

NMUN 2006 – MONACO



Map of Monaco

Background Note: Monaco By U.S. State Department



PROFILE

OFFICIAL NAME:

[Principality of Monaco](#)

Geography

Area: 1.95 sq. km. (0.8 sq. mi); about the size of New York City's Central Park.

City: *Capital*--Monaco, pop. 32,409 (July 2005 est.).

Terrain: Hilly.

Climate: Mediterranean.

People

Nationality: *Noun and adjective*--Monegasque.

Population: 32,409 (July 2005 est.).

Annual growth rate (2005 est.): 0.43%.

Ethnic groups (2003): French 31.95%, Italian 20.02%, Monegasque 19.02%, British 5.32%, Swiss 2.78%, German 2.54%, Belgian 2.46%, American 1.22%, and other 14.7%.

Religions: Roman Catholic 90%, other 10%.

Languages: French (official), English, Italian, and Monegasque (a blend of French and Italian).

Education: *Years compulsory*--10, ages 6-16. *Attendance*--99%. *Literacy*--99%.

Health (2005 est.): *Infant mortality*--5.43/1,000. *Life expectancy*--75.7 yrs. male; 83.63 yrs. female. *Birth rate* (July 2005 est.)--9.26 births/1,000 population. *Death rate* (July 2005 est.)--12.71 deaths/1,000 population.

Work force (2003, 41,708): *Private sector*--37,949. *Public sector*--3,759. *Services*--83.5%. *Banking*--23.43%. *Tourism and hotel*--11.64%. *Retail*--4.92%. *Construction and public works*--32.02%. *Industry*--6.98%.

Government

Type: Constitutional monarchy.

Constitution: December 17, 1962 (amended in April 2002).

Branches: *Executive*--Prince Albert II (chief of state). *Legislative*--National Council (24 members). *Judicial*--Court of First Instance, Court of Appeal, High Court of Appeal, Criminal Court, Supreme Court.

Subdivisions: *Four quarters (quartiers)*--Monaco-Ville, La Condamine, Monte-Carlo, Fontvieille.

Political parties: Union pour Monaco (UPM), National and Democratic Union (UND), Parti Monégasque (PM).

Suffrage: Universal adult at age 18.

Economy

GDP: Monaco does not publish economic figures such as gross domestic product, though estimates placed purchasing power parity GDP at \$870 million in 2000.

Avg. annual growth rate (2003 est.): 1.89%.

Per capita purchasing power parity GDP (2000 est.): \$27,000.

Agriculture: None.

Industry: *Types*--tourism, construction, chemicals, food products, plastics, precision instruments, cosmetics, ceramics.

Trade: *Imports* (2003)--about \$513 million (416,348,096 euros). *Exports* (2003)--about \$644 million (522,976,329 euros).

Currency: Monaco, along with France and the other 11 members of the European Monetary Union (EMU), adopted the euro as its official currency on January 1, 2002. As in other EMU states, Euros minted in Monaco have special Monegasque features on one side of the coin.

GEOGRAPHY

The Principality of Monaco is the second-smallest independent state in the world, after the Holy See (Vatican City). It

is located on the Mediterranean coast, 18 kilometers (11 mi.) east of Nice, France, and is surrounded on three sides by France. Monaco is divided into four sections: Monaco-Ville, the old city on a rocky promontory extending into the Mediterranean; La Condamine, the section along the port; Monte-Carlo, the principal residential and resort area; and Fontvieille, a newly constructed area reclaimed from the sea.

The principality is noted for its beautiful natural scenery and mild, sunny climate. The average minimum temperature in January and February is 8°C (47°F); in July and August the average maximum temperature is 26°C (78°F).

PEOPLE

In July 2005, Monaco's population was estimated at 32,409, with an estimated average growth rate of 0.43%.

French is the official language; English, Italian, and Monegasque (a blend of French and Italian) also are spoken. The literacy rate is 99%. Roman Catholicism is the official religion, with freedom of other religions guaranteed by the constitution.

HISTORY

Founded in 1215 as a colony of Genoa, Monaco has been ruled by the House of Grimaldi since 1297, except when under French control from 1789 to 1814. Designated as a protectorate of Sardinia from 1815 until 1860 by the Treaty of Vienna, Monaco's sovereignty was recognized by the Franco-Monegasque Treaty of 1861. The Prince of Monaco was an absolute ruler until a constitution was promulgated in 1911.

In July 1918, a treaty was signed providing for limited French protection over Monaco. The treaty, formally noted in the Treaty of Versailles, established that Monegasque policy would be aligned with French political, military, and economic interests.

A new constitution, proclaimed in 1962, abolished capital punishment, provided for female suffrage, and established a Supreme Court to guarantee fundamental liberties.

In 1993, Monaco became an official member of the United Nations with full voting rights. It joined the Council of Europe in 2004.

Three months after the death of his father, Prince Rainier III, on April 6, Prince Albert II formally acceded to the throne on July 12, 2005.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

Monaco has been governed as a constitutional monarchy since 1911, with the Prince as chief of state. The executive branch consists of a Minister of State (head of government), who presides over a five-member Council of Government (cabinet). The Minister of State, who is a French citizen appointed by the Prince for a 3-year term from among several senior French civil servants proposed by the French Government, is responsible for foreign relations. As the Prince's representative, the Minister of State also directs the executive services, commands the police, and presides (with voting powers) over the Council of Government. The five members of the Council are respectively responsible for internal affairs, external affairs, the environment, finance and economy, and social affairs and health.

Under the 1962 constitution, the Prince shares his power with the unicameral National Council. Sixteen of the 24 members of this legislative body are elected by list majority system, and 8 by proportional representation to serve 5-year terms. The elections were last held on February 9, 2003, and will be held next in February 2008. If the Prince dissolves the National Council, new elections must be held within 3 months. Usually meeting twice annually, the Council votes on the budget and endorses laws proposed by the Prince.

Ordinances passed by the National Council are debated in the Council of Government, as are the ministerial decrees signed by the Minister of State. Once approved, the ordinances must be submitted to the Prince within 80 days for his signature, which makes them legally enforceable. If he does not express opposition within 10 days of submission, they become valid.

Judicial power is invested in the Prince, who delegates judicial procedures to the various courts, which dispense justice in his name. The independence of the judges is guaranteed by the constitution. The Supreme Court is composed of five chief members and two assistant judges named by the Prince on the basis of nominations by the National Council and other government bodies. The Supreme Court is the highest court for judicial appeals and also

interprets the constitution when necessary. Monaco's legal system, closely related to that of France, is patterned after the Napoleonic Code.

The principality's local affairs (the administration of the four quarters of Monaco-Ville, La Condamine, Monte Carlo, and Fontvieille) are directed by the Communal Council, which consists of 15 elected members and is presided over by the Mayor.

Principal Government Officials

Chief of State--Prince Albert II, Crown Prince
Minister of State--Jean-Paul Proust

Council of Government

Interior--Philippe Deslandes
Exterior--Rainier Imperti
Finance and Economic Affairs--Franck Biancheri
Social Affairs and Health--Denis Ravera
Environment, Equipment and Urbanism--Giles Tonelli

National Council President--Stephane Valeri
President of Supreme Court--Roland Drago
Director of Judicial Services--Alain Guillou

ECONOMY

Monaco, located on the Mediterranean coast, has an economy primarily geared toward finance, commerce, and tourism. Low taxes have drawn many foreign companies to Monaco; the companies' production accounts for around 50% of the €593 million annual government income (2002). The enterprises pay a 33.33% tax only if more than 25% of their revenue is generated abroad. Ever since Monaco's famed casino opened in 1856, the tourism industry has been booming. It currently accounts for close to 25% of the annual revenue.

Customs, postal services, telecommunications, and banking in Monaco are governed by an economic and customs union with France. The official currency is the euro.

Though official economic statistics are not published, 2000 estimates placed the national product at \$870 million and the per capita income at \$27,000. Monaco does not publish the figures for unemployment, but in 1998 the rate was estimated to be at 3.1%.

Monaco is noted for its activity in the field of marine sciences. Its Oceanographic Museum, formerly directed by Jacques Cousteau, is one of the most renowned institutions of its kind in the world. Monaco imports and exports products and services from all over the world. There is no commercial agriculture in Monaco.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Monaco actively participates in the United Nations, which it joined in 1993. Monaco joined the Council of Europe on October 4, 2004. Monaco also is a member of many international and intergovernmental organizations, including Interpol, the UN Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization (WHO). The International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB) is headquartered in Monaco.

The Principality of Monaco is a sovereign and independent state, linked closely to France by the Treaty of July 1918, which was formally noted in Article 436 of the Treaty of Versailles of 1919. The foreign policy of Monaco is one illustration of this accord: France has agreed to defend the independence and sovereignty of Monaco, while the Monegasque Government has agreed to exercise its sovereign rights in conformity with French interests. Since then, the relations between the sovereign states of France and Monaco have been further defined in the Treaty of 1945 and the Agreement of 1963.

In 2002, Monaco renegotiated its 1918 treaty with France. The revised treaty has not yet been ratified by the French Senate and entered into force. The terms of the new treaty would:

- Upgrade France's representation in Monaco from Consulate General to that of an embassy;
- Permit, for the first time, other countries to accredit ambassadors to Monaco; and

- Formally recognize the succession scheme set out in the 1962 Constitution, which extends eligibility to the Prince's daughters and other family members.

Although not a member of the European Union (EU), Monaco is closely associated with the economic apparatus of the EU through its customs union with France and its reliance upon the euro as its official currency.

Monaco has 10 diplomatic missions in Western Europe and permanent representation at the United Nations and the Council of Europe. It maintains honorary consulates in 106 cities in 45 countries. Seventy-four countries have consulates general, consulates, or honorary consulates in or accredited to Monaco.

U.S.-MONACO RELATIONS

The United States and Monaco enjoy excellent relations, which both countries seek to maintain and strengthen. From 1956 until her death in 1982, the American-born Grace Kelly was married to Prince Rainier III, Prince Albert's father. The United States does not have a diplomatic mission located in Monaco. The U.S. Consul General in Marseille, France, under the authority of the U.S. Ambassador to France, is formally accredited to Monaco.

Principal U.S. Official

Consul General (Marseille, France)--Philip Breeden

The U.S. Consulate General at Marseille is located at Place Varian Fry, 13286 Marseille Cedex 6 (tel. [33]-(4)-91-54-92-00).

TRAVEL AND BUSINESS INFORMATION

The U.S. Department of State's Consular Information Program provides Consular Information Sheets, Travel Warnings, and Public Announcements. **Consular Information Sheets** exist for all countries and include information on entry requirements, currency regulations, health conditions, areas of instability, crime and security, political disturbances, and the addresses of the U.S. posts in the country. **Travel Warnings** are issued when the State Department recommends that Americans avoid travel to a certain country. **Public Announcements** are issued as a means to disseminate information quickly about terrorist threats and other relatively short-term conditions overseas that pose significant risks to the security of American travelers. Free copies of this information are available by calling the Bureau of Consular Affairs at 202-647-5225 or via the fax-on-demand system: 202-647-3000. Consular Information Sheets and Travel Warnings also are available on the Consular Affairs Internet home page: <http://travel.state.gov>. Consular Affairs Tips for Travelers publication series, which contain information on obtaining passports and planning a safe trip abroad, are on the Internet and hard copies can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, telephone: 202-512-1800; fax 202-512-2250.

Emergency information concerning Americans traveling abroad may be obtained from the Office of Overseas Citizens Services at (202) 647-5225. For after-hours emergencies, Sundays and holidays, call 202-647-4000.

The National Passport Information Center (NPIC) is the U.S. Department of State's single, centralized public contact center for U.S. passport information. Telephone: 1-877-4USA-PPT (1-877-487-2778). Customer service representatives and operators for TDD/TTY are available Monday-Friday, 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., Eastern Time, excluding federal holidays.

Travelers can check the latest health information with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention in Atlanta, Georgia. A hotline at 877-FYI-TRIP (877-394-8747) and a web site at <http://www.cdc.gov/travel/index.htm> give the most recent health advisories, immunization recommendations or requirements, and advice on food and drinking water safety for regions and countries. A booklet entitled Health Information for International Travel (HHS publication number CDC-95-8280) is available from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, tel. (202) 512-1800.

Information on travel conditions, visa requirements, currency and customs regulations, legal holidays, and other items of interest to travelers also may be obtained before your departure from a country's embassy and/or consulates in the U.S. (for this country, see "Principal Government Officials" listing in this publication).

U.S. citizens who are long-term visitors or traveling in dangerous areas are encouraged to [register](#) their travel via the State Department's travel registration web site at <https://travelregistration.state.gov> or at the Consular section of the

U.S. embassy upon arrival in a country by filling out a short form and sending in a copy of their passports. This may help family members contact you in case of an emergency.

Further Electronic Information

Department of State Web Site. Available on the Internet at <http://www.state.gov>, the Department of State web site provides timely, global access to official U.S. foreign policy information, including [Background Notes](#) and [daily press briefings](#) along with the directory of [key officers](#) of Foreign Service posts and more.

[Export.gov](#) provides a portal to all export-related assistance and market information offered by the federal government and provides trade leads, free export counseling, help with the export process, and more.

[STAT-USA/Internet](#), a service of the U.S. Department of Commerce, provides authoritative economic, business, and international trade information from the Federal government. The site includes current and historical trade-related releases, international market research, trade opportunities, and country analysis and provides access to the [National Trade Data Bank](#).

Background Note: Monaco By Central Intelligence Agency

Introduction

Monaco

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Background:

Economic development was spurred in the late 19th century with a railroad linkup to France and the opening of a casino. Since then, the principality's mild climate, splendid scenery, and gambling facilities have made Monaco world famous as a tourist and recreation center.

Geography

Monaco

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Location:

Western Europe, bordering the Mediterranean Sea on the southern coast of France, near the border with Italy

Geographic coordinates:

43 44 N, 7 24 E

Map references:

[Europe](#)

Area:

total: 1.95 sq km

land: 1.95 sq km

water: 0 sq km

Area - comparative:

about three times the size of The Mall in Washington, DC

Land boundaries:

total: 4.4 km

border countries: France 4.4 km

Coastline:

4.1 km

Maritime claims:



territorial sea: 12 nm



Climate:



Mediterranean with mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers

Terrain:

hilly, rugged, rocky



Elevation extremes:  
lowest point: Mediterranean Sea 0 m
highest point: Mont Agel 140 m



Natural resources:  
 none



Land use:  
arable land: 0%
permanent crops: 0%
other: 100% (urban area) (2001)

Irrigated land:  
 NA sq km

Natural hazards:  
 NA

Environment - current issues:  
 NA

Environment - international agreements:  
party to: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Wetlands, Whaling
signed, but not ratified: Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol



Geography - note:  
 second-smallest independent state in the world (after Holy See); almost entirely urban



People



Monaco




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Population:   
 32,409 (July 2005 est.)

Age structure:  
0-14 years: 15.5% (male 2,563/female 2,445)
15-64 years: 62.1% (male 9,909/female 10,217)
65 years and over: 22.4% (male 2,972/female 4,303) (2005 est.)

Median age:  
total: 45.25 years
male: 43.27 years
female: 47.19 years (2005 est.)

Population growth rate:  
 0.43% (2005 est.)

Birth rate:   

9.26 births/1,000 population (2005 est.)

Death rate:   

12.71 deaths/1,000 population (2005 est.)

Net migration  

rate: 7.71 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2005 est.)

Sex ratio:  

at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female

under 15 years: 1.05 male(s)/female

15-64 years: 0.97 male(s)/female

65 years and over: 0.69 male(s)/female

total population: 0.91 male(s)/female (2005 est.)

Infant mortality   

rate: *total:* 5.43 deaths/1,000 live births

male: 6.29 deaths/1,000 live births

female: 4.53 deaths/1,000 live births (2005 est.)

Life expectancy at   

birth: *total population:* 79.57 years

male: 75.7 years




female: 83.63 years (2005 est.)

Total fertility rate:   

1.76 children born/woman (2005 est.)

HIV/AIDS - adult   
prevalence rate: NA%

HIV/AIDS - people   
living with NA
HIV/AIDS:

HIV/AIDS -   
deaths: NA

Nationality:  

noun: Monegasque(s) or Monacan(s)

adjective: Monegasque or Monacan

Ethnic groups:  

French 47%, Monegasque 16%, Italian 16%, other 21%

Religions:  

Roman Catholic 90%

Languages:  























French (official), English, Italian, Monegasque

Literacy:  

definition: NA

total population: 99%

male: NA%
female: NA%

Government	Monaco	Top of Page
Country name:	  <i>conventional long form:</i> Principality of Monaco <i>conventional short form:</i> Monaco <i>local long form:</i> Principaute de Monaco <i>local short form:</i> Monaco	
Government type:	  constitutional monarchy	
Capital:	  Monaco	
Administrative divisions:	  none; there are no first-order administrative divisions as defined by the US Government, but there are four quarters (quartiers, singular - quartier); Fontvieille, La Condamine, Monaco-Ville, Monte-Carlo	
Independence:	  1419 (beginning of the rule by the House of Grimaldi)	
National holiday:	  National Day (Prince of Monaco Holiday), 19 November	
Constitution:	  17 December 1962	
Legal system:	  based on French law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction	
Suffrage:	  21 years of age; universal	
Executive branch:	  <i>chief of state:</i> Prince ALBERT II (since 6 April 2005) <i>head of government:</i> Minister of State Jean-Paul PROUST (since 1 June 2005) <i>cabinet:</i> Council of Government is under the authority of the monarch <i>elections:</i> none; the monarchy is hereditary; minister of state appointed by the monarch from a list of three French national candidates presented by the French Government	
Legislative branch:	  unicameral National Council or Conseil National (24 seats; 16 members elected by list majority system, 8 by proportional representation; to serve five-year terms) <i>elections:</i> last held 9 February 2003 (next to be held February 2008) <i>election results:</i> percent of vote by party - NA%; seats by party - UNAM 21,	

UND 3

Judicial branch:  

Supreme Court or Tribunal Supreme (judges appointed by the monarch on the basis of nominations by the National Council)

Political parties  

and leaders: National and Democratic Union or UND [Jean-Louis CAMPORA]; Union for Monaco or UPM (including National Union for the Future of Monaco or UNAM) [leader NA]

Political pressure  

groups and leaders: NA

International  

organization participation: ACCT, CE, FAO, IAEA, ICAO, ICC, ICCt (signatory), ICRM, IFRCs, IHO, IMO, Interpol, IOC, ITU, OPCW, OSCE, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

Diplomatic  

representation in the US: Monaco does not have an embassy in the US
consulate(s) general: New York

Diplomatic  

representation from the US: the US does not have an embassy in Monaco; the US Consul General in Marseille (France) is accredited to Monaco

Flag description:  










































two equal horizontal bands of red (top) and white; similar to the flag of Indonesia which is longer and the flag of Poland which is white (top) and red

Economy**Monaco**[Top of Page](#)**Economy -**  

overview: Monaco, bordering France on the Mediterranean coast, is a popular resort, attracting tourists to its casino and pleasant climate. In 2001, a major construction project extended the pier used by cruise ships in the main harbor. The principality has successfully sought to diversify into services and small, high-value-added, nonpolluting industries. The state has no income tax and low business taxes and thrives as a tax haven both for individuals who have established residence and for foreign companies that have set up businesses and offices. The state retains monopolies in a number of sectors, including tobacco, the telephone network, and the postal service. Living standards are high, roughly comparable to those in prosperous French metropolitan areas. Monaco does not publish national income figures; the estimates below are extremely rough.

GDP (purchasing   



power parity): \$870 million (2000 est.)



GDP - real growth rate:	  	0.9% (2000 est.)
GDP - per capita:	  	purchasing power parity - \$27,000 (2000 est.)
GDP - composition by sector:	 	<i>agriculture:</i> 17% <i>industry:</i> NA% <i>services:</i> NA% (2001 est.)
Labor force:	  	30,540 (January 1994)
Unemployment rate:	  	22% (1999)
Population below poverty line:	 	NA%
Household income or consumption by percentage share:	 	<i>lowest 10%:</i> NA% <i>highest 10%:</i> NA%
Inflation rate (consumer prices):	  	1.9% (2000)
Budget:	 	<i>revenues:</i> \$518 million <i>expenditures:</i> \$531 million, including capital expenditures of NA (1995)
Agriculture - products:	 	none
Industries:	 	tourism, construction, small-scale industrial and consumer products
Industrial production growth rate:	  	NA%
Electricity - consumption:	  	NA kWh
Electricity - imports:	 	NA kWh <i>note:</i> electricity supplied by France
Exports:	  	\$NA; full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monegasque trade duties; also participates in EU market system through customs union with France
Imports:	  	



\$NA; full customs integration with France, which collects and rebates Monegasque trade duties; also participates in EU market system through customs union with France

Debt - external:   
\$18 billion (2000 est.)

Economic aid - recipient:  
NA




Currency (code):  
euro (EUR)




Exchange rates:  
euros per US dollar - 0.8054 (2004), 0.886 (2003), 1.0626 (2002), 1.1175 (2001), 1.0854 (2000)



Fiscal year:  
calendar year

Communications Monaco

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Telephones - main lines in use:   
33,700 (2002)



Telephones - mobile cellular:   
19,300 (2002)




Telephone system:  
general assessment: modern automatic telephone system
domestic: NA
international: country code - 377; no satellite earth stations; connected by cable into the French communications system

Radio broadcast stations:  
AM 1, FM NA, shortwave 8 (1998)

Television broadcast stations:  
5 (1998)




Internet country code:  
.mc

Internet hosts:   
533 (2004)

Internet users:   
16,000 (2002)

Transportation Monaco




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Highways:   
total: 50 km

paved: 50 km
unpaved: 0 km (1999 est.)

Ports and harbors:   Monaco

Merchant marine:   
registered in other countries: 54 (2005)



Airports:   
 none; linked to the airport at Nice, France by helicopter service (2004 est.)

Heliports:  
 1 (shuttle service between the international airport at Nice, France, and Monaco's heliport at Fontvieille) (2004 est.)

Military

Monaco

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Military - note:  
 defense is the responsibility of France; the Palace Guard performs ceremonial duties (2003)

Transnational Issues

Monaco

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Disputes - international:  
 none