



Past, Present, Future

History, institutions,
economy and
international relations

2011

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PRINCIPALITY
OF  MONACO

Monaco. Writing

Although there is mention of Monaco since Ancient times, its history actually begins a little over 700 years ago with the Grimaldi family saga.

The Grimaldis, in particular Rainier III and his son, HSH the Sovereign Prince Albert II, have made the Principality of Monaco into a modern state with a prosperous dynamic economy. It is now a full member of the United Nations.



history



Its international prestige,
through 9 ambassadors accredited
with 20 states and 124 consulates in 72 states,
makes it a privileged destination for both leisure
and business tourism.

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*The information in
this brochure is subject
to change.*

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General introduction

The Principality of Monaco's **territory** presently covers 195 hectares (1.95km²).

It is divided into seven districts:

- The Rock (Le Rocher), the historic centre
- Fontvieille, reclaimed from the sea
- The Exotic Garden, on the heights overlooking Monaco
- La Condamine, around the Port
- Monte Carlo, with the Casino and Opéra
- La Rousse, the eastern side of the Principality, near Italy
- Larvotto, the district closest to the Mediterranean Sea.



*The Palace of Monaco:
Sainte-Marie Tower and
the Clock tower.*

In 2002, Port-Hercule was expanded with construction of a breakwater and a counter-jetty.





Place du Palais on the Rock.



The last general **population** census conducted in 2010 counted 35,881 residents in the Principality, with over 78% foreign nationals (the French representing over 28% of the total population) and some 7,600 Monegasque nationals.

The official language is French, but Italian and English are widely understood and spoken. The traditional Monegasque language is a colourful dialect spoken by older Monegasques and taught in all schools in the Principality.

The official currency is the euro, with Monegasque coins with the same value as all coins also in circulation.

Roman Catholicism is the State religion.



Freedom of worship is guaranteed by the Constitution (the Jewish, Protestant, Anglican and Baha'i faiths are represented in the Principality).

The National Holiday is celebrated on 19 November.

The Princes' motto is Deo Juvante (with God's help).

Although Monaco's sovereignty is well established today and recognised worldwide, this was not always the case as attested by its turbulent history.



The Cathedral of Monaco with the tombs of the Princes of Monaco.

In centuries past

Until the 13th century

Since Ancient times, the Rock of Monaco and its natural harbour provided refuge for local populations, then sailors from the East.

In the 6th century BC, the Rock was occupied by a Ligurian Monoikos tribe (likely at the origin of the name Monaco).

In 122 BC, the Romans settled in Provence; Monaco was integrated in the Maritime Alps. Julius Caesar sailed from Monaco to fight in Greece.

In 7 BC, Augustus' Trophy was built at La Turbie to commemorate the Roman victory over local tribes.



Remains of ancient Roman presence at La Turbie.

After the 5th century AD (with the fall of the Roman Empire), the region was ravaged by Barbarian invasions until 972, when the Count of Provence ousted the Saracens, opening the way to a new era.

In 1162, the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick Barbarossa granted maritime dominion of the region to the Republic of Genoa.

The Grimaldi saga

THE “HEROIC” PHASE

Until 1419, the Rock was the scene of bloody strife between the two main Genoese parties: Ghibelline (siding with the Emperor) and Guelph (loyal to the Pope).

During this period, **in 1215**, Ghibellines built a castle on the site of today's Palace.

On 8 January 1297, the Guelph Francesco Grimaldi, disguised as a monk, was able to enter the castle by cunning. This event is commemorated in the Grimaldi coat of arms, supported by two monks brandishing swords.



Rainier I, Lord of Monaco (1267-1314), by E. Charpentier.



Francesco Grimaldi's capture of the stronghold in 1297 (wax rendering).

In 1346, then in 1355, Charles I Grimaldi put together the future Principality's lands, acquiring the Seigniories of Menton and Roquebrune.

THE DIPLOMATIC PHASE

In 1489, King Charles VIII of France and the Duke of Savoy recognised Monaco's independence.

In 1525, Monaco came under Spanish protection.

On 5 August 1529, the Holy Roman Emperor Charles V stayed in Monaco before going to Italy to receive the Imperial crown from the Pope.

THE “GLORIOUS” PHASE

In 1612, Honoré II, Lord of Monaco, was granted the title of Prince.

On 14 September 1641, Honoré II and King Louis XIII of France signed the Treaty of Péronne.

Spanish troops were expelled as a result of the alliance with France. In return for the advantages provided by Spain, the Prince of Monaco received French lands, becoming Duke of Valentinois, Viscount of Carlat in Auvergne (central France), and Marquis of Les Baux, and Lord of Saint-Rémy, in Provence.

In 1698, Prince Louis I was appointed French Ambassador to the Holy See by his godfather, French King France Louis XIV.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND EMPIRE

In 1793, the Principality of Monaco was annexed to the territory of the French Republic under the name Fort Hercule, a simple



Honoré II (1597-1662), who first received the title of Prince of Monaco in 1612.



The Treaty of Péronne signed in 1641.

commune in the Alpes-Maritimes département. The Prince's family was arrested, its wealth dispersed and the Palace converted into a beggars' prison.

THE TRANSITION PHASE

The Treaty of Paris of 30 May 1814 restored all their rights to the Grimaldis.

The second Treaty of Paris of 20 November 1815

placed the Principality under the King of Sardinia's protection (Protectorate organised by the **Treaty of Stupinigi of 8 November 1817**).

On 20 March 1848, Menton and Roquebrune seceded and proclaimed their status as free independent towns under the King of Sardinia's direct protection.

In 1856, the Société des Bains de Monaco was created; it later became today's *Société des Bains de Mer & du Cercle des Étrangers*.

In 1860, the King of Sardinia transferred his rights to Menton and Roquebrune to France, against the protests of Prince Charles III of Monaco (see map on page 8).



Prince Charles III
(1818-1889)
by F. Biard.



Inauguration of the Casino of Monte Carlo in 1865.

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

On 2 February 1861,

Prince Charles III relinquished his rights over Menton and Roquebrune in favour of France. The Principality became totally independent again once and for all.

1865 > Signature of a customs agreement with France. The French and Monegasque territories, including their territorial waters, formed a customs union (with no border between the two countries). Inauguration of the Casino.

A sovereign edict of 1 June

1866 gave the name *Monte Carlo* to the former Plateau des Spélugues.

1869 > The people of the Principality exonerated from property, personal and income taxes as well as commercial taxes.

1879 > Inauguration of the Opéra de Monte-Carlo, designed by the great architect Charles Garnier.



Prince Albert I (1848-1922).

1881 > Official creation of the red-and-white national flag

1906 > Prince Albert I founds the Oceanographic Institute dedicated to the sciences of the sea. During his “sailing career”, the “Scholar Prince” undertook many scientific campaigns, scouring the seas in all directions (Azores, North America, coasts of Brazil, Spitsbergen). Anaphylaxis, at the origin of research on immunity, was discovered on his vessel in 1901.



The Oceanographic Museum under construction in 1901.

performance by Serge Diaghilev's Ballets Russes.

1918 > Treaty with France, approved in 1919 by the powers having signed the Treaty of Versailles. France agreed to defend the Principality's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. In return, the Principality agreed to exercise its sovereign rights in compliance with French interests.

1923 > Birth of Prince Rainier III, the son of Princess Charlotte and Prince Pierre de Polignac.

Prince Albert I also founded the Anthropology Museum (1902), the Institute of Human Palaeontology in Paris (1903), the Oceanographic Museum (1910), the Exotic Garden (inaugurated in 1933), the International Commission for Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean (1919).

1911 > The Principality acquired its first Constitution. Creation the Monte Carlo Automobile Rally - First



Start of the Grand Prix Automobile de Monaco in 1933.



Princely wedding in 1956.

1929 > 1st Automobile Grand Prix of Monaco.

1948 > Creation of the Monegasque Red Cross.

1949 > Accession of Prince Rainier III to the throne (succeeding his grandfather Prince Louis II).

1956 > Marriage of Prince Rainier III to Grace Patricia Kelly.

1960 > Foundation of the Scientific Centre of Monaco to study marine radioactivity, meteorology, seismology and marine microbiology.

1962 > On 17 December, a new Constitution becomes the State's fundamental law.

1963 > Tax convention and new mutual administrative assistance agreements with France.

A tax on profits is created for certain businesses earning more than 25% of their turnover outside the Principality.

French residing in the Principality after 13 October 1957 are subject to French taxation on personal revenue.

1982 > On 14 September, death of Princess Grace after a tragic accident.

1993 > On 28 May, the Principality of Monaco becomes the 183th full member of the United Nations.

1997 > The Principality of Monaco celebrates the Grimaldi Dynasty's 700th Anniversary.

1999 > The Principality of Monaco celebrates



Albert II becomes Prince of Monaco in 2005.

1999 (continued)

HSH Prince Rainier III's Jubilee.

2004 > The Principality of Monaco becomes the 46th member of the Council of Europe.

2005 > Accession to the throne of HSH Prince Albert II succeeding his father Rainier III, who died on 6 April 2005.

2006 > In the context of environmental protection,

Albert II announces the creation of a Foundation bearing His name, the "Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation".

2007 > Nelson Mandela and HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco decide to organise a charity whose benefits go to the Amade Mondiale, Nelson Mandela Foundation, Nelson Mandela Children's Fund and Mandela Rhodes Foundation. Speech by



Prince Albert II in Antarctica in 2009 for the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation created in 2006.





The Royal Wedding celebrated on 1 July 2011.

HSH Prince Albert II to the 62nd UN General Assembly.

2008 > Monaco joins the list of member states of the Unions for the Mediterranean.

2009 > Monaco joins the OECD White List after many tax transparency agreements signed with countries all over the world.

2011 > Wedding of HSH Prince Albert II and Charlene Wittstock

Books on the history of the Principality of Monaco, available in bookstores:

Annales Monégasques

Revue d'Histoire de Monaco, published annually since 1977.
Édition Archives et Bibliothèque du Palais

Histoire des Princes de Monaco

Françoise de Bernardy
Édition Plon (1960)

Histoire de Monaco

Honoré Labande
Édition Laffitte (1980)

Histoire de Monaco

Jean-Baptiste Robert
Édition P.U.F. (1997)
"Que sais-je?" collection

Monaco et ses Princes

Alain Decaux
Édition Perrin (1997)

Histoire de Monaco en bande dessinée

Marc Bourgne
Édition Dargaud (1997)

La Principauté de Monaco

Georges Grinda
Édition Pedone (2005)

D'Albert I^{er} à Albert II

Tuna Aksoy Köprülü
Éditions Épi (2009)



Institutions

The Constitution of 17 December 1962 is the pillar of the organisation of this State whose independence and sovereignty are unanimously recognised by all jurisdictions, national and international.



Political and administrative organisation

The Constitution of 1962 defines the nature of the Principality's government as a **hereditary constitutional monarchy**. It is no longer an absolute monarchy, but the powers of the Sovereign and his government are now exercised in the framework of the Constitution, whose rules prevail over all the institutions (except international treaties).

THE PRINCE IS THE HEAD OF STATE

Its flag is that of the Grimaldi family, going back to the Middle Ages.

Succession to the throne is by direct legitimate descent by order of age, with male descendants with the same degree of kinship.

For certain matters, the Prince is assisted by purely consultative assemblies:

- the **Crown Council** (7 members),
- the **Council of State** (12 members).

THE MONEGASQUE GOVERNMENT

Executive power is exercised under the High Authority of the Prince by a **Minister of State**, assisted by a **Council of Government** (5 members appointed by the Prince), made up of Councillors responsible for the following sectors:

- **Government Councillor for the Interior:** national education, youth and sports, public safety and establishment of persons, cultural affairs, civil

protection. The Department also ensure follow-up and supervision of associations, federations and foundations as well as relations with religious groups in the Principality.

- **Government Councillor for Finance and the Economy:** budget and treasury, economics and trade, tourism, housing, State-owned property, control of gambling, financial circuits, innovation and new technologies, commercial-type services.



• **Government Councillor Social Affairs and Health:**

employment, labour relations, occupational medicine, social insurance for the public and private sectors, public health, social action, family policy, elderly and disabled persons.

• **Government Councillor in charge of the Department of Public Services, the Environment and Urban Planning:**

public facilities, urban development, property construction,

environment, parks and gardens, maintenance of State property, land, maritime and air transport, public services for the community.

• **Government Councillor for Foreign Relations:** immunity, diplomatic and consular affairs, European affairs (Council of Europe, relations with the European Union), international and multilateral affairs, international environment.

"Nymph", bronze by François Bosio in front of the Ministry of State.



The Government is also assisted in its takes by consultative bodies:

Elected assemblies:

The National Council, created in the Constitution granted in 1911 by Prince Albert I. Its 22 members elected by universal suffrage votes for legislation and the budget. The National Council meets every year by law in two ordinary sessions, each limited in time to a maximum of three months. The debates are published in the Journal Officiel.

The Communal Council, which manages the Commune (15 members elected by direct universal suffrage), under the leadership of a Mayor and Deputies chosen by the Communal Council from its members.

Constitutional assemblies:

The Crown Council

The Prince may consult this Council on issues touching on the interests of the State.



The National Council, on the Rock.

The Council of State, in charge of voicing opinions on draft legislation and edicts submitted to it by the Prince. It may also be consulted for all other projects.

The Economic and Social Council, a consultative assembly instituted in 1945,

has the main mission of issuing opinions on issues of social, financial, tourist, commercial, industrial interest, etc, more generally concerning the country's economic life.

Other organisations

THE ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

The **Accounts Committee** was instituted by Article 42 of the Constitution.

Structured by Sovereign Edict of 29 February 1968, this Committee is made up of three permanent members and three substitute members appointed for five years by sovereign edict.

A supervisory body, its competence extends to financial management of the State, commune and public establishments.

SICCFIN

The Monegasque Authorities undertook, especially since 1993, in-depth examination of the means for fighting

money laundering:

SICCFIN (Service d'Information & de Contrôle sur les Circuits Financiers) is responsible for this task. Since 2002, alongside the development of its mechanism for fighting money laundering, the system for fighting terrorism and its funding has been consolidated.

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CHAMBER

The **Economic Development Chamber of Monaco** is entrusted with promoting the Principality's image and economy all over the world. The aim is to develop the Principality's economy by generating new business streams for Monegasque companies by attracting foreign companies to locate in the Principality.

The Economic Development Chamber aims to be an operational player in the Monegasque economy.



The National Council meeting room.

Legislative organisation

Legislative power is exercised jointly by the Prince and the **National Council**, but it is the Prince who has the right of initiative, the right to sanction and promulgate laws.

The National Council is the Principality's Parliament. Elected by all Monegasques by direct universal suffrage, it votes on legislation and the State budget. It has 22 members.

Draft laws are prepared in the name of the Prince by the Government, which can amend them. The National Council also has

the right to initiate legislation: it then prepares draft laws.

The Government is not answerable to the National Council, which may have no choice but to vote in favour of a draft law or budget. Good cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of power is thus the key to harmonious running of the institutional system.

Enforcement of the law is ensured as soon as they are promulgated by the Prince; they are then published in the *Journal de Monaco* (the Principality's official bulletin) to be made opposable to third parties.

Judiciary organisation

Although judicial power belongs to the Prince, the Sovereign delegates its full exercise to the Courts which exercise justice in His name, and complete independence. The Principality has no Minister of Justice).

At the top echelon in the hierarchy, a single judge: the **juge de paix** (for civil cases) or **juge de police** (for criminal matters).



The Courthouse, on the Rock.

The **Tribunal de Première Instance** (the highest court civil and commercial cases) or the **Tribunal Correctionnel** (for criminal cases).

Cour d'Appel (court of appeals).

Cour de Révision (Cassation).

FOR CRIMINAL CASES

Juge d'instruction (investigating magistrate).

Chambre du Conseil.

Tribunal Criminel (court of assizes).

The death penalty was abolished in the Principality in 1962.

Cour de Révision (Cassation).

AN EXCEPTIONAL JURISDICTION (with sovereign attributions)

The **Supreme Court** (for constitutional appeals, administrative disputes and conflicts of jurisdictional competency).

SPECIALISED JURISDICTIONS

Some jurisdictions are specialised in the settlement of certain conflicts (family, labour, rent, commercial leases, expropriation).



International presence

Through its Embassies and Consulates abroad, the Principality of Monaco ensures its presence on all continents. Such representation enables the country to maintain close relations with the authorities in these countries.



*Prince Albert II
addressing the UN
in New York.*

On 1 January 2011, Monaco had **nine embassies** accredited with **twenty States**.

They are located in Germany (also accredited in Austria and Poland), Belgium (also accredited in the Netherlands and Luxembourg), Spain, France (also accredited in the Principality of Andorra), Italy (also accredited in Croatia, in Romania, San Marino and Slovenia), the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Switzerland (also accredited in Liechtenstein), the Holy See (also accredited with the Order of Malta) and the United States of America (accredited in Canada).





Prince Albert II addressing the UN.

The Principality also has two “non-resident” ambassadors accredited in **China, India, Australia, Japan and Portugal**. And Monaco benefits from four permanent representations with **International Organisations: within the United Nations** in New York, with other **International UN Organisations** in Geneva and the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, and with the **European Communities** in Belgium.

Fifteen countries are represented by Ambassadors

in the Principality and 75 countries by Consulates. France and Italy have an Embassy in Monaco, the other States having appointed non-resident ambassadors.

There 124 **Monegasque consulates** in 72 States.

Granting great importance to promoting all initiatives bringing nations together, the Principality is a member of many **international organisations and institutions**.

On 28 May 1993, the Principality became the

183th member of the United Nations (UN) and has since been actively participating in the international processes organised under its aegis. Monaco is also a member of various specialised United Nations institutions, like the United Nations Science, Education and Culture Organisation (UNESCO), World Health Organisation (WHO), High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), and participates in environmental

(UNEP) and development (UNDP) programmes.

Monaco also joined the **Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie** (OIF) in 1970.

On the European scene, the Principality has been participating since 1973 in OSCE meetings and joined the Council of Europe on 5 October 2004.

The Principality of Monaco's international presence is not limited to its participation in major international organisations. Several **intergovernmental organisations** are based in its territory (International Hydrographic Organisation, International Atomic Energy Agency laboratories...).



Monaco joins the Council of Europe.

International Cooperation

The efforts undertaken by developed countries in the form of donations, in the context of International Aid programmes with developing countries are grouped by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) within an indicator, **Public Development Aid (APD)**.

For Monaco, the funds eligible for APD are allocated to bilateral and multilateral aid projects in developing countries, part from mandatory contributions and funds paid on a voluntary basis to intergovernmental organisations, funds intended for emergency humanitarian aid and subsidies granted to Monegasque NGOs in the humanitarian/development area.

His Majesty the Sovereign Prince has several times expressed His wish for the

Principality to be a model for international solidarity. For Monaco, funds allocated to APD increased by nearly 30% a year since early 2006 and this trend will continue in the coming years in which more and more projects (85 in 2010) will be undertaken in some twenty partner countries, 4 of them (**Tunisia, Morocco, Madagascar and Niger**) being given priority in terms of funding granted by the Principality and its influence.

Most of the Principality's actions are undertaken bilaterally in cooperation with local partners (technical ministries, municipalities, non-governmental organisations).

In some cases, it has also been decided to become associated with specialised United Nations institutions (UNDP, WHO, HCR, UNFPA) or La Francophonie.

The themes for Monegasque International Cooperation are: **health and social affairs, education, the fight against poverty and the environment** (alongside what is undertaken by the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation).



Prince Albert II in Madagascar and in Niger.



News broadcasts for abroad

General information concerning the Principality of Monaco is communicated by:

Centre de Presse

10, quai Antoine-1^{er}, La Condamine
Tel. +377 98 98 22 22
www.gouv.mc



AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA

> **Monaco Info**

Monaco Info, the Press Centre's cable channel has grown from local broadcasting to the Web. Now accessible on the Internet by connecting to the official Government site (www.presse.gouv.mc), Monaco Info offers web users all over the world access to the latest news from the Principality in pictures.

> **RMC Info**

10, quai Antoine-1^{er}, La Condamine
Tel. +377 97 70 38 85

An offshoot of Radio Monte-Carlo, the best-known Mediterranean radio station, RMC "Info, talk, sport" broadcasts a local newscast daily and provides complete retransmission of all major sporting events in Monaco. RMC also presents Monegasque news on French and international radio.

> **Radio Ethic**

This free French-language web radio presents topical subjects and analyses national and international events highlighting human behaviour and defending the environment, quality of life and sustainable development.
www.radioethic.com



> Radio Monaco

7, rue du Gabian,
Gildo Pastor Center, Fontvieille
Tel. +377 97 700 621

Radio Monaco a Monegasque cultural and musical radio station with a varied changing alternative programme covering all musical genres: pop, rock, electro, hip-hop, jazz, soul... Radio Monaco is broadcast on 98.2 FM in Monaco and Menton, on broadband and digital.

> RMC Network

8, quai Antoine-1^{er}
La Condamine
Tel. +377 97 97 66 66
www.radiomontecarlo.net

Italian-language music radio station with a variety of programmes: music, news, magazines...

> Riviera Radio

10-12, quai Antoine-1^{er}
La Condamine
Tel. +377 97 97 94 94
www.rivieraradio.mc

English-language musical radio station, which also presents news from the BBC as well as local news on the French Riviera. Riviera Radio is broadcast on 106.3 FM in Monaco and 106.5 in France, on broadband and digital.

> Télé Monte-Carlo (TMC)

6 bis, quai Antoine-1^{er},
La Condamine
Tel. +377 93 15 14 15

Inaugurated on 18 November 1954, TMC broadcasts according to French standards in French and European standards in Italian.

The transmitters are at the top of Mont Agel.

PRINTED PRESS**> Monaco Matin**

41, rue Grimaldi,
La Condamine
Tel. +377 93 10 43 90
monaco@nicematin.fr

Regional news daily.

> Monaco Hebdo

27, boulevard d'Italie,
Monte-Carlo
Tel. +377 93 50 56 52
www.monacohebdo.mc

Monegasque news weekly.



A dynamic economy

Today, the Principality's economy is modern and diversified. It is built on five main activity areas: trade, services, tourism, construction and industry.



Cosmetology laboratory in the Fontvieille district.

> Trade

Monaco has nearly 1,200 retail shops and 400 wholesalers, which represents over a third of the Principality's turnover.

> Services

The tertiary sector is extremely varied: from information to telecoms, from transport to maritime activities, from banking to insurance, this sector generates nearly 17,000 jobs in all activity areas.

The main foreign banks and financial establishments are represented in the Principality.

A total of 36 banks, including 19 banks under Monegasque law and 40 portfolio management companies representing a total of 78 billion euros in assets.





The health sector is progressing strongly, with nearly 2,800 jobs.

Outside Centre Hospitalier Princesse Grace, private structures like the Cardio-Thoracic Centre, IM2S (Monegasque Institute of Sports Medicine and Surgery), Monte-Carlo Life Check (Europe's top medical centre) and the Medical Imaging Centre of Monaco attract international clientele and are seeing an increase in their turnover.

> Industry

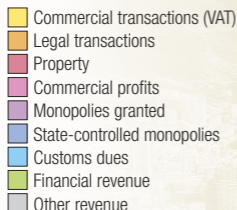
Monaco has chosen in favour of non-polluting industry with high added value in highly diverse activities (chemistry, cosmetology, plastics, packaging...).

Grouped in Fontvieille over an area of over 200,000sq.m., a hundred or so companies employ over 3,300 people.



Breakdown of State revenue (2010)

Total: €760,146,189



Breakdown of total turnover in the private sector according to type of activity in 2010 (except banks and financial activities)

Turnover: €12,086,541,000



Breakdown of the salaried population by activity sector (on 1 January 2010)

Total: 45,189 employees



Tourism

The tourist business is what gave the Principality its renown since Monte Carlo was founded in 1866.

This vocation first took the form of leisure tourism, then business tourism. Now, a third segment of the market, cruises and luxury yachting are growing fast.

In 2009, there were 200 stopovers for 250,000 passengers.

In 2010, 250 stopovers for 380,000 passengers.

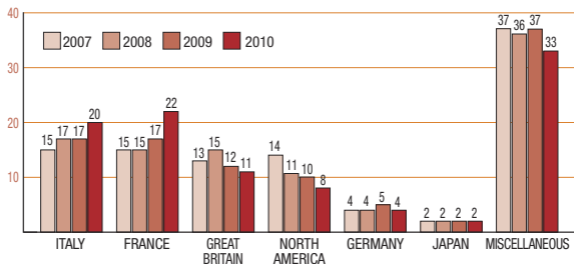
LEISURE TOURISM

The Principality aims to be a destination for well-being: exceptional establishments dedicated to body care offer the very latest in fitness and relaxation methods, the finest quality care products, in the finest facilities with highly qualified staff. But Monaco features a wide range of areas of interest; its many assets include: museums, cultural and sporting events, trade fairs, exhibitions...

(cf. documents printed by the Principality's Tourist and Convention Bureau.)

Market share according to geographic origin

Percentage of nights for all establishments



The Principality's hotels

With over 2,400 rooms in 15 establishments, the Principality's hotel offering is as rich as it is varied.

They include:

Four 5-star hotels:

Hôtel de Paris,
Hôtel Hermitage,
Hôtel Métropole Monte-Carlo,
Monte-Carlo Beach Hotel.

Four 4-star hotels:

Fairmont Monte Carlo,
Méridien Beach Plaza,
Monte-Carlo Bay
Hotel & Resort,
Port Palace.

Five 3-star hotels:

Columbus Monte-Carlo,
Hôtel Ambassador,
Hôtel Miramar,
Novotel Monte-Carlo,
Ni Hotel.

Two 2-star hotels:

Hôtel de France,
Hôtel Le Versailles.



BUSINESS TOURISM

The Principality of Monaco has become a world-class convention city thanks to the development of cutting-edge facilities:

Public convention facilities

> Grimaldi Forum Monaco

*10, av. Pse-Grace, Monte-Carlo
Tel. +377 99 99 20 00*

A daring structure built on the sea with an ingeniously modular surface area of some 35,000sq.m. for all types of events to run simultaneously in perfect harmony.

The three 402 to 1,800-seat auditoriums, exhibition areas of some 4,000sq.m. each, 22 meeting rooms and two restaurant areas offer a diversity of solutions to satisfy all event organisers' needs.

> Espace Fontvieille

*5, avenue des Ligures
(near the Heliport of Fontvieille)
Tel. +377 92 05 26 00*

This round tent with a 58m diameter can hold some 200 stands and several thousand people per day. In addition to the covered area of 2,000sq.m., there is a possible 2,500sq.m. outdoor exhibition area.

> Salle du Canton - Espace Polyvalent

*23, avenue Albert-II, Fontvieille
Tel. +377 93 10 12 10*

This multipurpose area of 1,714sq.m. is located in the shopping centre with a 252sq.m. modular stage.

Private convention facilities

> Sporting d'Hiver

*Place du Casino - Monte-Carlo
Tel. +377 98 06 20 00*

The Sporting d'Hiver enjoys a unique location, in the heart of the



Carré d'Or de Monte-Carlo, on Place du Casino.

It has 5 meeting rooms with a total area exceeding 1,200sq.m.

> Sporting Monte-Carlo

26, av. Psse-Grace, Monte-Carlo
Tel. +377 98 06 20 00

Located on the Larvotto peninsula, this establishment can accommodate over 1,500 guests.

It offers a total surface area of 1,600sq.m. in two separate rooms, the famous Salle des Étoiles for entertainment and events and Salle des Palmiers.

> Sea Club - Convention Centre

Avenue Princesse-Grace,
(adjacent to Hôtel Le Méridien Beach Plaza), Monte-Carlo
Tel. +377 93 30 98 80

The Sea Club is turned entirely to the Mediterranean Sea.

It covers four levels in an environment particularly suited to professional meetings. It comprises twelve rooms (with a capacity of up to 2,000 seats) and four panoramic terraces with a total surface area of nearly 1,500sq.m.

Hotels in the Principality

Many hotels offer convention facilities (Port Palace, Fairmont Monte Carlo, Hôtel Métropole Monte-Carlo, Hôtel de Paris, Hermitage, Monte-Carlo Bay Hotel & Resort, Méridien Beach Plaza, Novotel Monte-Carlo and Columbus Monte-Carlo).



EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES

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www.ambafrance-mc.org

Italy - *Permanent ambassador:*
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Tel. 93 50 22 71

AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED FOR MONACO

Algeria - HE Missoum Sbih

Australia
HE David Alexander Ritchie

Austria - Position available

Azerbaijan
HE Elchin Oktyabr oglu Amirbayov

Bosnia Herzegovina
HE Almir Sahovic

Canada - HE Marc Lortie

China (People's Republic of)
HE Kong Quan

Croatia - HE Mirko Galic

Dominica - HE Eric Torner

Dominican (Republic)
HE Guillermo Pina-Contreras

Egypt (Arab Republic of)
HE Nasser Kamel

Equatorial Guinea
HE Federico Edjo Ovono

Guatemala - Anaisabel Prera Flores

Holy See - HE Mgr André Dupuy,
Apostolic Nuncio

India - HE Ranjan Mathai

Ireland - HE Paul Kavanagh

Israel - HE Yossi Gal

Jamaica
HE Marcia Yvette Gilbert-Roberts

Japan - HE Yasuo Saito

Korea (Republic of)
HE Heung-Shin Park

Lesotho - HE Makase Nyaphisi

Mexico
HE Carlos Alberto De Icaza Gonzalez

Morocco
S.E. M. El Mostapha Sahel

Netherlands
HE Hugo Hans Siblesz

Philippines
HE Rora Navarro-Tolentino

Poland - HE Tomasz Orłowski

Qatar
HE Mohamed Jaham Al Kuwari

Russia - HE Alexander Orlov

San Marino - Position available

Senegal
HE Maimouna Sourang Ndir

Seychelles - HE Claude Morel

Slovakia - HE Marek Estok

Sweden - HE Gunnar Lund

Switzerland - HE Ulrich Lehner

Turkey - HE Tahsin Burcuoglu

Ukraine - Position available

United Kingdom
HE Sir Peter Westmacott

United States of America
HE Charles Hammerman Rivkin

Venezuela
HE Jesus Arnaldo Perez

Vietnam - HE Kin Tai Le

**Permanent representative of the
Sovereign Military Hospitaller
Order of Saint John of Jerusalem
of Rhodes and of Malta**

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**FOREIGN CONSULAR
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Austria - Honorary Consul General:

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Honorary Consul: Peter König
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Tel. 93 30 23 00

Bahamas - Honorary Consul:

Niccolo Caissotti di Chiusano
31, avenue Princesse-Grace
Tel. 97 70 57 60

Belgium

Honorary Consul: Laurent Wasteels
5, allée Guillaume Apollinaire
Tel. 93 50 59 89

Brazil

Honorary Consul: André de Montigny
14, quai Antoine-1^{er}
Tel. 97 98 70 99

Bulgaria

Honorary Consul: Jean-Paul Carteron
41, avenue Hector-Otto
Tel. 97 70 70 00

Canada

Honorary Consul: Liliane Roy Brochu
Palais de la Scala (Bureau 1178)
1, avenue Henry-Dunant
Tel. 97 70 62 42

Central African Republic

Honorary Consul: Luigi Ferrario
74, boulevard d'Italie
Tel. 97 77 15 44

Chile

Honorary Consul: Philippe Richon
74, bd d'Italie - Tel. 93 30 11 62

Cook Islands -

Honorary Consul: Franco Repetto
23, bd Albert-1^{er} - Tel. 93 30 06 86

Côte d'Ivoire - Honorary Consul

General: J.-F. Cullieyrier
17, av. d'Ostende - Tel. 93 15 25 25

Croatia

Honorary Consul: Jean Kerwat
20, avenue de Fontvieille
Tel. 92 05 59 45

Czech Republic - Honorary Consul

General: François Brych
15, avenue de Grande-Bretagne
Tel. 93 50 46 60

Denmark - Honorary Consul

General: Knud Steffen Gam
74, bd d'Italie - Tel. 93 50 02 03

Dominican Republic - Honorary

Consul: Elisabeth-Ann Croesi-Notari
Place des Moulins - Tel. 93 30 29 14

El Salvador

Honorary Consul: Rodolphe Berlin
37, av. des Papalins - Tel. 92 05 60 82

Ecuador

Honorary Consul: Maxime Crener
2, av. Albert-II - Tel. 97 98 69 86

Estonia

Honorary Consul: Mauro Serra
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Finland

Honorary Consul: Rainier Boisson
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Foreign consular representatives in the Principality of Monaco

(continued)

Gabon (Republic of)

Honorary Consul: Riccardo Giraudi
74, bd d'Italie - Tel. 93 10 42 42

Germany

Honorary Consul: Dieter Spaethe
2, chemin du Ténao - Tel. 97 97 49 65

Greece - *Honorary Consul General:*
Panayotis Toulaitos
14, avenue de Grande-Bretagne -
Tel. 93 25 76 55

Guatemala

Honorary Consul: Roland Melan
14, bd des Moulins
Tel. 92 16 54 00

Guinea (Republic of)

Honorary Consul: Francine Grail
33, boulevard Princesse-Charlotte
Tel. 97 70 32 74

Hungary - *Honorary Consul
General:* Étienne-François Elek
2, avenue des Citronniers
Tel. 93 50 20 18

Iceland

Honorary Consul: Johannes Einarsson
34, quai Jean-Charles Rey
Tel. 92 05 90 15

Ireland - *Honorary Consul:*
Michael W. J. Smurfit
5, avenue des Citronniers
Tel. 93 15 70 45

Jamaica

Honorary Consul: Dieter Friedrich
14, quai Antoine-1^{er} - Tel. 93 50 50 50

Japan - *Honorary Consul General:*
Edmond Pastor
31, avenue Princesse-Grace
Tel. 97 98 14 64

Jordan - *Honorary Consul:*
Mohamed Tarif Al-Ayoubi
Place des Moulins - Bloc B
Tel. 93 50 63 93

Latvia

Honorary Consul: Jean-Claude Eude
25, boulevard de Belgique
Tel. 93 30 02 40

Lebanon - *Honorary Consul:*
Mustapha El-Solh
7, rue du Gabian - Bureau 906
Tel. 92 05 36 05

Lithuania

Honorary Consul: Alain Michel
21, boulevard de Suisse
Tel. 93 30 35 82

Luxembourg

Honorary Consul: Edmond Lecourt
4, boulevard des Moulins
Tel. 93 25 30 37

**Macedonia (former Yugoslav
Republic)** - *Honorary Consul
General:* E.J. Borgsved
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Madagascar - *Honorary Consul
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Tel. 93 25 19 19

Maldives (Republic of)

Honorary Consul: François Danchin
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Tel. 93 50 13 91

Mali

Honorary Consul: Omar Masoud
19, avenue des Spélugues
Tel. 97 77 12 99

Malta

Honorary Consul: Eugenio Tuillier
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Mauritius (Republic of)

Honorary Consul: Michel Gramaglia
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Mexico

Honorary Consul:
Marina de Maere Lecoy
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Morocco

Honorary Consul: Willy J. de Bruyn
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Netherlands - *Honorary Consul*

General: Barend van der Vorm
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Niger

Honorary Consul: Massimo Michelis
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Norway - *Honorary Consul General:*

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Paraguay (Republic of) - *Honorary*

Consul: André Rolfo-Fontana
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Peru - *Honorary Consul General:*

Michel Pastor
Place des Moulins - Tel. 92 16 58 88

Philippines - *Honorary Consul*

General: Stephen Zuellig
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Poland - *Honorary Consul:*

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Romania

Honorary Consul: Angela Foster
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Russian Federation

Honorary Consul: Claude Pallanca
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Rwanda - *Honorary Consul*

General: Jean-Antoine Pastor
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San Marino - *Honorary Consul:*

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Salvador (Republic of El)

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Foreign consular representatives in the Principality of Monaco

(continued)

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Thailand - Honorary Consul:

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Turkey

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United Kingdom - Honorary

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Uruguay

Honorary Consul: Angelo Narizano
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