

Monaco

Principality of Monaco
Principauté de Monaco



Location Southern Europe
Forms an enclave on the Mediterranean Sea coast of France
Land Area 1.90 km² = 0.73 mi²
Climate Mediterranean
Weather at Monaco, 55 m altitude
Temperature: hottest month Aug 22–26 °C, coldest Jan 8–12 °C
Rainfall (av monthly): driest month July 21 mm, wettest Nov 123 mm

Time 1 hour ahead of GMT (summer time, 2 hours ahead)
Measures Metric system
Monetary unit French franc and Monégasque franc (Mn Fr) = 100 centimes. The Monégasque franc is equal to the French franc.
Rate of exchange (1976 av): free Mn Fr 4.780 = \$ 1, Mn Fr 8.633 = £ 1

Summary

Political Principality, first formed in the tenth century. Relationships with France are based on conventions, the latest being agreed in 1963. Member of Unesco, WHO, UPU, Unctad and Wipo
Economic Tourism is the main industry, including casino operation; income is also derived from sale of postage stamps and tobacco. There is a range of light manufacturing industry

People, resources and equipment

Population 1960 21 380*, 1970 23 400*, 1976 25 300*
Growth: 1960–70 0.9% pa, 1970–76 1.3% pa
Density (1976): 13 300* people per km²
Vital statistics (rate per 1 000 people, 1974): births 8.2, deaths 12.3
Town (population in 000, 1976) Monte Carlo (capital) 10*
Race (1968) French 55 %, Monégasque 16 %, Italian 15 %, UK citizens 2½ %
Language French and Monégasque
Religion (1970) Roman Catholic 98 %
Education (1976/77) Pupils 4 966, teachers 357
Labour force 1968: 10 325; in agriculture 19 (0.2 %), manufacturing 1 470 (14 %), construction 596 (6 %), distribution and hotels 1 852 (18 %), transport and communication 421 (4 %), other services 5 449 (53 %) 1975: 11 081
Personnel (1974) Physicians: 57, 1 per 430 people
National income per person (1976)
Mn Fr 40 000*** = \$ 8 000*** = £ 4 600***
Telephones (Dec 1976): 23 740, 930 per 1 000 people
Hospital beds (1976) 318, 1 per 80 people
Roads (1976) 46 km = 29 mi, density 24 km per km²
Railways (1976)* 1.6 km = 1.0 mi, density 0.84 km per km²
*Operated by SNCF (France)
Port Monaco
Airport Nearest main international airport is Nice (France)
Radio sets (1976) 8 800*, 346* per 1 000 people
Television sets (1976) 8 500*, 334* per 1 000 people
Motor vehicles (1970) 9 150, 390 per 1 000 people, 199 per km of road

Production, finance and trade

Gross domestic product
1976 est: Mn Fr 1 000***mn = \$ 210***mn = £ 120*** mn
Tourism (1976) Number of visitors 181 023
Budget (1976) Revenue: Mn Fr 528 mn = \$ 111 mn = £ 61 mn
Expenditure: Mn Fr 464 mn = \$ 97 mn = £ 54 mn
External trade Included with France

Netherlands

Holland
Kingdom of the Netherlands
Koninkrijk der Nederlanden



Location Western Europe
With a coastline on the North Sea, West Germany is to the east and Belgium to the south
Land Area 41 160 km² = 15 892 mi²
Usage (1975): agricultural 20 820 km² (51 %), of which, arable 8 040 km² (20 %), cropland 370 km² (1 %), pastures 12 410 km² (30 %); forests 3 080 km² (7 %); water 7 600 km² (18 %)
Climate Temperate

Weather at Amsterdam, 3 m altitude
Temperature: hottest month July 13–22 °C, coldest Jan minus 1–4 °C
Rainfall (av monthly): driest month March 44 mm, wettest Aug 87 mm
Time 1 hour ahead of GMT (summer time, 2 hours ahead)
Measures Metric system
Monetary unit Guilder or florin (Gld or Fl) = 100 cents
Rate of exchange (1976 av): free Gld 2.644 = \$ 1, Gld 4.776 = £ 1 par (central value within the European 'snake') Gld 3.35507 = SDR 1

Summary

Political Parliamentary monarchy; occupied by Germany during the second world war and liberated in 1945. Joined with Belgium and Luxembourg to form Benelux in 1960; member of UN, OECD, Council of Europe, Nato, EEC and WEU
Economic An industrial economy with manufacturing absorbing about one-quarter of the labour force and providing over one-quarter of gross domestic product. Raw materials, especially crude oil, are mainly imported, and chemicals and petroleum products are main exports; agricultural produce remains a significant export, and electrical and other machinery exports are also important. West Germany is the major trading partner

People, resources and equipment

Population 1960 11.48 mn, 1970 13.03 mn, 1976 13.77 mn
Growth: 1960–70 1.3 %pa, 1970–76 0.9 %pa
Density (1976): 335 people per km²
Vital statistics (rate per 1 000 people, 1976): births 12.9, deaths 8.3
Regions (provinces, population in 000, 1975; total of 13.73 mn)
Groningen 540 Utrecht 868 Limburg 1 052
Friesland 561 Noord-Holland 2 296 Zuidelijke
Drenthe 406 Zuid-Holland 3 049 IJsselmeerpolders* 19
Overijssel 986 Zeeland 332 Dronten* 17
Gelderland 1 640 Noord-Brabant 1 967 No fixed residence 2
*Area not included in a province
Cities (population in 000, 1975)
Amsterdam (capital) 989 Arnhem 280 Groningen 202
Rotterdam 1 032 Enschede 239 Dordrecht 185
's-Gravenhage* 681 Haarlem 233 Breda 151
Utrecht 463 Nijmegen 213 Maastricht 146
Eindhoven 356 Tilburg 212 Zaanstad 137

*Den Haag or The Hague; seat of government
Race (1968) Dutch 98½ %, German ½ %, Belgian ¼ %, Moluccan ¼ ** %
Language Dutch
Religion (1971) Roman Catholic 40 %, Dutch Reformed 24 %, Reformed Church 7 %
Education (1974/75) Pupils: primary 1 448 177, secondary 740 280, vocational 459 130, teacher-training 10 849, higher 264 297. Teachers: primary 52 503, secondary 45 790, teacher-training (1969/70) 1 012, higher (1971/72) 13 000*

Labour force (1976)

Economic activity	Number*	%
Agriculture	295 000	6
Mining and quarrying	8 000	—
Manufacturing	1 041 000	23
Electricity, gas and water	45 000	1
Construction	437 000	10
Distribution and hotels	815 000	18
Transport and communication	310 000	7
Finance and real estate	304 000	7
Other	1 287 000	28
Total	4 542 000	100

*Civilian only; in terms of full-time equivalent for a year
Personnel Scientists and engineers (1971): 442 000*
Physicians (1975): 21 825, 1 per 625 people