



The Environment

in the Principality of Monaco

2008





Palais de Monaco

Palace of Monaco
28th January 2008

Today, Sustainable Development and the issues surrounding it as far as environmental, economic and societal aspects concerned, are, as I requested, at the heart of my Government's actions.

A good many areas warrant the mobilisation of our energy, our imagination, and the way we look at the challenges we face. As an example, I can mention the intensification of recycling, to which I hope the great majority will subscribe, as well as the problem of mobility and travel, in which respect our State city has to contend with an ever increasing flow of traffic, impelling us to look for innovative solutions.

Other issues such as the preservation of biodiversity, the reinforcement of the High Environmental Quality approach in our urban planning and the development of renewable energies, also rank high among our priorities. The common interest, honouring our international commitments in respect of sustainable development and our determination to promote a new code of ethics - the right to environmental protection - are all at stake.

Over and above the commitment, which I know to be unwavering, of all those who are in charge of our public policy, it seems to me to be equally essential that each and everyone take the time to examine, in all consciousness, his/her personal choices in life. It is by taking into account this environmental dimension, and not being afraid to challenge our ways of thinking and our habits that we will succeed in safeguarding our Planet on a long-term basis.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Albert de Monaco', with a horizontal line underneath.



H.S.H. Prince Albert II in early December 2006 in the Siberut Forest on the Mentawai Islands of Sumatra in Indonesia.

H.S.H. Prince Albert II: a committed Head of State

In his investiture speech, H.S.H. Prince Albert II demonstrated commitment and that of the Principality to the protection of the environment:

"I am, as you know, a strong conservationist. This forms part of a tradition marked by my ancestors who illustrated this tradition by their numerous actions... Monaco must be a model country that respects nature."

In April 2006, H.S.H. the Prince led an expedition to the North Pole in order to raise public awareness on the risks related to global warming, its impact on the Polar Regions and the consequences, not only for the population, but also for fauna and flora.

In May 2006, H.S.H. the Prince set up a Foundation whose action is focused primarily on three main areas: water, climate change and biodiversity. The Foundation supports close to thirty projects concerned with these three topics.



On 3rd October 2007 the Foundation held its second Board of Directors' meeting in London. The English branch, the "Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation" was set up on this occasion on the premises of the Consulate of Monaco.

In 2007, H.S.H. the Prince took part in several key meetings on the environment. At the launch of International Polar Year, the Prince announced: *"Each of us now needs to demonstrate joint ecological ethics in our behaviour in order to preserve natural resources on earth. This is the major challenge of our time. New social responsibility needs to enter the arena in order to address this ecological, economic and societal imperative."*



H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince addresses the United Nations, September 2007

"Eco-efficient" games

On June 4th last year, at the 12th Games of the Small States of Europe, H.S.H. the Prince gathered together in the Prince's Palace the Heads of State and Government of the countries. The topic was on the preservation of the environment.



27th June 2006: the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation is established for the protection of the Environment



*The Board of Directors of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation:
In the first row with H.S.H. Prince Albert II, HE Rubens Ricuperro - Brazil,
Mr Klaus Topfer - Germany, Mr Tim Flannery - Australia,
Mr Henri Proglio - France.*

*In the second row:
HE Mr Bernard Fautrier - Monaco, Mr Robert Calcagno - Monaco,
Mr Stéphane Valeri - Monaco.*

*Not in the photo:
HRH, Cheikh Tamim Bin Hamad Al-Thani - Qatar,
Mr John Gummer - Great Britain, Mrs Wangari Maathai - Kenya,
Mr Otto Stehmetz - Germany, Mr Björn Stigson - Sweden,
Mr Muhammad Yunus - Bangladesh.*



"Today, rising to the challenge of protecting our planet has become a matter of great urgency. Accepting this challenge is still possible, action levers do exist - we have proof of this every day. Mobilisation also exists, but it is

still not enough. That is why I decided to set up a Foundation whose purpose is to protect the environment and to encourage sustainable development: the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. I will devote the time and energy necessary to make action carried out by the Foundation successful."

H.S.H. the Prince, 27th June 2006

The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation currently supports close to thirty projects in three main areas: the fight against climate change, respect for biodiversity and access to drinking water.



H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco together with Mr Albert Pintat, Head of the Government of the Principality of Andorra, H.E. Mr Komellos Komellu, the Ambassador for Cyprus in Vienna, representing H.E. the President of the Republic, H.E. Mr Ólafur Ragnar Grímsson, President of the Republic of Iceland, Doctor Klaus Schultscher, Deputy-Head of the Government of the Principality of Liechtenstein, representing H.S.H. the Crown Prince Alois of Liechtenstein, H.R.H. Grand Duke Henri of Luxembourg, H.E. Mr Alessandro Mancini, Captain Regent – H.E. Mr Alessandro Rossi, Captain Regent of the Republic of San Marino



Small States with great determination

On the occasion of the 12th Games of the Small States of Europe, which were held in Monaco from 4th to 9th June 2007, H.S.H. the Prince gathered together in the Prince's Palace the Heads of State and Government of the eight countries involved to discuss issues relating to the protection of the environment.

Together they reaffirmed that they wished their countries to set the example and to be models, and unanimously approved a declaration concerning notably the link between the preservation of the environment and sport. Each State pledged to organise, beginning with the 12th edition, "eco-efficient" Games of the Small States of Europe.

A joint Declaration reiterated the commitment of the eight states in this field and the organisation of "eco-efficient" Games was unanimously approved.

H.S.H. the Prince at the UN

On September 2007, H.S.H. Prince Albert II gave a speech at a high-level meeting called by the UN Secretary General on financing the response to climate change.

The Sovereign Prince said *"one of the main objectives of this high-level meeting is unquestionably that public funding and the private financial sector have a key role to play in promoting sustainable development"*. For the Sovereign Prince *"the response to this challenge must couple, on the one hand, the implementation of international rules and standards, and on the other hand, innovation which above all comes from the business sector in response to economic incentives"*.



Sport and Sustainable Development: H.S.H. the Prince standing with the Monegasque delegation that took part in the Games of the Small States of Europe. The first "eco-efficient" Games.

“Safeguarding our planet, the challenge of the 21st century”

H.S.H. Prince Albert II addressing the United Nations on Tuesday 25th September 2007.



H.S.H. the Prince addresses the United Nations on Tuesday 25th September 2007.

In the late afternoon of Tuesday 25th September, H.S.H. Prince Albert II, delivered a speech focused primarily on environmental issues during the General debate of the 62nd United Nations General Assembly.

The Sovereign Prince pointed out in particular “the time for action is today. We already know that the future of humanity is at stake. This is a collective responsibility. To tackle this urgent matter, it is necessary to raise awareness, mobilize capacities and revolutionize our lifestyle. This is how we will forge a new relationship to nature.”



H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco and Mr Nicolas Sarkozy, President of the French Republic. Two Heads of State committed to Sustainable Development.

“Safeguarding our planet is the challenge of the 21st century”

The following day, H.S.H. Prince Albert II delivered a speech mainly focused on environmental issues during the general debate of the United Nations General Assembly. After commending the President for the choice of theme of the General Assembly, the Sovereign Prince said “*the time for action is today. We already know that the future of humanity is at stake. This is a collective responsibility. To tackle this urgent matter, it is necessary to raise awareness, mobilize capacities and revolutionize our lifestyle. This is how we will forge a new relationship to nature.*”. The Prince went on to stress “*it is also necessary to commit ourselves to promoting a new ethic: that of the right of the protection of the environment. This new ethical dimension can only be achieved if built on the sincere commitment of each individual.*”



Monaco to host United Nations Environment Programme in February 2008



The signature ceremony of the agreement regarding the holding of the tenth special session of the UNEP Governing Council / Global Ministerial Environment Forum on 14th November 2007. H.S.H. Prince Albert II appears with from right to left: Mrs Beverly Miller, Secretary of the UNEP Governing Council, Mr Achim Steiner, UNEP Executive Director, H.E. Mr Jean-Paul Proust, Minister of State of the Principality of Monaco; Mr Christophe Bouvler, Director of UNEP Europe and Maxwell Gomera, special assistant of the UNEP Executive Director.

A thousand participants in the Principality for the 10th Special Session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) on the theme: "Globalisation and the environment: mobilising finance to meet the climate challenge."

The Sovereign Prince pointed out that *"to meet this challenge, we must work together to find solutions to existing problems. Individual announcements or actions will never solve this problem"... "action in favour of sustainable development and the fight against poverty go hand in hand, together with innovative ways to growth that are more respectful of the resources of our planet which, while abundant, are not inexhaustible".*

The entire speech is available on the Palace website: www.palais.mc

The tenth special session of the United Nations Environment Programme Governing Council in Monaco in February 2008

On the invitation of H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince, the 10th special session of the UNEP Governing Council – Global Ministerial Environment Forum, is to be held in Monaco from 20th to 22nd February 2008. The meeting will be preceded by the 9th session of the global civil society forum on 19th February. A thousand participants are expected in the Principality, representing 120 to 130 delegations, of whom about a hundred are of ministerial rank. "Globalisation and environment" are on the meeting's agenda, with on the one hand, mobilising finance to meet the climate challenge and on the other hand, recent developments relating to the place of environmental governance in the reform of the United Nations system.

These meetings will be accompanied by other events/exhibitions the calendar for which is currently being finalised, and which will feature the launch of the fourth "GE04" assessment report on the world environment.



Press conference held by the Prince's Government, October 2007.

The Principality, a member of the UNEP Governing Council, boasts a long past of activities in connection with the various UNEP components.

This is reflected, among other things, in Conventions such as that of Barcelona for the protection of the Mediterranean, the Framework Convention for Climate Change etc., the recommendations of which act as the main theme for the implementation of

direct cooperation on behalf of the Prince's Government with developing countries.

The Principality's commitment in this respect is also demonstrated by its accommodating the secretariat of the UNEP Agreement dedicated to cetaceans from the Mediterranean and the Black Sea (ACCOBAMS), hosting technical meetings and providing financial support to Convention activities such as that on migratory species ■



Interview with Mr Robert Calcagno, Minister for Public Works, the Environment and Urban Development



H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince and Mr Robert Calcagno.

Mr Robert Calcagno, what are the main objectives of the Principality of Monaco's environmental policy?

Only one! But a very important one!
H.S.H. Prince Albert II has asked his Government to ensure the Principality becomes irreproachable vis-à-vis the environment in all its actions and in so doing creates a model and an example that other, larger countries, could follow.

We are therefore active in all areas: energy, biodiversity, water, transport, town planning, teaching and awareness, changes in behaviour...

This document has been produced to clearly present the related action.

Readers short of time can glance through, stopping at the twenty boxes that give a quick overview of the most significant and recent actions undertaken.

Is the Environment with a capital E now a dominant feature of this ministerial action?

In Monaco, for several years now, a Ministry in charge of the Environment has been in place. This Ministry having a portfolio extended to Public Works and Urban Development gives the Minister the means to implement an active policy.

Today, the multidisciplinary nature of environmental issues is increasingly fundamental and this "Ministry of the Environment" has the financial and operational resources to conduct this ambitious policy.

The protection and management of our environment are also synonymous with quality of life, one of the features associated with the international image of the Principality of Monaco and one of the priorities of the Prince's Government directed by H.E. the Minister of State.

In 2007, you suggested setting up the Department of the Environment to H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince.

The Environment is now present in all our actions. Today Monaco is on the path towards being an exemplary model. We need to rise to this challenge in our daily activities. **The Department of the Environment, established on 11th January 2008, is one of the tools that will enable us to achieve this.** Its action will be carried out together with all the public services both for coordination and support.

What is its mission?

This Department of the Environment is responsible for implementing the Government's policy regarding sustainable development and the environment.

It participates in defining this public policy, primarily by suggesting tangible goals in the short and medium term and by drawing up

the relevant action programmes. It promotes dialogue between Institutions, public service departments and associations in the Principality sensitive to environmental issues, in order to create synergy on projects managed by all these players. Of course the Department of the Environment is also in charge of monitoring biodiversity and the quality of the environment.

It also plays a leading role in informing and raising the awareness of the public.

Do you have any actual examples of its initial actions?

One of the first assignments concerns the establishment of an environmental code with the best international standards.

This law, once voted in, will very quickly be supported by a regulatory section that will clearly stipulate the objective and means to protect, manage and improve the Principality's environment: biodiversity, ecosystems, quality of the environment

The Department of the Environment, established on 11th January 2008, headed by Mr Cyril Gomez.





(air and water), as well as architectural and archaeological heritage.

Another example: as far as combating climate change is concerned, a series of actions will need to be implemented to achieve the Principality's goal of becoming an exemplary model within this area. In this respect, the second assignment of the Department of the Environment will consist of drawing up an "Energy – Climate Plan". Pilot projects that have been implemented over the last few years are an indication of what this could be. I am thinking in particular of the energy audit carried out in the Annonciade school complex which resulted in consumption dropping significantly in that building.

What is the future for the environment in the Principality?

H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince has made each individual in the Principality aware of the global challenges vis-à-vis environmental issues, such as global warming and biodiversity. We must now take action to meet these challenges. **This can be achieved on two levels: through individual awareness and through the implementation of determined public action.**

How can this political will be achieved in practice?

In my opinion, we need to instigate a real change in society, bearing in mind Mahatma Gandhi's words: "There is enough in the world for everybody's need, but not enough for anybody's greed". I believe that first of all it is essential for each of us to question him/herself in everyday actions: Do I need to take the car for an errand



or would it be better if I took the bus or walked?
Do I need to print out this document or is reading it on the screen enough? Why don't I use the containers available at the end of the road rather than continue to throw away paper, glass and packaging without sorting it first?
All these questions, and many others, should help us change our habits and enable us to become ecologically responsible.

In conclusion, what is the message you would like to get through?

As H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince pointed out when he addressed the United Nations last September **"safeguarding our planet is the challenge of the 21st century"**.

The evidence is there so it is now time for each one of us to roll up his/her sleeves and take action on a daily basis for the sake of the environment ■

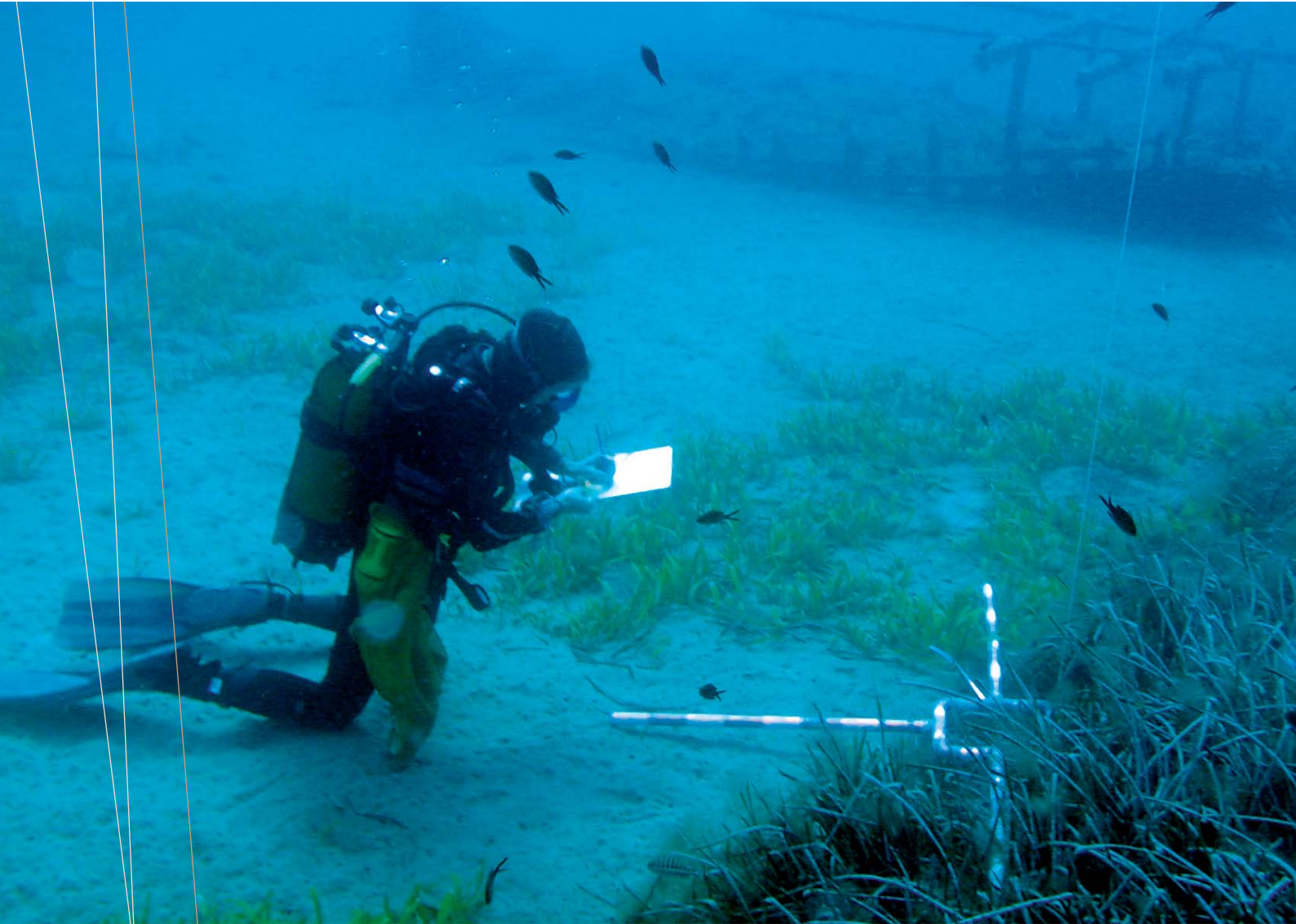
"There is enough
in the world for
everybody's need,
but not enough for
anybody's greed"

[Mahatma Gandhi]



A State determined to set the example

The Principality aspires to become irreproachable as far as environmental preservation is concerned. To this end, the Government and the various components of civil society are becoming actively involved in issues, which relate to sustainable development on a daily basis.



Marking out the lower limit of the Posidonia bed in Larvotto in 2004.

Safeguarding biodiversity a priority

The bay of Monaco includes two protected areas: the Larvotto reserve, created in 1976, with a surface area of 30 hectares, half of which is composed of a Posidonia bed; the Spélugues submarine wall area, approximately 1.9 hectares, created in 1986, hosting among others: red coral, gorgonia and the diadem sea urchin.

The regular monitoring of these ecosystems aims to identify and make an inventory of the plant and animal species that inhabit these waters; assessing their state of health; and identifying their habitats.

In order to improve knowledge of its biological marine heritage, the Principality of Monaco has implemented an ecological monitoring strategy based on a set of recognised indicators for the quality of the coastal environment.

84 species of heritage interest

Mapping of the Larvotto Reserve and its biocenoses is carried out by the Department of the Environment. The Posidonia bed represents a major ecosystem of the Monegasque coastal sea floor. The study and regular monitoring of its lower limit by means of an accurate permanent beacon enable the dynamics of its development over the last 30 years to be assessed, demonstrating the overall high quality of the Principality's marine environment.

A recent inventory of the bay of Monaco shows that of the 84 species of invertebrate and fish recognised as "species of heritage interest" by France (order of 26/11/1992) and the Bern Convention (ratified by Monaco), 29 species have been recorded, to date, on the coast of Monaco (which is a mere 3.4 km long), in other words almost a third of the total.



Valerie Davenet, a biologist at the Department of the Environment, tests the quality of the Monegasque waters.

This proves the richness of the various sea beds of this continental plateau.

At the end of 2006, 83 specimens of brown grouper were recorded during a census of the population, whereas



Biodiversity: brown grouper find refuge in Monegasque waters



Brown grouper, a protected but still endangered species.

A census of the grouper population carried out by the Department of the Environment recorded 83 specimens compared to only 12 in 1997: the result of an active policy in favour of the preservation of biodiversity.



20% of public and private green spaces

Public and private green spaces cover 420 000 m² of the territory representing 13.5 m² per inhabitant: the result of political determination during several decades.

In 1960, the surface area maintained by the State amounted to 50 000 m². Today the area is 270 000 m².



The rose garden dedicated to the memory of Princess Grace. Covering an area of 4 000m², the garden fills the air with the fragrance of 250 varieties of rose represented by 6 000 rose bushes.

«The Principality is the only country where the borders are made of flowers...» (Colette)

there were only a dozen in 1997.

This species is of very high heritage significance and is the most widespread of the eight species of grouper found in the Mediterranean, although it is still endangered as far as its numbers are concerned, being particularly vulnerable to certain types of fishing. Underwater fishing of grouper has been prohibited in the Principality since January 1993.

Furthermore, it is useful to point out that the counter jetty and the sea wall, built in 2002 to protect the Port of Monaco, are today a privileged habitat for a number of marine species.

Undiscovered terrestrial plant biodiversity

At a time when the deterioration and loss of biodiversity are becoming major concerns on both a global and national scale, last year the Department of the Environment called in researchers from the Universities of Marseille and Nice to carry out a complete inventory of the indigenous terrestrial flora (phanerogams and pteridophytes) of the Principality of Monaco. At a crossroad between Mediterranean and Alpine influences and subject to sea spray, the Principality of Monaco boasts a plant biodiversity whose abundance was revealed by this inventory, which resulted in some 350 taxons (species and subspecies) being identified; these are divided into



79 plant families including 18 of high heritage value. Among them, 10 benefit from a protection status, at least on a regional level, in both France and Italy.

The Nice snowflake

The endemic flora “senso latu” of the Alpes Maritimes and Ligurian Alps, which grows in Monaco features 6 taxons, including the Nice snowflake, *Acis nicaeensis*, a very rare and endangered endemic species. Among the habitats concerned, five benefit from a protection status at a European level, one of which is considered a habitat of priority community interest.



The thick-rooted Campanula Macrohiza and Nice snowflake.



In the foreground, Tree Marrow, Lavatera Alboidea.



H.S.H. the Prince takes part in a reforestation programme, the first European carbon sink at the gates of the Principality.

420 000 square metres of green spaces

The Principality's public green spaces, covering an area of approximately 270 000 m², are composed mainly of ornamental gardens, most often focused on a theme (rose gardens, olive grove, Japanese gardens, Exotic garden, fitness trail, children's play area, etc.) and 800 avenue trees.

The surface area for green spaces

within the Principality (public and private) covers more than 420 000 m², representing over 20% of the total territorial surface area and approximately 13.5m² per capita. A 17 000 m² tree nursery in Saint Laurent d'Eze equipped with 9 greenhouses produces 250 000 plants (annuals, perennials and shrubs).

The restriction on the use of chemical products, as part of the fight against plant parasites, has resulted in the use of natural aids such as ladybirds being introduced to certain ornamental gardens and on several avenue trees.

36 000 trees over 48 hectares

The Principality of Monaco is involved in reforestation programmes in the bordering towns of the catchment area, especially since the fires that devastated the hinterland in 1986.

The implementation measures are both financial and human.

The Monaco Government has funded the planting of more than 36 000 trees over approximately 48 hectares of land, notably in La Turbie, Roquebrune-Cap-Martin and Cap d'Ail. The reforestation programme was carried out in association with the Monegasque Association for Nature Preservation (A.M.P.N.).

In addition, the Principality is also involved in the development of a mountain Arboretum in Roure called Marcel Kroenlein which extends over 6 hectares of land at an altitude of 1 100m. It groups together various species from the Southern Alps and other mountain areas. One of its special features is a collection of maple trees and rosa originating from all over the world ■



Gardeners manage the Principality's public green spaces of 270 000 m²





Monaco : a “City State” for sustainable development

Mobility and travel

«Traffic is an essential and difficult problem that the Government is working on» said Robert Calcagno, Minister for Public Works, the Environment and Urban Development at a press conference on this topic. Public policy in this field is focused on reducing the negative impact of motor traffic (traffic volume, air quality, noise pollution, etc.) as well as suggesting alternative methods of travel. Action undertaken is centred on two areas: the introduction of a master plan for

urban infrastructure; the setting up and implementation of an Urban Transport Plan (Plan des Déplacements Urbains - P.D.U.).

The master plan for urban infrastructure features the construction of an East/West back road using the old railway track; the setting up of park and ride facilities at the Eastern (800 spaces) and Western (1000 spaces) entries to Monaco supported by an attractive fare policy; such a solution for road improvements to facilitate eastbound travel. The Urban Transport Plan revolves around the development of public transport, the promotion of clean or environmentally safe vehicles; the development of soft transportation modes.

Buses: 20% more passengers

A policy that encourages the development of public transport. Since early 2007, the cost of a bus ticket in the Principality has been 1 Euro, an attractive fare that has led to a 20% increase in the number of passengers. An initiative that has also been extended to the neighbouring department of the Alpes Maritimes. Season tickets are also very attractive, such as the annual pass priced at 75 euros for school children and the under 26s.

The Government also encourages the use of clean and environmentally safe vehicles, by providing financial support for the purchase of an electric car (30%) or hybrid car

(fixed sum of 3000 Euros). Recharging points are available free of charge in public car parks for all electric vehicles. Last but not least, the State and the Municipality are setting the example as nearly all the vehicles bought by the public services are either electric or hybrid or can run on bio-fuel.

In Monaco a bus ticket costs 1 Euro!

Since January 2007 the cost of a bus ticket has been 1 euro. This Government's decision aimed at promoting public transport has led to a 20% increase in passengers. A continuing initiative in 2008 by all bus networks in the Alpes-Maritimes.



Nouveaux tarifs 2007

A PARTIR DE **0,20€** PAR JOUR* TRAJETS ILLIMITÉS

Moins de 26 ans

Nouveaux abonnements
Mensuel • Trimestriel • Annuel

A PARTIR DE **0,48€** PAR JOUR** TRAJETS ILLIMITÉS

6€ Nouvelle carte 10 voyages

Compagnie des Autobus de Monaco



Nouveaux tarifs 2007

A PARTIR DE **0,20€** PAR JOUR* TRAJETS ILLIMITÉS

Moins de 26 ans

Compagnie des Autobus de Monaco



An environmentally-friendly shuttle for Port Hercule



A noiseless, pleasant and speedy crossing of Monaco harbour: the electric boat, put into service between 6th August and 1st December 2007, attracted over 26 000 passengers.

“Monaco carpooling” (Monacovoiturage)

One year on from the launch of “Monacovoiturage”, the car pooling scheme aimed at prompting the 40 000 commuters travelling to the Principality every day to group together, the figures are encouraging with 600 individuals registered on the website bringing into contact those wishing to sign up for the car-pooling scheme, and 484 subscriptions at preferential rates in the public car parks as part of the scheme. The 500th person registered on the

website was offered with a free subscription to the car parks in the Principality and a free Escota highway toll subscription for one year on the Nice-Monaco route.

An increase in rail travel has also been recorded, particularly the daily routes from the neighbouring French and Italian regions. The Monegasque State recently acquired five regional trains (amounting to 50 million euros) which will enable the number of trains operating every day to increase from 75 to close to 100, with four trains per hour during the peak period, by 2009.

Electric « bus-boat »

« To cross Monaco harbour, nothing is better than the electric “bus-boat” » said a tourist delighted to use this new and original means of transport put into service for a four-month period at the beginning of August 2007. A noiseless shuttle transporting up to 50 passengers. The operation met with great success, with more than 26 000 passengers, who with the same ticket could also use the facilities provided by the Monaco Bus Company (Compagnie des Autobus de Monaco - CAM).



Mr Robert Calcagno, Minister for Public Works, the Environment and Urban Development, and H.E. Mr Bernard Fautrier, Minister Plenipotentiary, Mr Claude Boffa, Head of the Public Car Parking Facilities Service, next to Marie-Hélène Frutoso, the 500th person to use the Monacovoiturage website.

50 electrically assisted bicycles

The development of soft transportation modes is also supported by the implementation of mechanised links or travelators, which make life easier for pedestrians and encourage walking in a city such as Monaco where the different levels vary greatly between the various districts.

Bicycles have not been forgotten either, as several times in the year on a Sunday, a special circuit reserved for bikes is set up, which will shortly be made into a permanent cycle path. And let's not forget the free loan of fifty or so electrically assisted bicycles in public car parks for subscribers and residents of the Principality.

Amongs the projects relating to travel and mobility in the Principality: the excavation of a downward tunnel linking the Western entry to the Principality via the Exotic Garden to the new Western access in Fontvieille; plans for a funicular railway between La Turbie and Monaco are under consideration, as well as the implementation of a segregated transport system.



Bikes are on track in Monaco!

- Over 50 electrically assisted bicycles free of charge in public car parks.
- The Sunday "tous à vélo" green trail and a permanent cycle path between the port and Larvotto.



Drawings by Monegasque pupils



«Monacovoiturage: a new, modern, less individual approach and a small effort for our planet!»

A car pool convert - September 2007



Monacovoiturage: today there are over 600 subscribers and almost as many car park subscriptions at preferential rates. Carpooling in Monaco - moving up a gear!



Selective sorting: for the future of the planet

The policy for the sustainable management of waste in the Principality is designed to limit production of waste, to optimise its collection, recycling, treatment and disposal.

Fifty selective collection points

In 2008, the Principality has fifty selective collection points for the recovery of paper, glass and packaging, i.e. one deposit point for every 700 inhabitants, as well as oil recycling banks and a special service for the collection of household toxic waste. Selective waste collection, as far as glass and paper are concerned, is also geared towards companies and the Civil Service.

Collection points for used batteries have also been set up in shops and public institutions, in addition to 100 collection points for printer cartridges in public services and companies.

A power producing plant

Since 1898, the date upon which the first incineration plant for household waste was built, the Principality has always implemented a responsible policy for the on-site treatment of its own waste.

The nominal capacity of the present-day incineration plant, which was put into operation in 1980, ranges between 75 000 and 80 000 tons of household waste, as well as ordinary industrial and commercial waste a year. It also processes the sewage sludge produced from waste water by injecting it into the kilns.

These kilns are equipped with boilers that produce steam. The steam feeds a turbine which drives an alternator. The electricity produced is sold to the Monegasque Gas and Electricity Company (Société Monégasque de l'Electricité et du Gaz - SMEG) and is equivalent to the whole public lighting.



Mr Robert Calcagno presents the details of the new installations for processing the incineration plant fumes to H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince and H.E. the Minister of State, July 2007.

Furthermore, once put through the turbine, the low pressure steam feeds exchangers and absorption-type refrigerating units. The heat and cold thus produced supply heating and air conditioning network in public and private buildings in the district of Fontvieille.



In July 2007, H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince visits the new installations for processing fumes from the incineration plant in Fontvieille.



The Principality of Monaco set between sea and mountain. One goal: to safeguard biodiversity.

Filtered and controlled air

The fumes discharged by the plant are constantly controlled. Measurement of fallout is carried out on a regular basis. The latest results show values below 1 picogram* per square metre per day for dioxin and furan concentrations in the fallout, only slightly above the detection limit of these substances, which confirms the efficiency of the new purifiers implemented in 2007.

* Picogram (10^{-12} grams) (one millionth of a millionth of a gram) of I-TEQ / m² / day (International Equivalent Quantity) according to the World Health Organisation standards.)

The environment under close monitoring

As far as the protection of the marine environment is concerned, the Monaco Government's policy is aimed at the optimal use of the coastal waters while preserving the quality of the bathing water, ensuring the marine biodiversity is protected and monitoring pollution risks of land-based and sea-based marine pollution.

Two laboratories (chemical and biological) belonging to the Department of the Environment are equipped to test and analyse the marine environment along the coastal and littoral zone (physicochemical and biological tests, quality of the bathing water... nitrites et ammonium).

Raphaël Simonet, a biologist at the Department of the Environment, carries out a physicochemical analysis.





The goal: 100 trains a day.
Monaco buys 5 new
regional trains for
50 million euros



Controlled bathing water

Samples are taken to control the bathing water during the holiday season (May to September) on a weekly basis, and monthly during other periods.

The beaches concerned are: Larvotto (Deux Anses), the Sea Club, the "Portier" beach, the "solarium de la digue" and the "Pêcheurs" beach. Tests concerning the bacteriological and physicochemical parameters of the water are carried out. The results obtained over the last five years show that the bathing water is of an excellent quality.

In December 2006, H.S.H. Prince Albert II and Mr Christian Estrosi, Secretary of State for Regional Planning and President of the Departmental Council of the Alpes-Maritimes, presided over the ceremony of the signing of the Convention between Monaco, the French National Railway Company (SNCF) and the Regional Council Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur (PACA), by H.E. Mr Jean-Paul Proust, Minister of State, Mrs Anne-Marie Idrac, President of the SNCF, and Mr Gérard Piel, Vice-President of PACA.

By 2009 the Principality will be served by a hundred trains a day with one every fifteen minutes morning and evening.



The Tunnel Site T33 was awarded the "Label bleu" for its efforts towards quality, safety and environmental protection in January 2007.

Anti-jellyfish net

In 2007 for the first time and on an experimental basis, protective measures against jellyfish were implemented by the company Medusa Protect at the Larvotto beach resort. A net installed alternately on each cove proved to be particularly efficient as the Division of the Maritime and Airport Police recorded a significant drop in the number of cases of stings compared to 2006 (646 in 2007 compared to 1 975 in 2006), mainly in the unprotected cove.

Waste water treatment

All the Principality's waste water, as well as part of the waste water from Beausoleil, Cap d'Ail and La Turbie, is collected through the district sewerage system and taken to the treatment plants for purification. The technological chain for waste water treatment in Monaco has the particular feature of being composed of two units. The purified water is then disposed of at sea via an offshore outfall whose outlet channel is located 800 metres from the shore at a depth of 100 metres.

Air under control

Since 1991, the air quality in the Principality has been monitored via a robotised network of 6 stations: 4 stations known as "local", situated along the main mobility corridors and 2 known as "background" stations, further away from these corridors and which measure the global pollution resulting from all sources.



An anti-congestion funicular railway



The air quality needs preserving from three sources in the Principality that could adversely affect it: traffic; heating in buildings; discharge from the incineration plant: three sources of waste gas emissions that damage the air quality but are also greenhouse gas emissions responsible for climate change.

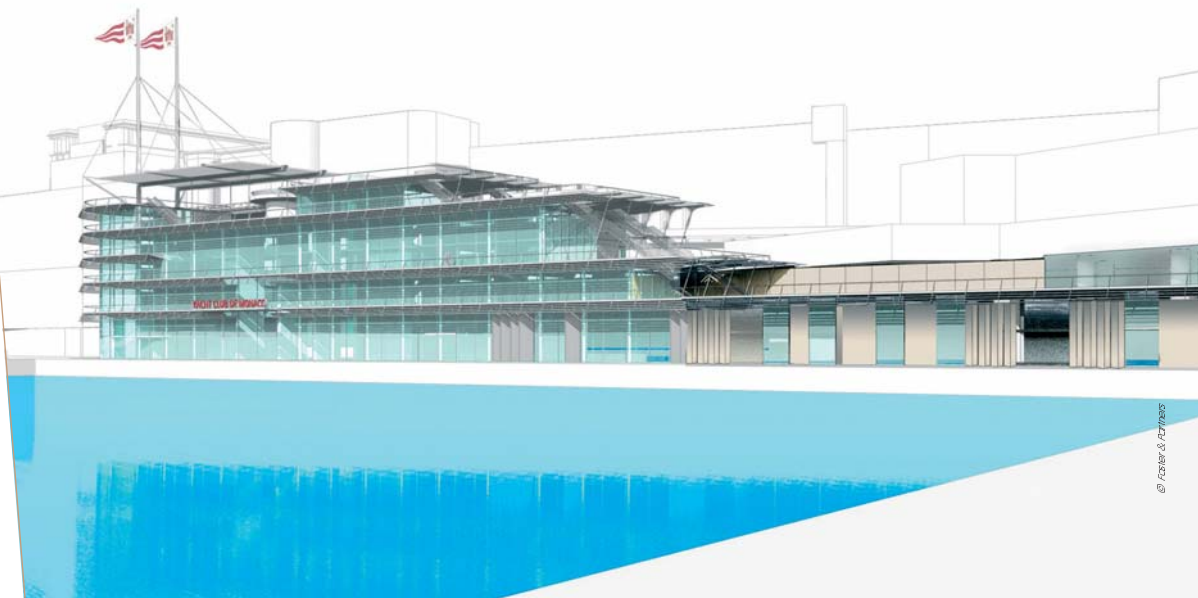
Quality standards are set according to the objectives of the European directives for 2005 and 2010.

Every day 44 000 workers from France and Italy travel into Monaco. In order to manage the traffic more efficiently, the Principality together with French local authorities, has looked at a solution combining a new business and services zone, large park and ride facilities and a link to the Principality by funicular railway.



«The High Environmental Quality approach will now be used for all public buildings»

The Prince's Government, May 2007.



The new Monaco Yacht Club will be built using the High Environmental Quality approach.

The High Environmental Quality approach takes into consideration targets split into families: site and construction, management, comfort and health, for life-long “eco-responsible” buildings

Water from the mountains to the tap

The Principality consumes approximately 6 million m³ of water a year.

70% for domestic purposes, 19% for community needs and 11% within the industrial sector.

75% of the water consumed in the Principality comes from two nearby valleys: the Vésubie and the Roya, the remaining 25% from Monegasque sources.

It should be pointed out that the roads in the Eastern part of the country are cleaned no longer using drinking water but water recuperated

from a small valley in the Principality (approximately 140 000 m³ per year).

The Société Monégasque des Eaux, responsible for the production, supply and distribution of water for consumption purposes in the Principality, controls the quality of the water from the various groundwater and springs, reservoirs and standpipes on a regular basis. Once a month, tests are carried out on samples taken from various points of the network by the "Laboratoire de l'Environnement Nice Côte d'Azur" (Laboratory for Environmental Monitoring).

The Principality of Monaco is pursuing the High Quality Environmental approach

The Principality of Monaco's commitment to the environment is expressed by the implementation of concrete measures, amongst which a High Environmental Quality approach for all public operations. The goal of this approach is to improve the environmental quality of buildings by incorporating into their design and construction increased efficiency and improved management of water and energy consumption; of waste; and by focusing on concerns for comfort, quality, life and health. The additional investment expenditure (estimated at approximately 10%) for adopting this approach is justified, on the one hand, because in the long-term savings will be made on maintaining the buildings and on energy and water consumption and, on the other hand, it is in line with the Government's commitment to adopt solutions aimed at improving the environment ■



A Convention is signed between the Principality of Monaco and the French National Railway Company (SNCF) for the purchase of five regional trains, in the presence of H.S.H. Prince Albert II with Monegasque and French personalities.



Energy and climate change

Consumption and Eco-energy

Total energy consumption in 2006 amounted to approximately 960 000 MWh. Over half of this was for electricity supplied for private and public use, primarily housing, commercial and industrial facilities, public buildings and amenities (hospitals, schools, etc.) as well as for district lighting. The coastal area of the Provence Alpes Côte d'Azur (PACA) region and the Principality of Monaco depend almost completely

on a line under very high tension (400 000 volts) for their electricity supply, which supplies the region from power stations in the Rhone valley. The region's electricity needs are continually increasing and will soon exceed the capacity of the present feeder line, particularly during peak energy consumption periods.

Eco-Energy Plan

While the region's supply of electric power needs to be increased by installing an additional line, the authorities of the PACA region have decided to implement an energy-saving programme on a regional level (Eco-Energy Plan).

The Prince's Government has decided to join forces with the neighbouring region's efforts. In this respect, a task force grouping together representatives from the public services and SMEG has carried out an audit regarding demand-side management in the electricity sector and the development of renewable energy sources including proposals for action, mainly in areas relating to energy use in buildings, and accompanied by study proposals to assess renewable energy sources such as geothermal and solar energy.

Global warming: more than 16 000 species are in danger of extinction, including the Bonelli eagle.



“20 Power 4” the Principality of Monaco's energy climate plan



Melting ice: a sign of the global state of alert of global warming

The Principality's Energy Climate Plan mobilises all the players involved to achieve the following goals by 2020:

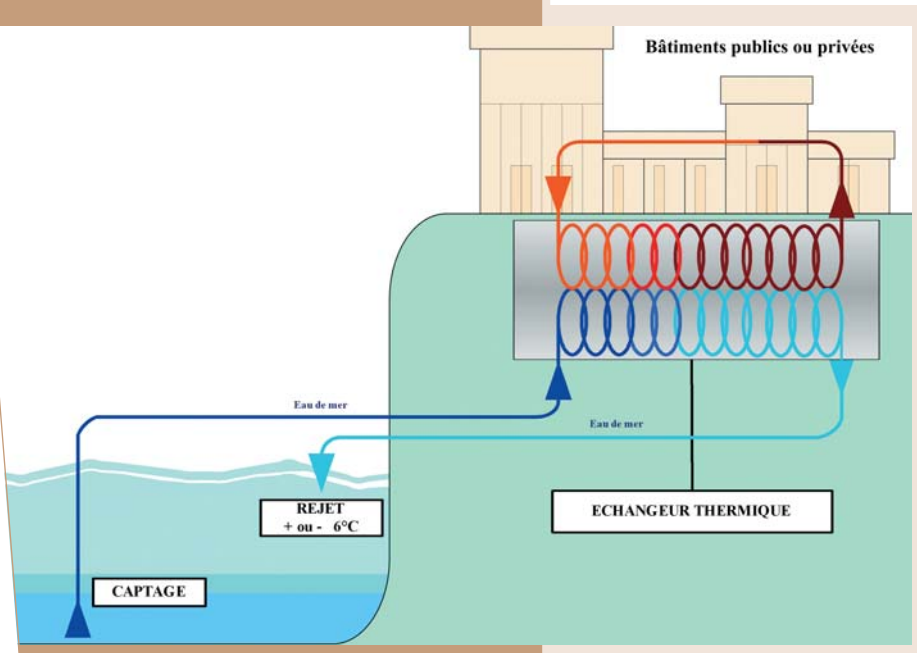
- Greenhouse gas emissions in the Principality 20% lower than in 1990.
- A 20% drop in the Principality's energy consumption.
- Last but not least, 20% of the Principality's final energy will derive from renewable energies produced on Monegasque territory.



Seawater heat pumps: an innovation “made in Monaco”

Monaco: a precursor serving as a model

With a keen interest in technological innovation and concerned by environmental issues, the Principality of Monaco has been using renewable energy sources since the 60s.



© Direction de l'Environnement

Today 64 pumps produce
17% of the energy consumed
in the Principality.

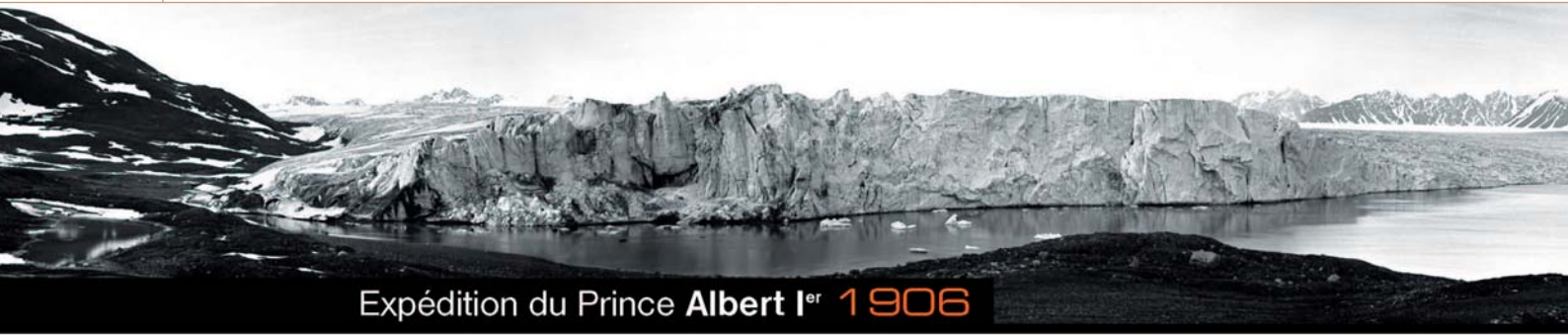
Use of this renewable energy
saves the equivalent
of 15 000 tons of petroleum.

In 1963 the first heat pump was installed
in the Rainier III watersports stadium. It is a reversible
water/water system whose energy vector is sea
water, marking the distinctive feature of the
Monegasque solution.



© WWF/RSK

*The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation supports
a WWF International project to protect the bluefin tuna
from imminent disappearance.*



Expédition du Prince Albert I^{er} 1906



Expédition du Prince Albert II 2005

Meltback of the Lillohook glacier in Spitzberg

In total 8 300 m³ of water is pumped every hour to produce 180 000 megawatt hours of renewable energy a year, which represents 17% of the Principality's total energy consumption corresponding to the equivalent of approximately 15 000 tons of petroleum thus "saved".

Other towns along the coast are now interested in this process "made in Monaco" including Cannes and La Seyne Sur Mer.

Endangered planet

Owing to its global nature, the issue of climate change is in need of a united, collective and concerted solution from the international community.

To address the challenge of climate change, the international community adopted the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) on 9th May 1992 and to date almost every country has ratified it, 189 countries including the Principality of Monaco.



H.S.H. Prince Albert II's Spitzberg expedition - July 2005.

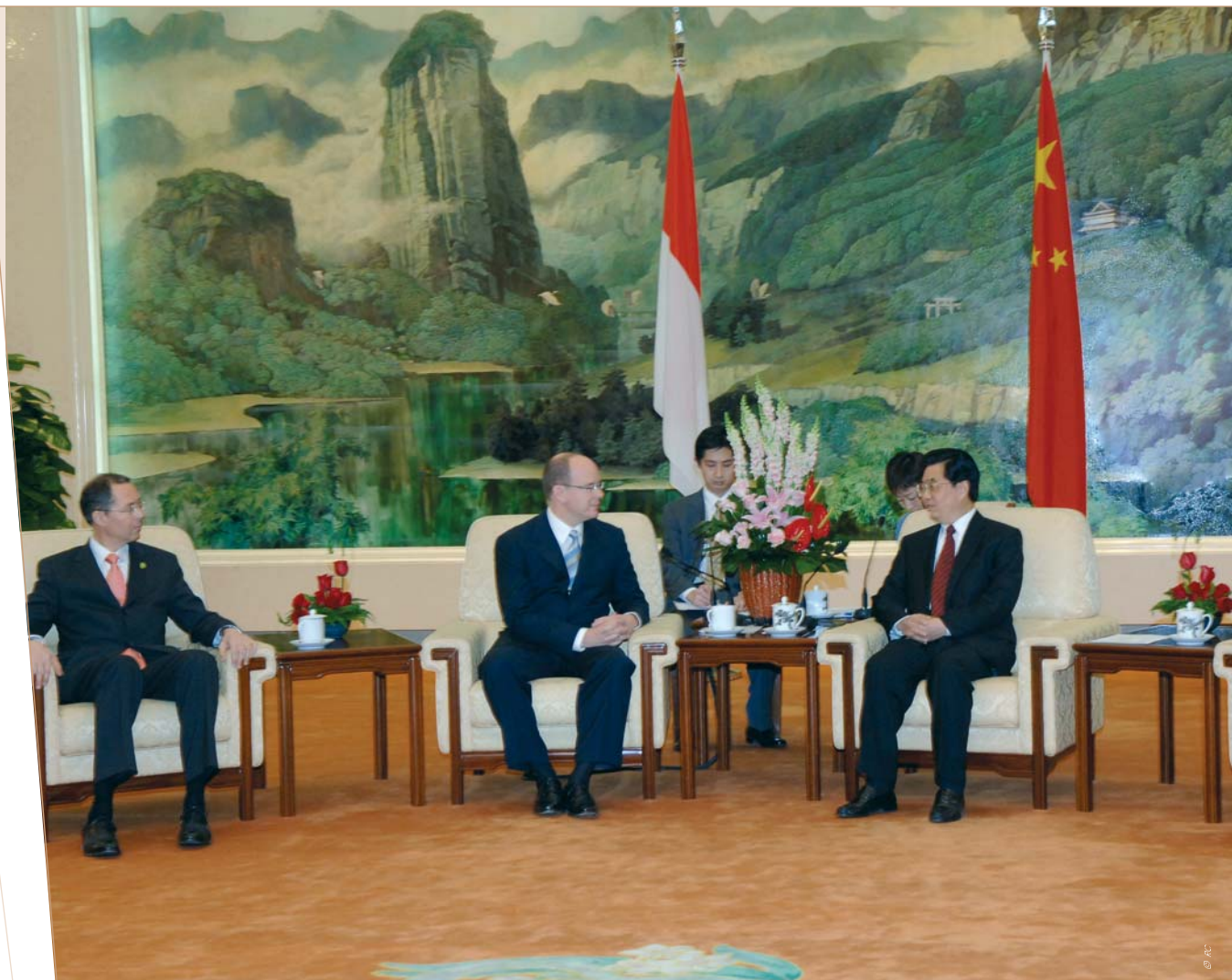
In 1997, in order to reinforce the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol was adopted. Monaco's ratification of the Kyoto Protocol came into effect on 28th May 2006 at the instigation of H.S.H. Prince Albert II.

Greenhouse gas emissions in Monaco

Due to the lack of heavy industry in its territory, the three main sources of greenhouse gas emissions in Monaco are: public transport;

heating in buildings using fossil fuels; and energy recovery from the incineration of waste.

Each of these sectors accounts for about 1/3 of the total greenhouse gas emissions in the Principality. Monegasque emissions of the 6 greenhouse gases controlled by the Kyoto Protocol fell by 3% in 2004 compared to their level in 1990.



Environmental issues were at the heart of the discussions between H.S.H. Prince Albert II and H.E. Mr Hu Jintao, President of the People's Republic of China, during the Prince's official visit to China in April 2007. The Chinese President congratulating the Sovereign Prince for his commitment to protecting the environment through his Foundation.



H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince with children from Cap d'Ail and La Turbie, key figures from the Principality and elected representatives from the two towns who came to take part in the tree planting programme on the initiative of the Monegasque Association for Nature Preservation.



“Plant for the planet: a billion trees”

As part of the action undertaken on the initiative of H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince within the field of sustainable development and the preservation of the environment, a cooperation agreement was signed in January 2007 between the Monaco Government, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation and the French National Forestry Commission (Office National des Forêts - ONF), which lies within the scope of the commitments made by the Principality vis-à-vis the Kyoto Protocol with regard to cutting greenhouse gases. This also involved implementing the campaign “Plant for the Planet: a billion trees” under the patronage of H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince and Mrs Wangari Maathai, Nobel peace prize winner.



The first European carbon sink to combat global warming

Planting 120 hectares of land to capture carbon dioxide gas: a fully-grown tree of 35 cm diameter representing 1 cube metre of wood enables the sequestration of 1 ton of CO² from the atmosphere.

Prior to the signing of the agreement, a tree planting campaign was carried out with the participation of H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince in the towns of Cap d'Ail and La Turbie, on the initiative of the Monegasque Association for Nature Preservation.

School children from Monaco and the French communities concerned also took part in the operation.

The agreement proposes for the implementation of forest-based atmospheric carbon sequestration programmes in the Alpes Maritimes department as well as on an

international level through ONF International. In addition to the environmental benefits, this cooperation will also take on a scientific dimension as the Principality is co-financing a research programme in France on the potential of Mediterranean forests in terms of carbon storage.

A task force will enable a national action plan for the reduction of greenhouse gases within the Principality of Monaco to be established and the various solutions available to the Principality to cut its national emissions to be identified ■



A cooperation agreement is signed between the Prince's Government, the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation and the French National Forestry Commission in January 2007.



“To promote a new code of ethics:
the right to environmental protection.”
(H.S.H. Prince Albert II)



Monaco and International Cooperation

Cooperation: 50 projects in 20 countries

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs pursues its action in matter of international cooperation. Official Development Assistance currently amounts to 3.5 million euros. In total, over 50 projects have been implemented in 20 partner countries. 30% of these funds concern field work pertaining to the environment in four main areas:

the fight against desertification and water supply, the preservation of biodiversity, reforestation and environmental monitoring.

Certain activities have been developed together with the Department of the Environment and the Urban Planning Service (SDAU). Other activities have been carried out in partnership with Monegasque NGOs such as Monaco Développement Durable (MC2D) and Act For Nature.



The fight against desertification and the supply of water:

Since 2000, the Principality of Monaco has undertaken action aimed at lending support to African countries to fight against drought and soil degradation. These countries have been the most severely affected over the last few decades.

Action undertaken within this area by the Monegasque Cooperation has benefited just over 40 000 people, enabled the reforestation of 900 hectares of land and the construction of 27 wells.

Since 2000, the Principality of Monaco, in partnership with the UNCCD Secretariat, has been funding cross-border pilot projects to combat desertification in several countries in the African continent (Burkina/Niger, Algeria/Mali, Tunisia/Algeria).



Storage basin in the Boumazir Palm Grove in Morocco.

Restoration of palm groves in Morocco and Tunisia

Since 2003, the Monaco Government has been working in Morocco in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, a Moroccan association and the Société Monégasque des Eaux for the restoration of palm groves affected by desertification. Funds provided by the Principality since 2003 have resulted in the restoration of 3 palm groves. The programme has resulted in more than 300 families being able to work again on their land after 30 years of drought. In 2006, the Monegasque Cooperation, in partnership with the Urban Planning Service, decided to extend this type of activity to Tunisia with the restoration of a palm grove in Southern Tunisia, the Nefta "Basket".



H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince opens an "eco-promenade" in Hammamet in September 2006, the result of cooperation between Tunisia and Monaco.



Wells in Niger and Mali

In Niger, recommended solutions to support the populations living along the banks of the Niger River and watercourses running down from the Air Massif, consist in the overdeepening of ponds to increase the water resources available for farming and animal husbandry, anti-erosion structures (bench terraces, trenches, barriers in dry stone or gabions), tree nurseries to ensure the restoration of vegetation cover, reforestation to stabilise the soil, obtaining wood fire and providing a refuge for fauna.

The Monegasque Cooperation has also funded the sinking and restoration of 27 wells in Niger and Mali enabling 20 hectares of land to be irrigated.

Preservation of biodiversity and environmental awareness

As far as the preservation of biodiversity is concerned, the Monegasque Cooperation has

implemented environmental awareness campaigns, campaigns to promote sustainable tourism, scientific studies and inventories, studies concerning projects to restore and develop sites, as well as action to protect endangered species. The Monegasque cooperation has set up various activities in the protected nature areas of Eastern Europe or in those in Madagascar, which are in the process of becoming protected.

In Tunisia, in partnership with the city of Hammamet and a local association, the International Cooperation has supported the construction of an “eco-promenade” and a watersports centre located on a public beach in the centre of Hammamet, dedicated to sports and raising the awareness of young people vis-à-vis the marine environment.

Reforestation and eco-tourism

Cooperation with Lebanon concerning action programmes within the fields of the environment and development dates back to the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding in 1993 and the implementation, in 1994, of a Programme

Convention concerning the reforestation of Lebanon's cedar trees. In 2006, it was suggested that the scope for intervention of this cooperation be diversified: training, supply of equipment, reforestation, tourist promotion and scientific inventory.

Environmental monitoring

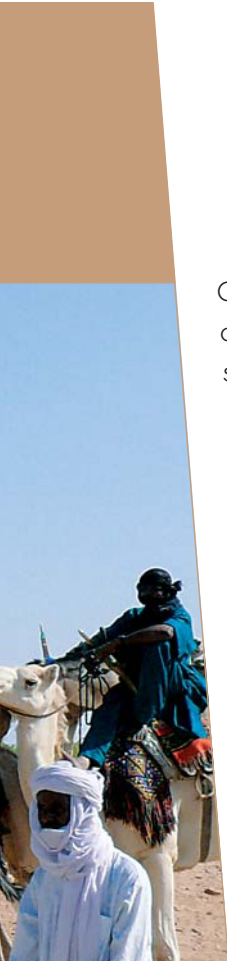
As the Principality of Monaco boasts an effective network for monitoring the air quality, since 2001 it has been providing the Ministry of Town & Country Planning, Water and the Environment (MATEE) in Morocco with technical assistance to set up an air quality monitoring system in the Moroccan suburbs.

International Agreements

Another important tool for the International Cooperation as far as the environment and sustainable development are concerned, is the implementation and monitoring of various international Conventions and Agreements to which the Principality is party (Kyoto Protocol). 2006 was marked by the 30th anniversary of the signing of the RAMOGE Agreement by France, Italy and the Principality of Monaco, making it possible for the maritime areas in the PACA Region, Monaco and Liguria to become a pilot area for the prevention of and fight against pollution of the marine environment.

The Delegation to the International and Mediterranean Environment and the Department of the Environment are entrusted in Monaco with the implementation of the Barcelona Convention dependant on the United Nations Environment Programme, its various Protocols and in particular the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP/UNEP).

Within the framework of this Convention, the Department of the Environment also manages the task force in charge of establishing and implementing a National Action Plan (NAP) to combat the discharge of pollutants into the sea pursuant to the MED POL Strategic Action Programme (SAP) as part of the Mediterranean Action Plan (MAP). Such action results from the Principality's ratification of the protocol pertaining to the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution from land-based sources and activities (known as the "LBS protocol") and its amendments ■



Planting cedar trees in Jaji, Lebanon



Artificial reefs built by the "Monegasque Association for Nature Preservation" have contributed towards the enrichment of the marine environment.

Raising the awareness of the Monegasque Community

Schools: environmental awareness through education

Since 1985, when pupils from Monaco took part for the first time in World Environment Day, the Department of National Education has continually strived to raise the awareness of school children regarding environmental issues.

Environmental education for sustainable development (EESD)

is aimed at raising pupils' awareness, informing them and giving them a sense of responsibility.

In primary schools, EESD is based on the acquisition of knowledge and conduct using an approach that favours real-life situations with the aim of developing awareness, initiative, creativity, a sense of responsibility and action in pupils.

In secondary schools, all subjects taught should contribute towards environmental education for sustainable development. Although some subjects (Science and Life on Earth,

History-Geography, Economics, Physical Science) explicitly deal with the basic topics of the programme (biodiversity, climate change, management of resources, socially responsible development) a transdisciplinary approach is promoted by means of field trips and supervised personal projects.

Furthermore, for over a decade, a true exchange with the State departments and associations has led to local awareness campaigns, and has opened the doors to international situations and challenges.

An Eco-School

As EESD has now become an integral feature of schools, the Department of National Education has been keen to introduce more ambitious projects - both in scale and duration.

With this universal aim in mind, the Eco-School programme was selected: set up in 37 countries, this label enables each school to build a comprehensive environmental project involving all the players of the school.

The label is awarded based on a long-term approach (four years minimum) where the active involvement of all the pupils and partners of the school is required in four main areas:

food, water, energy and waste; and for which very strict methodology must be implemented (diagnosis tools, activity sheets, training of a monitoring committee, testing and assessment).

These restrictive measures, which form part of the school work plan, have been tested out in one of the Principality's schools since the beginning of the academic year 2007.

Thanks to an education policy attuned to both the theoretical and educational advances of the



"sustainable development" concept and the ambitious impetus of the State in this field, in practice EESD has been extended to all pupils.

The diversity in projects and participants awakens quite naturally pupils' understanding of the complexity: the policy adopted by the Department of National Education within this area places emphasis on learning about choices in behaviour from a very young age, on local involvement opening up to an international perspective and on everyday practical experience of individual and collective responsibility.

Dynamic non-profit making associations

Monegasque Association for Nature Preservation (AMPN)

In 1975, concerned with preserving the environment, Prince Rainier III set about establishing a protected maritime area on the coast of the Principality. This task was entrusted to the Monegasque Association for Nature Preservation which, in April 1976, set up Monaco's underwater reserve. AMPN also focused on the protection of red coral in 1986 by creating a second protected area on the



Biodiversity: greater knowledge for greater preservation



A presentation hosted by the Department for Public Works, the Environment and Urban Development on the richness of the Monegasque marine and land biodiversity, which features 18 plant species and 29 species of invertebrate and fish with a high heritage value, including the brown grouper and the Nice snowflake.

submarine wall at Focignana Point, below the present-day Fairmont Hotel. The organisation also strives to preserve the terrestrial environment by carrying out reforestation programmes in the towns neighbouring the Principality.

Website: www.ampn.asso.mc

Act for Nature:

"Prutege a natūra e respeta a vita"

Act for Nature was founded in 2004 under the aegis of H.S.H. Prince Albert II. Its mission: To act for the conservation of animal and plant species under threat of extinction and which feature on the World Conservation Union's (UICN) "red list" of endangered species. Boasting a professional and multi-talented team, Act for Nature is involved in conservation assignments and the setting up of projects.

In agreement with research institutes, in situ and ex situ studies are financed and coordinated by the organisation. As part of its efforts to raise awareness, since 2005 Act for Nature has organised the Monegasque Environmental Awareness Week.

Website: www.actfornature.org

Arty-Ecology

The "Arty-Ecology" association established in the spring of 2007, stemmed from the idea of uniting art, ecology and humanitarian action. Ecofuturism. The purpose is to organise ecological action of a humanitarian nature, using artistic creation as a means of expression.

The association, in collaboration with Sotheby's and with the support of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, organises an exhibition of "Ecofuturist" artists committed to conserving the environment. In 2008, this exhibition will be held in the gardens of the Casino during the UNEP meetings.

Website: www.arty-ecology.com

“L'Ecole Bleue” : a sea academy for Monaco

“The sea teaches us about honour, humility, work and submission. The force and power of this unbridled element remind us that the right to come in close contact with it must be earned and such merit means respect and understanding”, explains Mr Pierre Frola, the founder of the Ecole Bleue, a diving and awareness centre teaching respect for the environment to children between 8 and 14, which enables them to discover scuba diving and the underwater world. The technical means (diving) gives the child the opportunity to become aware of the fragility of the ecological balance and to engage with it in order to understand it better.

Website: www.ecolebleue-monaco.com

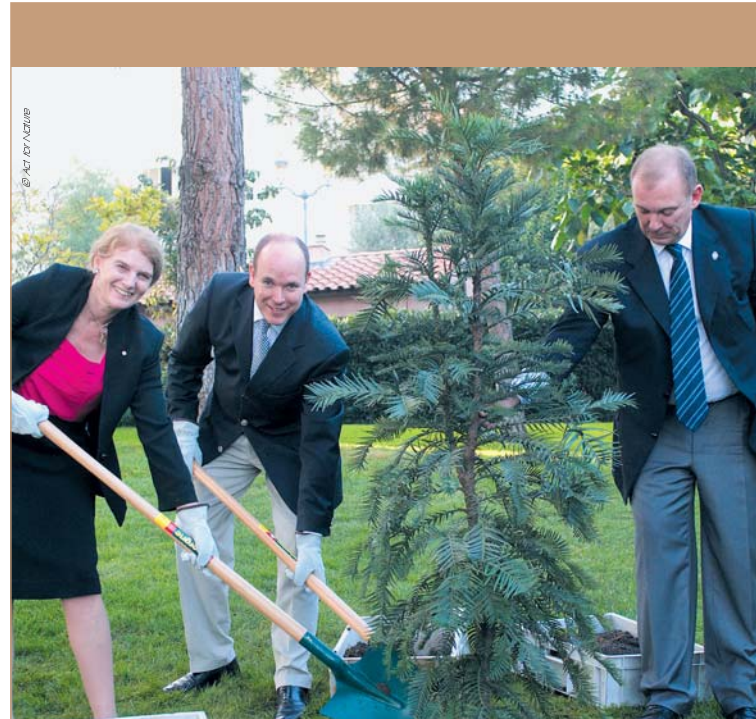
Monaco Sustainable Development - MC2D

Founded in July 2004, MC2D is placed under the honorary presidency of H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince.

The goal of MC2D is to conduct, in collaboration with the public authorities, a reflective analysis to enable projects focused on sustainable development to be set up.

The various activities of the association concern the following areas: urban mobility; the protection of landscapes; the use of renewable energies and energy conservation; cooperation in sustainable development projects; waste management; organisation of the “Ever conference and exhibition” dedicated to “clean” mobility and renewable energies once a year in the Grimaldi Forum (from 27th to 30th March 2008); public awareness through the association’s attendance at various fairs; the promotion of fair trade.

Website: www.mc2d.org



A Wollemi pine, a true living plant fossil, is planted by H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince, HE. Mrs Penelope Wensley AO, Australian Ambassador to France and Mr Jean-Pierre Pastor, President of the Association Act for Nature.

The private sector and sustainable development

The Economic Development Chamber (CDE)

An organisation to promote the economy with its main goal of attracting investors and developing the Monegasque economic fabric, the Economic Development Chamber also encompasses the preservation of the environment and sustainable development as one of its main lines of action. Its investment and promotion division in particular selects foreign investment projects in synergy with Monaco’s development policy. In 2008, the division is supporting “Clean Equity Monaco”, the first conference on sustainable development technologies to be hosted in the Principality. Private and public investors from across the globe are expected to come and meet the 80 leading companies in environmental technologies. New CDE members have already placed the environment and sustainable development

at the core of their business or development strategy, including Venturi Automobiles, Newteon, the Monaco Yacht Show, Prodifac, Graphic Service, Innoge, Silvatrim, Borg Warner and Mecaplast...

The Monegasque financial centre is investing in sustainable development

Efforts made by institutions within the Financial Centre as far as sustainable development is concerned do not take shape only from a purely practical point of view, but are also reflected in the setting up and distribution of specific financial products.

In this respect, financial institutions have successfully launched unit trusts for investment in securities of listed companies working within the fields of the environment or renewable and clean energy, water, waste treatment, agricultural raw materials, home-based care, development of facilities focused on security.

The financial centre also endeavours to distribute external products linked to the same areas.



H.E. Mr Bernard Fautrier, President of the MC2D association.

The Employers' Federation and Sustainable Development

On 26th September 2007, the Monegasque Employers' Federation (Fédération Patronale Monégasque) celebrated the 7th edition of the Monaco Business Awards. Sustainable development was the dominant theme of this event the goal of which was two-fold: firstly, to raise the awareness of Monegasque companies and secondly, to present an award to those, which through their actions, set the example for eco-citizenship, as was the case with "Graphic Service" and "Venturi Automobiles".



Monaco Yacht Show, a Carbon Neutral event.



In Monaco, companies are making a commitment



The Junior Chamber of Monaco (JCEM) has established a Charter on Monegasque social responsibility. It is a formal and resolute code of conduct relating to companies' behaviour with regard to sustainable development. The ten-point code concerns three indivisible themes: progress and social well-being, economic development and of course, the preservation of the environment.

During the Officialisation of the Charter on Social Responsibility on 25th October 2007 in the Monte Carlo Beach Hotel, 23 companies signed up.

The Monegasque Charter on social responsibility

During the World Congress in Vienna in 2005, the Junior Chamber International (an NGO that is actively involved in the United Nations System) drafted and signed a treaty on the social responsibility of companies.

In the same vein, the Junior Chamber of Monaco (JCEM) has established a Charter on Monegasque social responsibility.

The 10-point Charter is geared towards any company or institution with its head office or a representative office in Monaco.

To help companies successfully implement the charter, a "user guide" illustrates each of the ten points. Companies can choose from among real examples that they wish to use. Once adopted, the Charter is displayed in the company. During the Officialisation of the Charter on Social Responsibility on 25th October 2007 in the Monte Carlo Beach Hotel, 23 companies signed up.

To find out more: www.charte-rsm.org

Eco-friendly tourism

The Tourist Office and Convention Authority is intent on taking part in the action undertaken today with regard to sustainable development. As the leading world brand in unique tourism,





7th Monaco Business Awards: Mr Alain Hache, the Director of GS Communication, is awarded the Prize of Honour and Mr Gillo Pallanca Pastor, the Encouragement Prize.

under no circumstances can Monaco overlook this issue. With the aim of consolidating the foundations of eco-friendly tourism, the Tourist Office and Convention Authority positions itself as a leader on this subject.

Five million people every year visit the urbanised territory of 2 km², the history and development of which are in direct relation to its environment, that of the Mediterranean Sea. Aware of the impact of tourism on the environment and concerned with its responsibility regarding the protection of the ecosystem, the Tourist Office and Convention Authority has mobilised all the players involved in the tourist industry to rise to this

challenge. The first phase of this commitment concerns Monegasque hotels, which have developed environmental protection policies aimed at raising the awareness of staff and clients within their establishments.

Raising public awareness

A dolphin named MIMO

In September 2006, as part of the celebrations to mark its 10th anniversary, the Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans in the Black Sea, the Mediterranean and contiguous Atlantic Area (ACCOBAMS) immersed the statue of a life-sized dolphin called MIMO into the Larvotto Reserve in the presence of H.S.H. Prince Albert II.



The Monaco City Council gets involved and affirms its commitment to sustainable development.



In 2007, the Monaco City Council acquired four electric vehicles, including a small van to make home deliveries, received by Mr Georges Marsan, Mayor of Monaco. From 23rd November to 2nd December 2007, the Salle du Canton hosted the travelling exhibition, "The Sustainable Development House" which was officially opened by H.S.H. the Prince and organised by the Monaco Government in collaboration with the Monaco City Council and the MC2D association. It attracted a very large number of visitors, 1 500 of whom were school children.

A new point of attraction in the Larvotto beach resort, MIMO, measuring 2.3 x 0.5 metres and weighing approximately 80kg, was placed 12 metres deep so that the public and diving schools would be able to visit it.

The Oceanographic Museum of Monaco

The Oceanographic Institute was founded by Prince Albert I in 1906. H.S.H. Prince Albert II is the Institute's Honorary President. The doctor explorer Jean-Louis Etienne was appointed General Manager of the Oceanographic Institute on 1st October 2007. The Institute comprises two establishments: one in Paris and the other one in Monaco - the Oceanographic Museum. The main purpose of the establishment in Paris is scientific training. The mission of the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco is for people to better know the beauty and diversity of the ocean, the disciplines of oceanography and news about the sea. This exceptional building, where history and

topical issues complement each other perfectly, groups together specimens of natural history, scientific objects and art objects.

It also shows items relating to Prince Albert I's expeditions, showcased by exhibitions dealing with current affairs such as "Monaco and the Arctic; snapshots of a rapidly changing world", as well as activities, educational programmes and film screenings. The Oceanographic Museum is involved also, from a scientific point of view, in projects and networks relating to the knowledge and exploration of the marine environment, its sustainability and that of its species. Its aquarium is a precursor with regard to showcasing the Mediterranean and tropical marine ecosystems.

Presentation on Monegasque biodiversity

On September 2007, the Ministry for Public Works, the Environment and Urban Development organised a presentation on the topic of: "Fauna and flora of the Principality: the richness of the marine and land environments",



The Oceanographic Institute - Albert I of Monaco Foundation celebrates its centenary and a new beginning



Dr Jean Louis Etienne, appointed General Manager of the Oceanographic Institute, next to Mr Michel Petit, President of the Oceanographic Institute and Mrs Nadia Ounais, Operational Manager of the Oceanographic Museum.

In November 2005, following an agreement between Mr Jacques Chirac, the President of the French Republic and H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince, the Foundation's new articles of association were introduced in October 2006.

The Oceanographic Institute - Albert I Foundation is placed under the honorary presidency of H.S.H. Prince Albert II.

The Institute is presided over by Mr Michel Petit, a member of the IPCC and a joint-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize 2007.

The doctor explorer Mr Jean-Louis Etienne was appointed General Manager of the Institute on 1st October 2007.

in the presence of H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince and dignitaries from the Principality.

The first part, "the bay of Monaco: a protected environment", was aimed at bringing to the public's attention the various aspects of the marine environment, its history, its future, presenting the state of knowledge of marine biodiversity through observation and monitoring studies conducted in the Principality.

The management of the reserves of Larvotto and the coral submarine wall by AMPN was also the focus of this presentation.

The beginning of the second part, "land heritage: green spaces and wild flora", was centred on areas covering more than 20% of the territory and managed by man. The maintenance and development of green spaces in the urban environment are key concerns of the Monegasque public authorities at a time when improving the living environment and quality of life has become of fundamental importance in

the eyes of the public. The Principality, despite the significant property development that it has experienced over the last fifty years, implements an active policy as far as green spaces are concerned.

The second part of this presentation turned the spotlight on Monegasque plant biodiversity, its history and the need to protect it long-term. The Principality of Monaco indeed boasts exceptional plant biodiversity.

The environment in the Principality: a concern for all

"The Environment in the Principality of Monaco, 2008" has focused on the various components of public policy concerning sustainable development, as well as action undertaken by non-profit making associations and initiatives within the private sector. The reaffirmed goal is to make the Principality an exemplary country as far as Sustainable Development is concerned, joint efforts require individual awareness hinging on information and awareness of environmental issues ■

"Each of us now needs to demonstrate joint ecological ethics in our behaviour in order to preserve the Earth's richness and natural resources. This is the major challenge of our time. New social responsibility needs to enter the arena in order to address this ecological, economic and societal imperative."

H.S.H. Prince Albert II, March 2007



H.S.H. Prince Albert II and Mr Dominique Vian, Prefect of the Alpes Maritimes, take part in the release of a pair of Bearded Vultures in the Mercantour National Park in May 2007. The Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation funds, as part of its programmes dedicated to safeguarding biological diversity, the acquisition of young birds, their release and their monitoring, a pair of which are to be released each year during a three-year period in the Mercantour Park and the Alpi Maritime Park alternately.