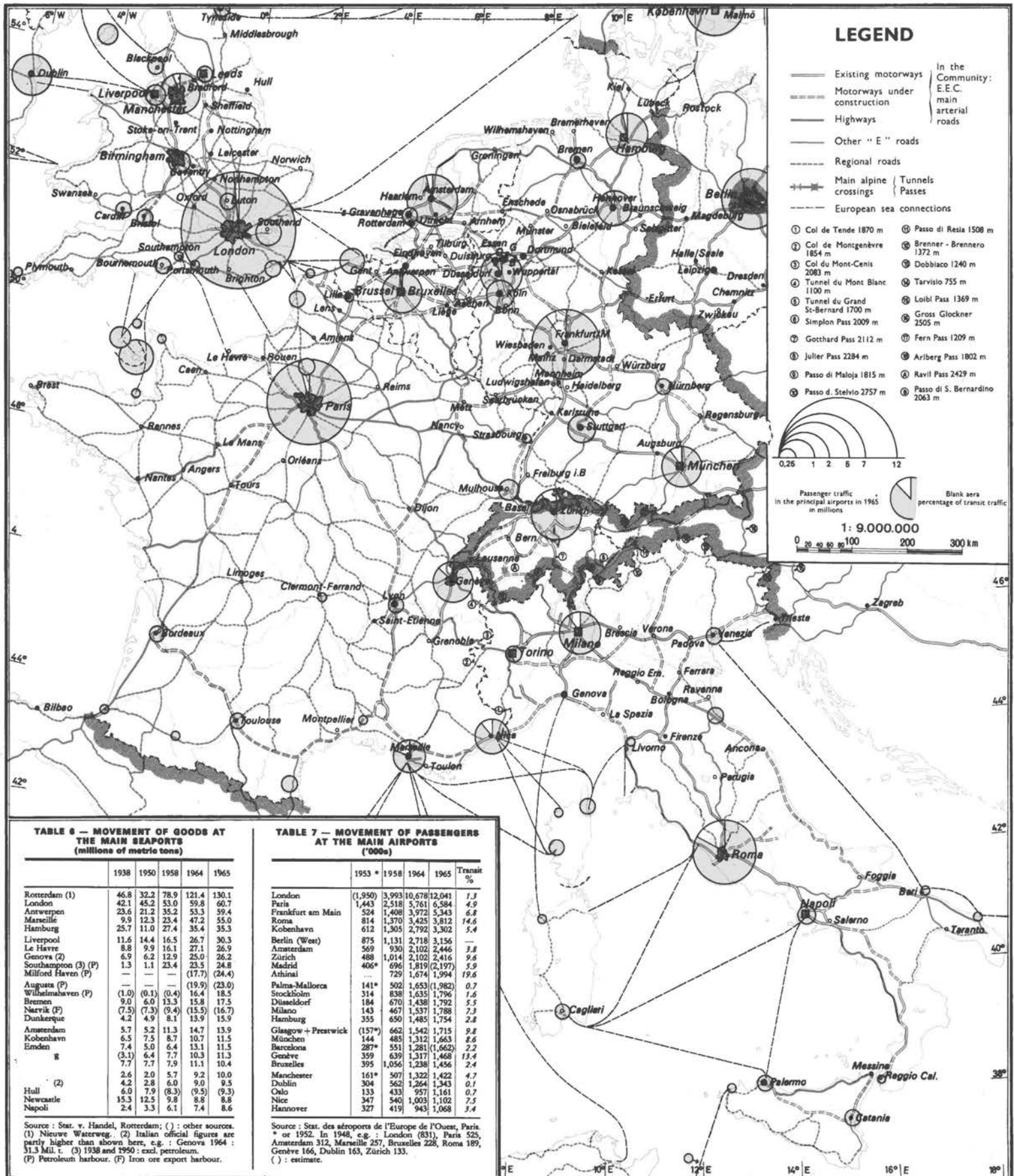


TABLE 6 - MOVEMENT OF GOODS AT THE MAIN SEAPORTS (millions of metric tons)

	1938	1950	1958	1964	1965
Rotterdam (1)	46.8	32.2	78.9	121.4	130.1
London	42.1	45.2	53.0	59.8	60.7
Antwerpen	23.6	21.2	35.2	53.3	59.4
Marseille	9.9	12.3	23.4	47.2	55.0
Hamburg	25.7	11.0	27.4	38.4	35.3
Liverpool	11.6	14.4	16.5	26.7	30.3
Le Havre	8.8	9.9	16.1	27.1	26.9
Genova (2)	6.9	6.2	12.9	25.0	26.2
Southampton (3) (P)	1.3	1.1	23.4	23.5	24.8
Milford Haven (P)	—	—	—	(17.7)	(24.4)
Augusta (P)	—	—	—	(19.9)	(23.0)
Wilhelmshaven (P)	(1.0)	(0.1)	(0.4)	16.4	18.5
Bremen	9.0	6.0	13.3	15.8	17.5
Narvik (F)	(7.5)	(7.3)	(9.4)	(15.5)	(16.7)
Dunkerque	4.2	4.9	8.1	13.9	15.9
Amsterdam	5.7	5.2	11.3	14.7	13.9
Kopenhagen	6.5	7.5	8.7	10.7	11.5
Eindhoven	7.4	5.0	6.4	13.1	11.5
(3) (1)	(3.1)	6.4	7.7	10.3	11.3
(2)	7.7	7.7	7.9	11.1	10.4
(1)	2.6	2.0	5.7	9.2	10.0
(2)	4.2	2.8	6.0	9.0	9.5
(3)	6.0	7.9	(8.3)	(9.5)	(9.3)
Hull	15.3	12.5	9.8	8.8	8.8
Newcastle	2.4	3.3	6.1	7.4	8.6

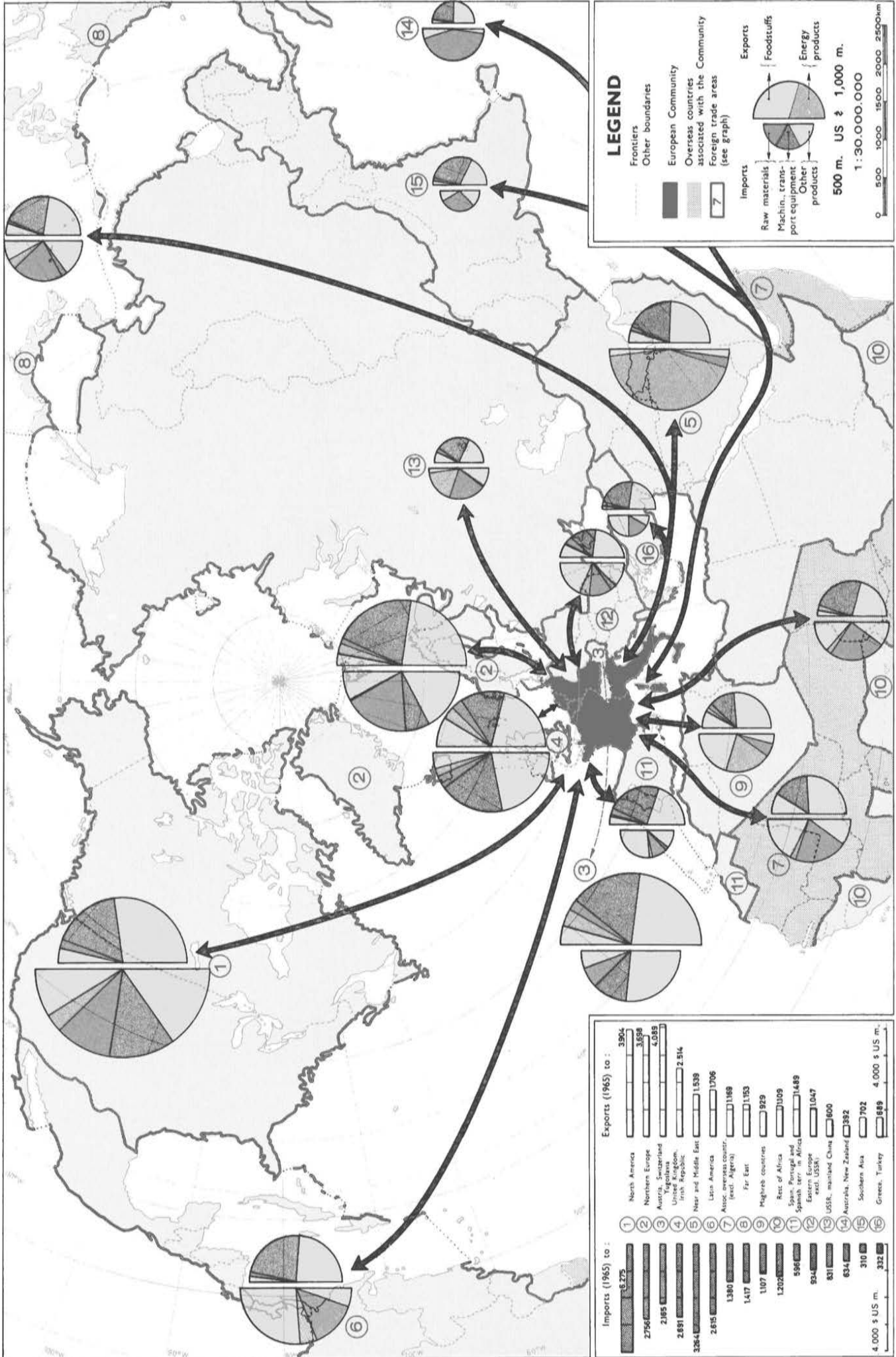
Source: Stat. v. Handel, Rotterdam; () : other sources. (1) Nieuwe Waterweg. (2) Italian official figures are partly higher than shown here, e.g.: Genova 1964: 31.3 M.t.; (3) 1938 and 1950: coal, petroleum. (P) Petroleum harbour. (F) Iron ore export harbour.

TABLE 7 - MOVEMENT OF PASSENGERS AT THE MAIN AIRPORTS ('000s)

	1953*	1958	1964	1965	Transit %
London	(1,950)	3,993	10,678	12,041	1.3
Paris	1,443	2,518	5,761	6,584	4.9
Frankfurt am Main	524	1,408	3,972	5,343	6.8
Roma	814	1,370	3,425	3,812	14.6
Kopenhagen	612	1,305	2,792	3,302	5.4
Berlin (West)	875	1,131	2,718	3,156	—
Amsterdam	569	930	2,102	2,446	3.8
Zürich	488	1,014	2,102	2,416	9.6
Madrid	406*	696	1,819	(2,197)	5.9
Athina	—	729	1,674	1,994	19.6
Palma-Mallorca	141*	502	1,653	(1,982)	0.7
Stockholm	314	838	1,635	1,796	1.6
Düsseldorf	184	670	1,438	1,792	5.5
Milano	143	467	1,537	1,788	7.3
Hamburg	355	650	1,485	1,754	2.8
Glasgow + Prestwick	(157)*	662	1,542	1,715	9.8
München	144	485	1,312	1,663	6.6
Barcelona	287*	551	1,281	(1,662)	2.2
Genève	359	639	1,317	1,468	13.4
Bruxelles	395	1,056	1,238	1,456	2.4
Manchester	161*	507	1,322	1,422	4.7
Dublin	304	562	1,264	1,343	0.1
Oslø	133	433	957	1,161	0.7
Nice	347	540	1,003	1,102	7.5
Hannover	327	419	943	1,068	3.4

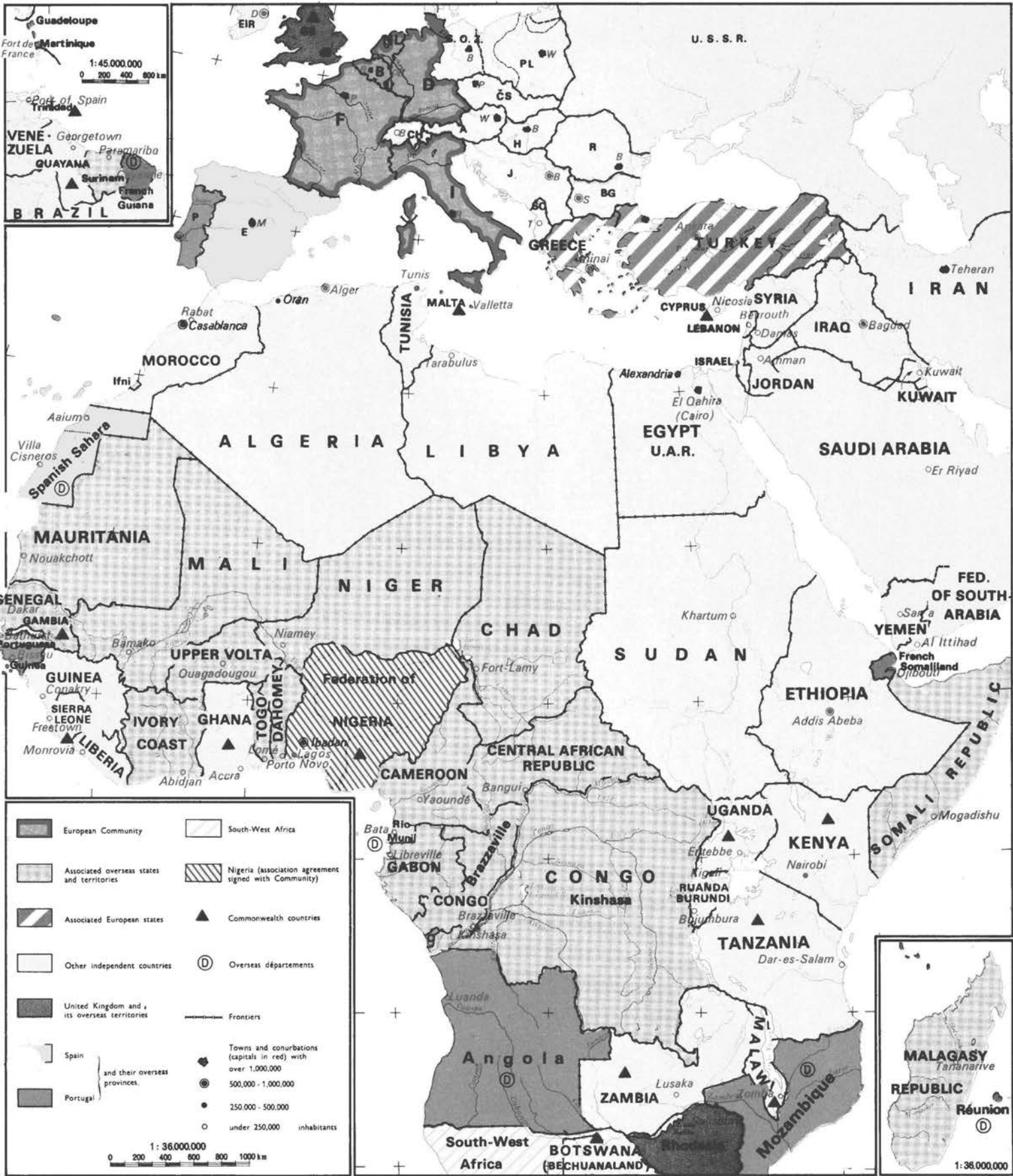
Source: Stat. des aéroports de l'Europe de l'Ouest, Paris, * or 1952. In 1948, e.g.: London (831), Paris 525, Amsterdam 312, Marseille 257, Bruxelles 228, Roma 189, Genève 166, Dublin 163, Zürich 133. () : estimate.

The European Community EXTERNAL TRADE



Imports (1965) to:		Exports (1965) to:	
1	28,275	1	3,904
2	27,564	2	3,698
3	2,195	3	4,089
4	2,891	4	2,314
5	3264	5	1,539
6	2,615	6	1,706
7	1,380	7	1,189
8	1,417	8	1,153
9	1,107	9	929
10	1,205	10	1,009
11	596	11	1,489
12	934	12	1,047
13	831	13	800
14	634	14	982
15	310	15	702
16	332	16	849
	4,000 \$ US m.		4,000 \$ US m.

ASSOCIATED OVERSEAS STATES AND TERRITORIES



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Printed in Belgium by E G I, Brussels

PI/PUB 07101