



# Contents





# Preface



*The 2012 "Environment in the Principality" gives an overview of the State's policy concerning sustainable development. This policy is based on a specific management of the natural heritage, on an ambitious climate energy plan and on multiple actions in favour of a sustainable city. Lastly, this brochure sums up the commitments of the private and associative sector concerning environmental matters.*

*The reading of these documents enables one to discover and understand more about the content of the work axes and think-tanks organised by the Government and its services, especially the Department of Environment. It is the answer to the problematics of sustainable development in concordance with the broad outline of H.S.H the Sovereign Prince's impetus.*

*Thus, concerning the crucial question of the reduction of greenhouse gases in December 2012, in Doha, the Principality reaffirmed les commitments announced by H.S.H the Sovereign Prince in Copenhagen in 2009 and again reaffirmed in Durban last year, that is to say, to reduce greenhouse gases by 30% by the year 2020 compared to 1990. The steps taken by the State have enabled a reduction of 19% of the emissions in 2010, whilst the target was 8%.*

*As far as the management of the sea and land biodiversity is concerned, the State is carrying out species censuses and preservation. Impact studies are contributing to this policy, the aim of which is the heightening of the awareness of all publics and the safeguarding of our natural heritage.*

*On another register, the initiative of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, in partnership with the association MC2D and the Government organ "Monaco engages against deforestation" has seen this year the setting up of the programme of traceability of wood purchases. A project that comes into line with the eco-friendly steps taken by the Administration.*

*Actions towards a sustainable city concern travel, waste management, the fight against all sorts of pollution, parks and gardens... For the problem of commuting, the State is setting up a policy putting forward the use of public bus and train transport, contributing to the purchase of clean vehicles, favouring carpooling and encouraging soft travelling.*

*All these actions, and indeed many more described in this brochure, would remain unfounded if there were, in our Community, a great number refusing to participate in the establishment and promotion of them. I congratulate all those who are contributing, by way of their company or association, to the development of this "green attitude".*

*Enjoy your read*

**Marie-Pierre GRAMAGLIA**

Minister of Public Works,  
the Environment and Urban Development

# H.S.H. Prince Albert II A committed Head of State



3<sup>rd</sup> Euro Mediterranean Energy Efficiency Forum 2012



Marseille - World Water Forum 2012  
MONGELLAZ Josiane, MAZZITTI Walter, RAVENEL Hughes,  
S.A.S. Le Prince Albert II, Sénateur OUDIN Jacques



Cambridge - Centenary celebration  
of the arrival of Captain Robert Falcon  
Scott in the South Pole, 2012.  
Professor DOWDESWELL Julian

The year 2012 has been marked by the numerous major events dedicated to sustainable development. H.S.H. Prince Albert II has thus honoured with his presence a great number of initiatives over the five continents.

As Head of State but also President of his Foundation, the Sovereign has proved and upheld his constant engagement for the protection of the environment.

Be it in Milan at the conference organised at the university "Milan Bicocca", in Marseille during the 6<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum, in Yeosu for the universal exhibition where the Principality Stand faithfully mirrored the principles upheld by the Sovereign, or in Brazil also during the "Rio+20" summit, H.S.H. Prince Albert II attended too the 18<sup>th</sup> UNO conference on climate change which took place in Doha, to move forward the difficult negotiations on the reduction of greenhouse gases.

The Sovereign also stressed his constant and acute interest in the Poles by multiplying his interventions, be it at the tenth anniversary of the Polar Foundation

in Brussels, at the centenary commemoration in Cambridge of the Scott expedition or again during conferences organised in Monaco. He also insisted on going to Lapland with H.S.H. Princess Charlène to meet the numerous leaders of the organisations for Arctic natives so as to raise the questions of their adaptation to the climatic changes confronting the populations of the countries bordering this region.

His involvement has not failed to promote clean energies. In New York during "Climate week", in Monaco during the Euro Mediterranean Energy Efficiency Forum, or in Paris during the meetings organised with the city councillors and industrialists in the framework of the "Club des Voitures Écologiques".

To sum up, H.S.H. Prince Albert II has broached the subjects linked to the protection of the environment at each of his official visits to Burkina-Faso, Mali, Germany, Lithuania, Poland, Kazakhstan and Turkey. He also brought up this problematic during the professional meeting at the Elysée with Mr. François Hollande, President of the French Republic.

## The 2012 Environmental agenda of H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco

### Cambridge / 17<sup>th</sup> January 2012 - Commemoration of the centenary of the Scott expedition

At the time of the centenary commemoration of the Scott expedition to the South Pole, H.S.H. Prince Albert II visited, on Tuesday 17<sup>th</sup> January 2012, the Scott Polar Institute to attend a series of conferences given by several distinguished personalities.

### Milan / 6<sup>th</sup> March 2012 - Milan University

On Tuesday 6<sup>th</sup> March 2012, H.S.H. Prince Albert II participated in a scientific conference at the University of "Milan - Bicocca" on the theme of the protection against the pollution of the Mediterranean Sea, in the presence of the Dean of the University, Professor Marcello Fontanesi, Professor Tullio Scovazzi, and Professors Tommaso Vitale and Lucien Chabason from the Institute of Political Science, Paris. The Prince was then present for the signature of an agreement between the Italian branch of his Foundation and the communication group Finelco, creator of the Mr. PLANET programme. Sponsoring the latter, broadcast on RMC, Virgin Italy and Radio 105, the Foundation was able to inform their audience of the numerous actions that it was orchestrating in favour of the environment. At the close of the day, the Sovereign went to the gala evening organised for the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation.

### Marseilles / 14<sup>th</sup> March 2012 6<sup>th</sup> World Water Forum

H.S.H. Prince Albert II gave a speech at the opening session of this forum. Many personalities, such as the

French Prime Minister, Mr. François Fillon, and the ex-Soviet president, Mr. Mikhaïl Gorbatchev were present. The Prince took part in a side-event, co-organised by his Foundation, the "Plan Bleu", Veolia Environment, the International Office for Water and Unitar. The work carried out by the Mediterranean Water Think-Tank was presented on this occasion.

Themes having for subject the management of public or private water were widely discussed in the different workshops.

### Lapland / 25<sup>th</sup> - 27<sup>th</sup> September 2012 The Prince Albert II Foundation

On the occasion of their journey to Lapland, in the far North Arctic, Their Serene Highnesses Prince Albert II and Princess Charlène met many heads of the organisations for the Arctic natives such as the Arctic University, the Finnish Sami Reindeers' Association, the Finnish ONG Sami Youth, the Youth Council of the Sami Parliament of Finland, the World Reindeer Herders Association and the Upper Secondary and National Reindeer Herding School.

Field visits and conferences were devoted to the crucial questions of adaptation to climatic change confronting the native populations - whose main activity remains reindeer breeding - of the countries bordering the Arctic.

### South Korea / 3<sup>rd</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> June 2012 The Monaco Blue Initiative

H.S.H. Prince Albert II visited "Expo 2012" the theme of which is "The Living Ocean and Coast", in Yeosu. During this event which took place from 12<sup>th</sup> May to 12<sup>th</sup> August 2012, one hundred and six countries presented stands pertaining to the protection of the oceans.



The Sovereign participated in the meetings of eminent specialists on the development of protected marine space in the framework of the third edition of the Monaco Blue Initiative (MBI), on 4<sup>th</sup> June. These work sessions were co-organised by his Foundation and the Oceanographic Institution.

H.S.H. the Prince also opened the cycle of conferences of the Convention on Biological Diversity and a dinner was organised with the directors of the Samsung group, in Seoul.

#### **Rio+20 / 18<sup>th</sup> - 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2012 - United-Nations Conference on Sustainable Development.**

H.S.H. Prince Albert II participated, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 18<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> June, in the United- Nations Conference on sustainable development "Rio+20". The Sovereign put across a message in favour of sustainable management of seas and oceans.

He attended, in the company of the representatives of his Foundation, numerous side-events organised mainly by the FAO, the Climate group, and the UN Foundation.

H.S.H. the Prince was present at the official opening ceremony of the Conference and on 21<sup>st</sup> June he made a speech at the Plenary Assembly. He attended the lunch hosted by Mrs Dilma Rousseff, President of the Federative Republic of Brazil, in honour of the Heads of State and Government; He co-chaired the event with the President Tong of Kiribati, jointly organised by the Principality and the World Bank on Oceans.

During this journey, the Sovereign had talks with numerous political VIPs, such as Mr. Jean Charest, Prime

Minister of Quebec or Mr. Corrado Clini, Italian Minister of the Environment.

#### **Canada / 20<sup>th</sup> - 21<sup>st</sup> September 2012**

##### **The Prince Albert II Foundation**

H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco travelled to Iqaluit (Nunavut) accompanied by S.E.M. Bernard Fautrier, Vice-President of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. In the course of this visit, H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco was lead to present the projects concerning protected marine space in which his Foundation is involved alongside the Pew environmental Group. On this occasion, H.S.H. Prince Albert II was able to meet the students of the Nunavut Arctic College and visit the Nunavut Research Institute.

The Prime Minister of Nunavut, the Honourable Eva Aariak, was able to greet the Sovereign Prince during a courtesy visit before the departure of the princely plane for Kuujuaq, in Nunavik, Quebec, where he was welcomed by Mr. Jean-Claude Bachand, president of the Canadian branch of the Foundation and by Mrs Isabelle Curau, administrator.

H.S.H Prince Albert II also visited the Nunavik Research Centre and attended a presentation by the administrators of Students On Ice Foundation, partner to the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation. Each year, Students On Ice Foundation organises expeditions to the Arctic and Antarctic in order to enable about a hundred or more students throughout the world to acquire a better comprehension of the environmental risks that are threatening the polar regions.

*"Ladies and Gentlemen,*

*Dear Friends,*

*I am happy to be among you here today, two years after my last participation in this Climate Week. At a time when, in the international agenda, the crunch is giving, a little too often, a back seat to environmental preoccupations, it is a consolation to meet up again this way, like-minded as we are. In these times of bad news and recession, it is necessary, more than anything else to have these meetings, united as we are by the same thirst for action.*

*Two years ago I stressed the disappointments aroused by the different summits in charge of moving forward the international negotiations on the Climate. Alas, I do not think that, today, I can hold another discourse.*

*Nor could I be more reassuring about the short-term perspectives of a world, which, in Europe at least, is not managing to emerge from the crisis, nor from the resulting pessimism and withdrawal. And yet, I cannot help believing that 'tis this crisis itself that is to be our ally.*

*Confronted with the struggle of their model and the drying up of their resources, our economies are forced to rethink their very being.*

*To re-invent their modes of production, redefine their use of energy, reconsider their exploitation of raw materials, reconsider the whole of their circuits: undoubtedly the inevitable reorganisation will be very wide. I just cannot believe that it will not be green.*

*Today it is green economy that is offering our companies the most important perspectives of progress and profitableness; it is this green economy that is designing the only hopes of long-term development that our anxious world is offering.*

*The most important actors in economy are setting out on this route more and more.*

*I take note of it in Monaco, where the stakes of clean mobility and efficient energy, for example, are at the heart of enormous efforts of technological and commercial development. And we all of us are taking note, each in our own countries: the most creative mentalities, those who will be the fabric of the tomorrow's growth, have already turned their eyes to the clean revolution.*

*This is certainly good news for our anxious economies. Even more so, for our ailing climate.*

*Yet, I am afraid that it will not be sufficient. To all these innovative actors, to all these ambitious entrepreneurs who today are betting on the environment, we have to offer structures that will enable them to develop with stability and serenity.*

*The great economic powers, like the United States, China or Germany are making very considerable efforts, by convincingly supporting and accompanying the development of the actors of the clean revolution. The Principality of Monaco is doing so too, on its scale; the results are encouraging. Throughout the world, communities are proving to have a remarkable spirit of innovation and are experimenting with pertinent solutions.*

*Today, it is up to us, to do more. To galvanise the political decision-makers even more. Convince hesitant entrepreneurs. Above all, carry along in our stride consumers and citizens not aware enough of the stakes that depend on them.*

*This is what this Climate Week is all about and it is the responsibility of us all. A responsibility that each individual has to make his own, at his own level, with his own means and which we will multiply together.*

*As Martin Luther King said: "Take the first step in faith. You don't have to see the whole staircase, just take the first step".*

*I thank you."*

South Korea - Monaco Blue Initiative 2012

Brazil - "Rio+20" conference 2012







Arrival of the PlanetSolar 2012 - DOMJAN Raphael, S.A.S. Le Prince Albert II, STROHER GOLDENBOW Cordula, STROHER Immo

The Launching of Polar research at the Centre Scientifique de Monaco 2012

### Brussels / 3<sup>rd</sup> - 4<sup>th</sup> October 2012 International Polar Foundation

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the International Polar Foundation, chaired by Mr. Alain Hubert, foundation which is partner to the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, H.S.H. Prince Albert II attended a gala dinner organised in Brussels on Wednesday 3<sup>rd</sup> October.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince Philippe of Belgium and Princess Mathilde were present at this event during which films and speeches enabled all the past actions carried out by this institution to be overviewed.

The Sovereign also participated in the 2012 edition of the Arctic Futures Symposium devoted to the future of the Arctic. Organised by the International Polar Foundation, in partnership with his Foundation, this was a meeting of politicians, ambassadors of the European Union and of the Arctic, representatives of native populations, scientists and industrialists, in order to discuss the question of the Arctic's future.

Mrs. Maria Damanaki, Member of the European Maritime and Fisheries Commission and Mr. Didier Reynders, Vice-Prime-Minister and Minister of the Foreign Affairs, Foreign trade and European Affairs of the Belgian Kingdom, gave talks during the morning.

### London / 12<sup>th</sup> October 2012 5<sup>th</sup> Prize - giving Ceremony of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation

The fifth prize-giving ceremony of the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation took place on 12<sup>th</sup> October at the Science Museum of London before an audience of international VIPs.

In his speech, H.S.H. Prince Albert II stressed that "The environmental movement is never so splendid as when it is an assembly of so many and varied talented people with one and the same ambition, coming from all parts of the world".

That same day, H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince chaired the 13<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Board of Directors of his Foundation. This meeting enabled the members of the Board to examine the state of progression of the projects upheld by his Foundation, to approve the estimated 2013 budget and to examine twenty or so new projects, the establishment of which could possibly be subsidised by the Foundation.

The presidents of the 8 foreign branches of the Foundation (France, Germany, United Kingdom, Switzerland, United States, Canada, Italy and Singapore) were also at this meeting.

### Asia / 30<sup>th</sup> November - 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2012 The Prince Albert II Foundation

During his visit to Singapore, H.S.H. Prince Albert II accompanied by H.S.H. Princess Charlène, participated in a gala organised the Singapore branch of his Foundation at the "Marina Bay Sands Hotel". This fundraising event was made up of 600 international personalities and raised €480 000 in favour of the actions carried out by the Prince Albert II Foundation. The Sovereign Prince participated too in an expedition in the framework of the programme "Planète Revisitée" in Papua - New-Guinea. After having supported a first expedition in 2009 to Mozambic and to Madagascar, the Prince Albert II Foundation contributed then again to the discovery of biodiversity for this operation co-organised by the "Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle", Pro-Natura International and "l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement" (IRD). This expedition brought into the field almost 200 researchers, students and voluntary workers who broke down the composition of some of the most complex of sea and land ecosystems on the planet. The land component enables new information on the distribution of vegetable and animal species to be obtained and the sea component a better documentation of the

specific composition of marine ecosystems among the richest on the planet.

### Doha / 6<sup>th</sup> December 2012 - 18<sup>th</sup> Conference of the UNO on climate change

H.S.H. Prince Albert II attended the 18<sup>th</sup> conference of the UNO on climate change, which was held from 26<sup>th</sup> November to 7<sup>th</sup> December 2012 in Doha, and which had the aim of moving forward the difficult negotiations on the reduction of greenhouse gases. During this conference dealing with the sequel of the Kyoto Protocol, the Sovereign confirmed the engagements of the Principality concerning the reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>. A document, reiterating the orientations which have been the object up until now of the declarations made by H.S.H. the Prince during the course of the *ad hoc* international meetings, was presented to the Secretariat of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

### Events organised in Monaco

#### Arrival of the boat PlanetSolar in Monaco / 5<sup>th</sup> May 2012

H.S.H. Prince Albert II went to meet the crew of the catamaran PlanetSolar, the first solar-energy driven boat to finish a world tour. PlanetSolar left the port of Monaco in September 2010 and did not return until Friday 5<sup>th</sup> May 2012.

Many events, such as visits of this 30 metres futurist catamaran, took place during its stopover.

#### The Launching of Polar research at the Centre Scientifique de Monaco / 15<sup>th</sup> May 2012.

H.S.H. the Prince attended the presentation of Professor Nils Christian STENSETH, Head of the Centre for Ecological and Evolutionary Synthesis (CEES) and President of the Norwegian Academy of Sciences and Letters, the theme

of which was: "Ecological Impact of Climate Change in Arctic Regions: How to anticipate the future changes on biodiversity", then a closing speech of the 2<sup>nd</sup> day of the colloquium by Professor Yvan LE MAHO, member of the French "Académie des Sciences" under the auspices of the launching of research at the Centre Scientifique de Monaco.

### The 3<sup>rd</sup> Euro-Mediterranean Energy Efficiency Forum / 8<sup>th</sup> - 9<sup>th</sup> November 2012

Around 200 European deciders and politicians met at the third Euro-Mediterranean Energy Efficiency Forum. They spoke about the means to be put into action in order to reach the targets fixed by the European Union, by 2020. Johnson Controls, the Prince Albert II Foundation and The Climate group organised this event in Monaco, on 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> November 2012.

His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco welcomed the guests at the "Méridien Beach Hotel" in Monaco.

Excerpt from his opening speech: "Year after year, this Forum proves its importance and its timelessness. In such an uncertain context, few subjects are as federating as the one that gathers us here today. The greatest challenge in the fight against climate change is to arrive at developing a model of alternative growth that is not just the refusal of an older order or the condemning of what has been in place for many years, that is to say, the roots of our progress and of which many have still the need today. Environmental engagement must serve to vehicle progress. Progress, not only in terms of style-of-life and comfort, but also of principles. Efficient energy has a special role to play as far as this is concerned."



# The Management of Natural Heritage: a priority



## A very special operation: the acrobatic emptying of the reproduction space of the peregrine falcon

This operation targets, after the desertion of the site in June, to collect a maximum of information concerning the biology of this species by the analysis of the contents of the falcon's reproduction space: feathers, bones and pellets of undigested food. Feather and bone specialists thus identified 24 species of prey collected in the two nesting places on the Rock.



Beyond systematic inventories, monitoring given groups of species over time, as well as setting up indicators of species and environments, enables the apprehension of evolution with regard to the state of health of the ecosystems.

Each year, the Department of the Environment puts into place programmes of inventories, cartographies and monitoring of the marine and land fauna and flora, throughout the Monegasque territory.

This knowledge enables the actions necessary for the management of the maintenance and protection of the biodiversity to be closely adapted.

### Protect and manage

The policy of sustainable management of the coastal resources carried out by the Principality rests on the creation of 2 protected marine zones (Réserve du Larvotto - the Larvotto Reserve, and Réserve des Spélugues - the Spélugues Reserve). The creation of protected areas is destined both for the maintenance of the whole of the ecosystems and for the protection of the species. By 1908, the first steps for the protection of the marine area of the Larvotto had been put into place and, in 1978, they enabled the creation of the Monaco's first marine reserve.

This marine reserve - which covers 33 hectares - enjoys a statute of reinforced protection. Bathing only is allowed, and, under certain conditions, water sports, scientific research and deep-sea diving. All other activity is prohibited.

A part of the reserve area is listed with the Convention RAMSAR (Convention on wetlands of national importance).

Half of the Larvotto Reserve is made up of sea-grass (*Posidonia oceanica*). This sea-grass, phanerogamous and endemic from the Mediterranean Sea, is considered as a species indicative of the overall quality of the coastal waters. Monitored regularly for more than thirty years, the vitality and stability of the sea-grass of the Larvotto Reserve testify to the good quality of the Monegasque littoral waters.

More than 450 noble pen shell (*Pinna nobilis*) have been inventoried on only a third of this protected zone. This population is being monitored over time in order to evaluate its growth and the state of its health. Sensitive to the quality of the water, this species represents a good indication of the quality of the marine environment.

In 1986, a second marine reserve was created: the Spélugues Reserve. This area of around 2 hectares, near the entrance to the Hercule harbour, encloses a

The four pillars of the sustainable development policy of the Principality of Monaco are founded on the management of its natural heritage; the setting up of the Plan Energy Climate; a panel of actions in favour of a sustainable city and the mobilisation of the Monegasque Community.

The management of the "Natural Heritage" is about the preservation of the marine and land biodiversity, but also of the management of water resources, the surveillance of the environment and the control of pollutions.

### Biodiversity: a priority

The Princely Government is strengthening its policy in matters of preservation and protection of the environment by adhering to the International Conventions

concerning this, which include the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Washington Convention (CITES) or the Barcelona Convention, the latter being specifically related to the Mediterranean basin.

Indeed, in spite of a narrow densely-populated territory, the Principality of Monaco's actions are particularly voluntarist concerning the preservation of its biodiversity the wealth of which is often unsuspected.

### Know

The first part of this policy consists in the acquisition of knowledge. The inventories of species and habitats are the tools of knowledge, of sensitisation, but also of assistance to the State in the decision of carrying out its strategy of surveillance and protection of the biodiversity and of its policy concerning regional development.

## Socio-economic impact of the acidification of the oceans on fishing and aquaculture. Workshop 11<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> November 2012

55 experts from 19 countries as well as representatives of international organisations met for over a period of 3 days at the Musée océanographique (Oceanographic Museum) of Monaco, at the invitation from the "Centre Scientifique de Monaco" and the International Agency of Atomic Energy concerning the impact of the acidification of the oceans on fishing and aquaculture. In his closing speech H.S.H. Prince Albert II stressed the importance of the mobilisation and cooperation of biologists and economists.



© J.L. Teysse / AIEA



## Convention on the Protection of the Alps: 7<sup>th</sup> September 2012

Based on the results of the Conference of the United Nations on sustainable development in June 2012, the 50<sup>th</sup> Permanent committee for the Convention on the Protection of the Alps took place in Poschiavo in Switzerland, on 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> September 2012; it was followed by the Twelfth Alpine Conference. During the Convention on the Protection of the Alps, the eight agreeing Parties represented, including the Principality of Monaco, renewed their engagement for a collaboration concerning sustainable development in the Alps.



## Opération APIdays National day of the bee, sentinel of the environment 22<sup>nd</sup> June 2012

Bee-keepers, assisted by a team from the garden section of the Department of Urban Amenities and in presence of school-children from the Principality, collected honey from 6 hives set up on the garden of the roof-patio of the Musée des Timbres et des Monnaies, in Fontvieille. The 80 kg of honey "made in Monaco" recovered during this annual harvest promoted the awareness of the young Monegasque public as to the protection of bees.



unique site in an urban milieu: a coralligenous bank composed of a wall of about thirty metres high. It is a site that is favourable to the development of colonies of red coral, an emblematic species in the Mediterranean Sea.

These measures of protection were strengthened in 1993 by banning the fishing of the Dusky grouper (*Epinephelus marginatus*), a placid species and very much appreciated for its flesh. The measures of protection of this endangered species are turning out to be very efficient in the Principality, with a strong growth - over the last twenty years - of the number of individuals frequenting the Monegasque waters.

### Valorise

In 2010, the Environment Commission set up a project of immersion of artificial barrier reefs along the coast of the Principality. This programme, a management

tool for marine biodiversity, targets the biological valorisation of certain Monegasque sea-beds.

A 3D bathymeter enabling a precise characterisation of the nature of the sea-bed, installed in 2010, has identified several zones with a strong ecological potential, notably a large coralligenous population situated to the East of the Principality. These zones will be the object of specific studies in the years to come. As far as the dry-land part is concerned, the inventory of the herpetofauna (reptiles and amphibians), begun in 2012, had for target to identify the presence of gekkonidae such as the *speleomantes strinatii*, a rare amphibian endemic to the region, seen for the last time around 1900 in Monaco. In the framework of this research, the Turkish gecko, as it is commonly known, (*Hemidactylus turcicus*), another species presenting an important risk of conservation, has been seen in certain places in Monaco.

Moreover, since 2011, the Principality has joined with the programme "Bee, Sentinel of the Environment" of the "Union Nationale de l'Apiculture Française" (UNAF). Bees have a very predominant role to play in the pollination of more than 80% of our vegetal environment. More than 20 000 endangered vegetal species are protected thanks to them, whilst 40% of human nourishment (fruit, vegetables, oleaginous products, etc.) depends on their action. So, 6 bee-hives have been set up on the roof patio of the "Musée des Timbres et des Monnaies" in Fontvieille.

By placing the hives in town, this programme enables the bee to integrate urban space and sensitise the public awareness as to its preservation which remains a strategic environmental and economic stake.

### Surveillance of the environment and fight against pollution

The maintenance of this biological diversity is intimately linked with the intrinsic quality of the

environment (sea and land), which is why a particular vigilance has been attributed to the latter through the setting up of surveillance networks.

### The quality of the coastal waters

The Principality surveys the physical and chemical quality of the coastal waters, and bases this surveillance not only on ongoing recordings of the whole composition of the marine environment (mass of water, sediment and living organisms), but also on the knowledge of the activities or natural and anthropic contributions liable to have an influence on the quality of this environment.

On top of this localised surveillance, the Environment Commission is participating in the "Réseau d'Intégrateurs Biologiques" (RINBIO) organised every 3 years by the Agence de l'Eau Rhône-Méditerranée et Corse (Water Rhône-Mediterranean and Corsica Agency) and the "Institut Français pour la Recherche et l'Exploitation de la Mer" (IFREMER, French Research Institute for Exploitation of the Sea).



## The initiative "Monaco gets involved against deforestation"

Begun in January 2010 by the Prince Albert II of Monaco Foundation, in partnership with the association MC2D and the Princely Government, this initiative was marked in 2012, by the launching of a think-tank on the "Traceability of the wood purchases of the Princely Government".







## Census of the Dusky groupers along the Monegasque coastal shores 23<sup>rd</sup> - 26<sup>th</sup> November 2012

In the framework of follow-up of the censuses of marine biodiversity, the Department of the Environment undertook, in November 2002, the census of the population of Dusky groupers along the coasts of the Principality. The last census, which took place in 2009, had a count of 105 fish against 83 in 2006 and only 12 in 1998. The growth of this population of Dusky Monegasque groupers shows the efficiency of the measures of protection put into place in the Principality and reflects the good quality of the sea and coast environment.



This study rests on the use of biological accumulators (mussels), which, by their presence, their demographic, morphological and physiological behaviour, characterise a milieu and its evolution. This network has the advantage of supplying homogenous information concerning the levels of contamination observed on the scale of the Western Mediterranean region (European programme MYTILOS). Lastly, a sanitary surveillance of the waters has also been put into place through the determination of the quality of the water for bathers. This statutory surveillance is carried out from the beginning of May till the end of September, at a weekly rhythm of sample tests and analyses from each bathing area.

Since 2007, a surveillance device combining a sanitary and environmental surveillance as well as a preventive management of risk due to the presence of the sea-weed "*Ostreopsis ovata*" has been set up round the coves of the Larvotto beach.

### Management of the water resources

In certain parts of the world, soft water has become a major stake because of its rarity, its unequal geographical distribution, or the growing demographic pressure. The policy of reasoned management of the water in Monaco had begun by the second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century, by the positioning of protection boundaries round the sources of drinking water.

75% of the water consumed in the Principality comes from France (valleys of the Vésubie and the Roya), the remaining 25% coming from local resources (the Alice, Marie, Testimonio, Fontdivina and Ingram sources).

It is the Monegasque Water Company (SMEaux, Société Monégasque des Eaux), a State concession, that carries out treatment and quality control of this water, before its distribution. The rationalisation and the reduction of the consumption of water remain among the major stakes in the framework of sustainable management of

the resource. These last few years, the awareness on the part of households, and private and public actors in the Principality, has resulted in a considerable reduction of the Monaco water consumption.

In 20 years, thanks to the action of the State, with the private and individual sector, the consumption of drinking water has been reduced by 20%. Among these actions let us cite the optimised use of public-garden watering as well as the use of the valley waters for some activities such as street cleaning.

### Treatment of waste water

All the waste water of the Principality and the town of Beausoleil, as well as a part of that of the towns of Cap d'Ail and La Turbie is collected in the network of the Monegasque sewage treatment and piped towards waste water plants which deal with its purification.

All of this waste water is piped into the Pre-Treatment Plant for Waste Water (UPTER), situated under the Rock of Monaco, run by the Department of Urban Amenities.

This plant deals with the physical treatment of the water: screening, grit removal, fat and grease removal. It is capable of treating up to 2 000 l/s.

Once the waste water has been pre-treated at the UPTER, the water is piped to the Treatment Plant for Waste Water (UTER), situated in Fontvieille, to the basement of the "Triton" building. In this plant, biological contaminants and other pollution are eliminated by biological and physico-chemical treatments.

The water thus purified is then emptied out into the sea by means of a drainage channel, the outlet of which is 800 metres out at sea from the Fontvieille dyke and at a depth of around 100 metres. A particularity of the Principality is that the majority of the sludge generated by the purification of the water is directly transferred, by pipe, to the neighbouring "waste into energy plant".

## Intergovernmental scientific and political platform on biodiversity and ecosystem services: the IPBES

Since 1<sup>st</sup> September 2012, the Principality of Monaco has become official member of this new authority: the IPBES. Historically it was, at the time of the 65<sup>th</sup> session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, that the go-ahead was given for its creation, conceived on the model of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Changes (IPCC) with its principal aim being to favour the awareness of the public and the political deciders as to the disastrous consequences of the erosion of biodiversity.



## Convention on Biological Diversity: 8<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> October 2012

A Monegasque delegation participated in the 11<sup>th</sup> Conference on Biological Diversity which took place in Hyderabad, in India, during the month of October 2012. The debates were essentially based on the setting up of the 20 aims of the strategic plan covering the period 2011-2020 and of the Nagoya Protocol. One of the major aims for this period is to protect 17% of the terrestrial surface of the world and a tenth of the total surface of the oceans for 2020.





# Energy and Climate Change



## Conference on the climate from 26<sup>th</sup> November to 7<sup>th</sup> December in Doha: towards a second period of Monaco's engagement in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol.

The representatives of 190 States were together in Doha, in the Qatar, for the 18<sup>th</sup> Conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. This meeting addressed particularly the conditions of a new period of engagement in the framework of the Kyoto Protocol, for which Monaco has always been willing. The great new challenge of the annual negotiations on climate change is to define a new framework of engagement liable to encompass the countries of the whole world.



The growing use, for almost a century and a half, of fossil energy such as petrol or coal, is the main cause of the increase in the quantities of Greenhouse Gases (GHG) thrown into the atmosphere. These gases are naturally present; however the increase in their concentration due to massive anthropic rejects is at the origin of climate change, as is stressed by the different reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Changes (IPCC).

Thus, in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Principality of Monaco ratified, in 2006, the Kyoto Protocol which aimed to reduce these emissions of greenhouse gases.

During the Climatic Conference of Copenhagen, H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince announced his will to reduce the emissions of the Principality by 30% by 2020 compared to 1990 and by 80% in 2050.

H.S.H. the Sovereign Prince reaffirmed, in Durban, in December 2011 and in Doha, in November 2012, at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the commitment of the Principality concerning the reduction of greenhouse gases.

Conscious of the stakes linked to climate change and anxious to respect its engagements, the Principality of Monaco is setting up a definite and innovative energy policy by means of its Plan Energy Climate. This will be articulated round two major axes:

- the securitisation of the energy supply, by reducing energy consumption and favouring local production of renewable energy;
- the fight against climate change.

This is declined by means of cost-quantified aims and which will have 3 axes of action: the regulation, incitation and exemplarity of the State.

### Energy securitisation

Energy supply is a strategic stake for every State. The Principality is very strongly dependent on outside for its electricity source since it imports around 95% of the electricity it consumes.

For its supply, Monaco depends almost exclusively on a double high-voltage transmission line (400 000 Volts) supplying the extreme West of the French Mediterranean coast. This unique line of transport represents a very

strong structural constraint. With the peaks of Winter consumption (heating) and Summer (air conditioning), the strong demand in energy may cause a rupture in the supply with a possible prejudice, as much to the economy, as to the quality of life in the Principality. So, the Principality is going to equip itself with a third energy supply point set up in the rocky massive of the Sainte Dévote valley.

Moreover, the French administrator of the high and very high voltage network, "Réseau et Transport d'Électricité" (RTE, French electricity transmission system operator) is reinforcing at the moment the network of the high voltage lines in the region. This network will be fully operational by the end of 2015.

### Contract of objective for a securitisation of energy

On 21<sup>st</sup> January 2011, the Principality of Monaco signed a Contract of Objective for a securitisation of the electrical supply from the East of the Region Provence-Alpes Côte d'Azur (PACA), with the French State, the Regional Council PACA, the Regional Council of the Alpes-Maritimes and of the Var, the RTE, the "Agence De l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie" (ADEME, French Environment and Energy Management Agency), and the "Etablissement Public d'Aménagement de la Plaine du Var". The Principality promised to support and participate in the objectives of the Contract, that is to say:

- Start up an ambitious programme of action for the mastery of electricity consumption, for the reduction of peaks in electricity consumption and of the development of the local production of renewable energy;
- Produce 15% of energy consumption from renewable energy between now and 31<sup>st</sup> December 2012;
- Reduce by 15% electricity consumption in the departments of the Alpes-Maritimes and the Var, compared to 2008, before 31<sup>st</sup> December 2013.

### Limit peak period electric power

In order to avoid power cuts, the Princely Government has fixed an objective to limit the peak period of power utilisation, and maintaining, with the horizon of 2020 in view, at a level inferior to that of 2006 which was 97 500 kW.

The Principality is a partner in the EcoWatt advances ([www.ecowatt-provence-azur.fr](http://www.ecowatt-provence-azur.fr)), initiated by RTE, that targets warning consumers about the risks of the saturation of the electricity network and reminding them of the "right things to do" so as to moderate their consumption.



## Increase energy independence

The development of renewable energies should enable the energy security of the country, with, for objective, on the horizon of 2020, an energy consumption of 20% coming from the sources of renewable energy.

In Monaco, the sources of local renewable energy are essentially in the following form:

• **By the energy valorisation of waste**, thanks to the "Usine d'Incineration des Résidus Urbains et Industriels" (UIRUI, Plant for the Incineration of Urban and Industrial Waste). Waste will be used as combustion to produce electricity and steam, in order to supply the urban network of distribution of hot and cold in the area of Fontvieille.

• **By the development of sea-water heat-pumps**. This method indeed consumes 4 times less energy than a boiler of conventional combustion, and delivers the same quantity of heat. The majority of these systems are also reversible and enable both heat and air-conditioning. The first sea-water heat-pump in Monaco dates back to 1963. Today, around 70 heat-pumps have been installed on the coast of the Principality. They produce 19% of the energy consumed and thus enable an annual economy of 15 000 tonnes equivalent CO<sub>2</sub>.

In coherence with the general context of the development of renewable energies, Monaco, forerunner in the installation of sea-water heat-pumps, has engaged in a research project called "OPTIMA-PAC", which aims to structure the industrial channel around this technology. This project associates university research

laboratories and industrialists, united in a consortium of know-how and complementary skills, mobilising 25 research workers and engineers.

• **By the development of solar and photovoltaic heat**. The Government is setting up solar heating and photovoltaic installations in its operations of construction and renovation of public buildings and infrastructures. In order to support the development of solar energy in the Principality, a subsidy has been accorded, since 2008, to home-owners for the replacement of a fossil-heating installation by a solar heating installation. The systems of thermal production from solar energy (solar panels), replacing fuel boilers and/or complementing gas or wood boilers are being thus subsidised to up to 30% of the installation with a €30 000 ceiling. At the same time, in partnership with the "Société Monégasque d'Électricité et du Gaz" (SMEG, Monegasque electricity and gas company), the Monegasque State is, at the moment, working on the introduction of inciteful measures for the development of photovoltaic energy.

## Increase energy efficiency in buildings

Energy sobriety contributes too to the energetic securitisation of the territory. Efforts therefore must be made where the biggest points of consumption are. In the Principality, it is the building that concentrates the biggest expenditure in energy. An objective of a reduction of 20% of the unitary consumption of energy in buildings in 2020, compared to 2007, has been fixed.



Since 2007, the Government has applied the "Haute Qualité Environnementale" (HQE®, High Environmental Quality) to all the new State constructions and for the most recent ones the certification Très Haute Performance Énergétique (THPE, Very High Energetic Performance), or "Bâtiment Basse Consommation" (BBC, Low Consumption Building).

These steps, orchestrated by the Public Works Office, aims at ameliorating the conception of buildings, by limiting as far as possible, their environmental impact. This passes by the choice of construction materials as much as by the estimated management of the future maintenance of the building, and also, by the economies in energy that are generated.

For existing public buildings, the State Departments are proceeding with energy performance diagnostics

and the resulting refurbishment is conducted by the Estate Maintenance Office.

Moreover, the Government has set up a subsidy with a view to supporting the energy refurbishment of private or mixed buildings. The thermal insulation of roofs is thus subsidised at a rate of €9 per m<sup>2</sup> VAT included, with a ceiling of 400 m<sup>2</sup>. This subsidy follows the observations resulting from the aerial thermograph carried out by the Department of the Environment in December 2009, in order to sensitise the wider public to the risks of heat loss through roofs.

## Energy performance market

In 2012, the Government decided, in partnership with the Berlin Energy Agency, to proceed with an energy performance contract experiment, on 5 buildings.



## The Ecowatt initiative

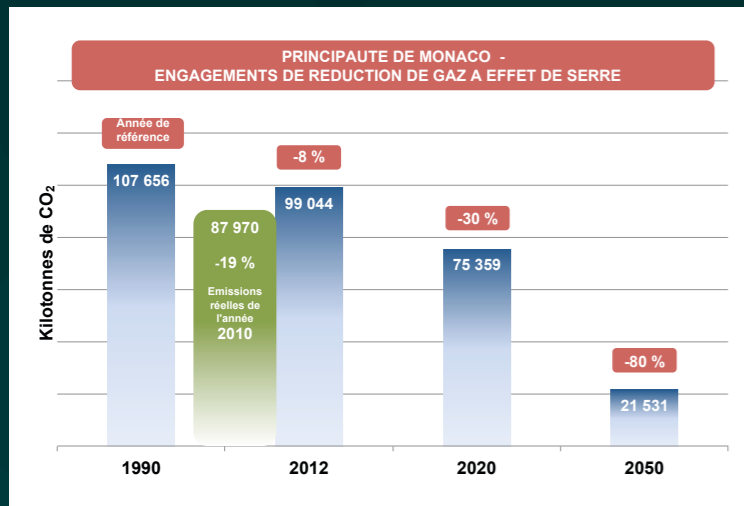
Begun by RTE (Réseau et Transport d'Électricité), the Princely Government launches for the 3<sup>rd</sup> consecutive season the Ecowatt initiative. Through this partnership, Monaco engages to pursue and improve its system of sensitisation of the public by a campaign of communication put into place in 2012 with, notably, the creation of new posters and improving the diffusion of the messages of alert. The Principality has also taken action concerning the moderation of consumption by extinguishing, notably, lighting for pleasure.

## European Energy Award Label

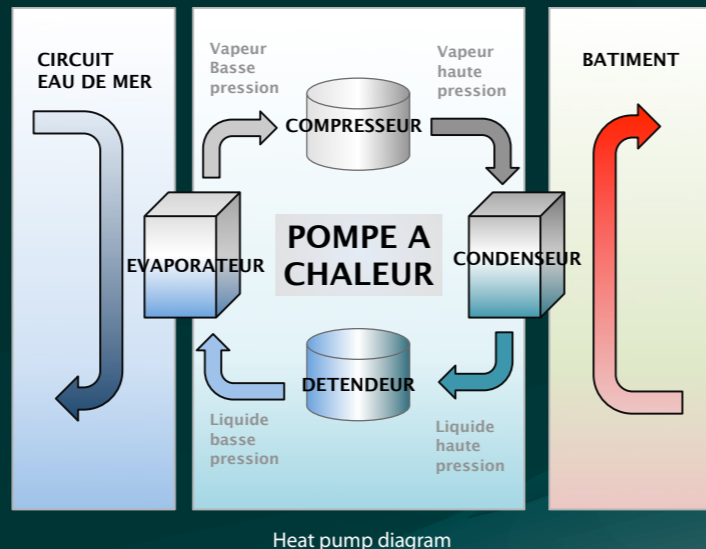
In 2012, the Principality of Monaco launched itself into the request for the label and the ongoing improvement of its energy climate plan. This process lasts over a minimum period of 4 years and aims at the evaluation of the quality of Monegasque public policies in the field of energy mastery and the fight against climate change. Cities such as Zurich or Düsseldorf have also obtained this label.







The 2012 engagements correspond to the quantities attributed to the Principality in 2007 equal to 495,221 tonnes (the quintuple of a basic year) of the equivalent CO<sub>2</sub>



## Energy demand management: significant energy economies for State buildings

The Estate Maintenance Office has made the real consumption of the majority of the administrative Departments and Companies accessible in order to move towards an awareness and sense of responsibility on the part of the users. Thus, for certain "heavy consumers" a system of Centralised Technical Management of energy has been established to ensure the best possible management. Finally, in 2011, over a total of 50 sites and for a built-up area of 240 000 m<sup>2</sup>, the reduction of consumption was of 26% compared to that of 2006, that is to say a gain of 4,45 GWh, the equivalent to the consumption of 450 households of 4 people for 1 year. This reduction represents an economy of around €400 000, the fruit of collaboration between the different State Departments.

This Market of Energy Performance (MPE) consists, for the owner of a building or group of buildings, to put into the hands of a company of energy services the improvement of energy performances of the building and finance them. The company recuperates its investment from the economy generated by the reduction of the energy bill. These economies of energy are guaranteed by the company, which, if the objectives are not reached, shoulders the financial consequences.

The present-day project is on a group of public buildings: the "Lycée Albert I", the "Caserne des Carabiniers", the "Centre de Rencontres Internationales", the "Auditorium Rainier III" and the "Sûreté Publique" the global energy invoice of which amounts to more than €650 000 per year. The guaranteed energy performance is 27% over a contractual period of 12 years.

The financial economies envisaged are of the order of €170 000 per year.

This project will also contribute to reaching the objectives of the Principality concerning the reduction of GHG (Greenhouse Gases), since a reduction of 34% of the GHG emissions, of the buildings involved, is to be expected.

Finally, this project will enable the State to have at its disposition a group of buildings with more and more energy performance whilst respecting the constraints of public spending.

## Labelling the energy climate plan of the Principality

The Government is engaged in the process of the labelling of its Energy Climate Plan by carrying out, in 2012, a total inventory control of the actions undertaken and the policies engaged. This inventory will be followed, in 2013, by the establishment of a plan of action which will enable a request for a label, within 4 years from now, from the European Energy Award (EEA).

The demand award from the EEA is acknowledged by the European Commission. This label rewards the communities that have engaged in a process of quality management, applied to the fulfilling of their energy climate policy on their territory.

This process has been begun from a catalogue of actions common to the whole of Europe, but declined at the scale of each partner-country in function of its specific needs.

## The struggle against climate change

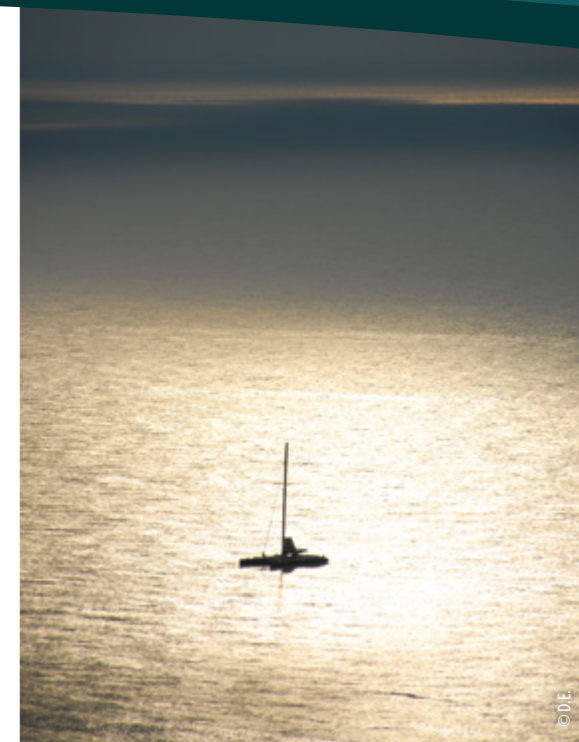
This second part of the Energy Climate Plan concerns the international engagements of the Principality with respect to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

In the framework of the Kyoto Protocol, Monaco engaged, between 2008 and 2012, to reduce by 8% the direct emissions of GES compared to 1990.

## Reduce its direct emissions of GHG

The direct emissions of greenhouse gases listed in Monaco are mainly linked to the combustion of fuel and gas, the incineration of urban and industrial waste and the consumption of fuel sold on Monegasque territory. So, the Princely Government has set up, since 2003, statutory measures, forbidding the installation of fuel heating systems in new buildings. Because of the acute urban renewal that characterises Monaco, this measure contributes, to a great extent, to the reduction of 19% of greenhouse gas emissions that came about between 1990 and 2010.

As far as waste incineration is concerned, selective sorting of waste, begun in Monaco in 1992, and intensified from 2008 on, has seen, in 2011, around 12% of the waste valorised, waste coming from recycling. This concerns mainly paper, glass and recyclable domestic wrapping. The efficiency of this collect is bettered by the increase in voluntary return points and the installation of selective sorting containers in buildings. Moreover, the development in 2011, of the collect and recycling of cardboard boxes from Monegasque shops and companies has



participated in the reduction of the tonnage of waste incinerated and therefore the resulting greenhouse gases also. These actions are completed by an inciteful State policy with the creation of subsidies for the installation using renewable energy, tariff-inciting economy of energy, the regulation of the transportation of goods in town, subsidies for the purchase of hybrid or electric vehicles, a special tariff policy to incite the use of public transport etc. All of these measures contribute to the limiting of the sources of greenhouse gases in the Principality.



# The sustainable city



## Fontvieille, it's moving the right way!

In an ongoing effort to improve the traffic conditions in the Principality, and with the opening of the Saint Antoine Commercial Activity Park, the new road network of Fontvieille aims to answer the questions of urban mobility of the 3 main user profiles in this area: residents, pendular employees, and industrialists.

Find out about the changes in the road network of the Fontvieille quarter thanks to an interactive device on the Government site:

<http://www.gouv.mc/Action-Gouvernementale/La-Qualite-de-Vie/L-amenagement-de-la-cite/Fontvieille-ca-bouge-dans-le-bon-sens>.

The Principality has more than 50 000 salaried people and 36 000 residents who move around on a space of 2 km<sup>2</sup>.

With more than 106 000 passages of vehicles entering or leaving the Principality, the traffic is one of the key-points concerning quality of life.

As an economic and touristic pole of attraction, Monaco welcomes, as well, around 5 million visitors per year. These figures illustrate undoubtedly the importance of the flux of traffic and its impact on the city ([www.infotraffic.mc](http://www.infotraffic.mc)).

The Princely Government is developing a sustainable city policy stressing the preservation - even the reinforcement - of a recognised and appreciated quality of life. This policy is articulated specially around the management of urban mobility, waste treatment, green spaces and sound pollution.

### Mobility policy

The State's policy concerning mobility has for its aims to reduce the negative impact of traffic (congestion, quality of the air, sound pollution, etc.) but also to offer alternative modes of travel. The actions that have been undertaken are twofold: the mapping out of the urban infrastructures and the setting up of a "Plan de

Déplacements Urbains" (PDU, Urban Mobility Plan). The latter is articulated around the development of public transport, the improvement of goods transport in the city, promotion of clean or low-polluting vehicles and the development of soft mobility.

### The improvement of the infrastructures

The development of the infrastructures (dorsal, tunnel descendant, etc.) has for aim to improve the fluidity of traffic axes. The main plan of the road traffic infrastructures is characterised by the building of the boulevard of the Larvotto or "backbone" that uses the old track of the railway line from Saint Roman to Cap-d'Ail. It is a trunk road, the aim of which is to make inter-urban traffic movement - in the heart of the different quarters of the Principality - easier, by thinning the parasite traffic passing through.

Moreover, traffic in the Principality has considerably improved since the end of the road-works in the Place d'Armes, the creation of several roundabouts (Canton, Place d'Armes, Madone etc.) as well as the opening of liaison tunnels.

This map also takes into account the project of the building of a tunnel between the Jardin Exotique

quarter and Fontvieille. This descending tunnel will link the RN7 to the boulevard Charles III enabling lorries and employees direct access to Fontvieille via the Marquet liaison of the Saint Antoine business park of Cap-d'Ail (ZAC, Zone of Commercial Activity, St. Antoine).

Moreover, the opening of the road between the Fontvieille quarter and Cap-d'Ail thanks to the liaison Marquet, will make the flow of traffic entering and leaving this quarter easier and will mark the end of its enclaved character.

### Development of public transport

The Government is conducting a inciteful policy concerning tariffs, whilst at the same time, participating in the modernisation of the means of transport, in order to improve the quality of the services run by the "Compagnie des Autobus de Monaco" (CAM, Monaco Bus Company): increase in frequency, information screens in the buses and at the bus-stops, an evening and night service, mixed-mode commuting, setting up of a new system of exploitation assistance with a bus GPS enabling immediate real-time information for the travellers ([www.cam.mc](http://www.cam.mc)), etc.

All these efforts have led to an increase in the use of the urban network by 8%, between 2010 and 2011, with 7 800 000 trips.

### Favour public/intercity transport

The Government is concentrating its action concerning mobility as much *intra-muros* as for trips to neighbouring towns and regions. The purchase of 5 Transports Express Régionaux (TER, Regional Express

Transport) trains, integrated into the French regional railways, is an advantage for employees commuting every day to Monaco, with a pace adjustment of ¼ hour at the rush hours (morning and evening).

More than 18 200 journeys per working day are listed in the railway station of Monaco, for an annual increase in use estimated at 20% between 2010 and 2011, with the number approaching 5 400 000 travellers.

The setting up of the interoperability between the TER and the CAM with one tariff for the two ("all public" - monthly pass) makes these two modes of transport easier. Moreover, there is a special tariff for young people (-26 years).

Around 9 000 travellers enter the Principality daily by bus. With its 148 daily runs, the line 100 (Nice, Monaco, Menton) is the busiest. The Principality is also developing intercity runs thanks to the "Carte Azur" which enables the people to travel at liberty on the "Conseil Général des Alpes-Maritimes" and the Principality bus networks of Nice and Antibes-Sophia-Antipolis.

### Urban distribution centre

In 1989, the Monegasque Government acquired an Urban Distribution Centre (UDC) which enables the road traffic to be more fluid in Monaco, by diminishing the traffic of lorries and by optimising their rate of load. In 1999, the UDC was linked to a platform of cross-docking in the Logistics Activity Park (LAP) of Nice Saint Isidore. This LAP has enabled the rationalisation of the flow of goods, put at their disposal spaces for relocated stocking thanks to the pooling of the costs of logistics and hauling.



## The Ecological Green Space Label (EVE)

Since 13<sup>th</sup> January 2013, 3 vegetal sites of the sector of the Larvotto have obtained the label Espaces Verts Ecologiques (EVE, Ecological Green Space).

This international distinction consists of a real acknowledgement of the public park management policy set up several years ago by the Department of Urban Amenities (DUA).



## Award of the ISO 9001 and 14001 certificates to the Public Car Parks Office

The Public Car Parks Office in Monaco has been officially awarded the award qualifying it conform to the ISO 9001 standard for "quality" and the 14001 for "environment". The first Administrative Department of the Princely Government to obtain this double award, the Public Car Parks Office answers the very many demands of these standards and is fully in keeping with the expectations of the Monegasque Government: to tend towards an administration that is modern, of quality and respecting of its environment.



This freight platform reduces by 50% the congestion of streets by utility vehicles and, according to a study carried out by the ADEME, air pollution by 30%.

### Carpooling

The Government favours numerous initiatives for a better mastery of commuting. Thus, the state ensures the promotion of carpooling to their destination of the active population of the Principality. Created in October 2006, the carpooling service ([www.monacovoiturage.mc](http://www.monacovoiturage.mc)) counts more than 1 250 enrolled members. Economically, carpooling enables, because of the special tariffs of subscription to car-parks and through the sharing of fuel and motorway expenses, to reduce considerably the costs of commuting.



### Promotion of electric vehicles and hybrids

Since 2010, the number of green vehicles has risen by 18,23%, 66,33% of which are electric. In the Principality, in 2012, there were 655 of 2-or 4-wheel vehicles (363 electric and 292 hybrid, that is to say 1,87% of vehicles registered in Monaco), completely electric or hybrid, used by companies, the administration or private owners.

The State and the Community are showing the example: almost all vehicles bought today are electric or hybrid. At the present moment, the fleet of the Administration composes 75 electric vehicles and 12 hybrids.

The Government set up, in February 2012, a new scale of subsidies for green vehicles with the aim of adapting

it to the evolution of hybrid versions available on the market whilst averting the most polluting vehicles. It was also a question of taking into account the inciteful devices set up in the neighbouring countries and continuing to support the electric vehicle particularly adapted to *intra-muros* movement.

The regulation imposes emissions of CO<sub>2</sub> inferior to 190g /km on certain vehicles, such as taxis.

The State thus favours the use of electric vehicles by different means. One can thus add to the subsidies at the purchase the free-of-charge yearly stamp, above-ground parking and the refilling of the battery. The Public Car Parks Office puts, free of charge, at the disposal of users of electric cars, 440 refill chargers and offers reductions on subscriptions.

The users of electric vehicles, subscribing to the Public Car Parks Office of the Principality, have also the possibility of recharging their cars for no fee on the chargers of the "Auto Bleue" system installed in Nice on condition of being enrolled on the site "Auto Bleue" (<http://www.auto-bleue.org/>).

The Government also supports the Monegasque actors (associations, companies..) for their actions in favour of the green vehicle, and invests in partnerships with car manufacturers (Mitsubishi, Renault-Nissan, Smart, etc.). The Principality, a real "life-size laboratory" for these manufacturers, thus takes advantage of the innovations in the field of electric cars.

### Encourage eco-mobility

In the framework of serene mobility, the soft modes of moving around (walking, cycling etc.) are encouraged. Monaco counts 72 liaisons by lift, 35 by escalators, and 8 by moving walkways. In order to move around the town more easily, the guide "Monaco Malin" (Smart Monaco) has been brought up to date and reedited. The new version contains a set of ways of moving around the town, alternative to that of by car: bus stops, car parks offering the residents and subscribers free loan of electric bicycles, (cycling tracks and lifts can be used by just getting off the bicycle and pushing it).

Moreover, the CAM is experimenting the self-service electric cycle. At the present moment, 8 stations for electric bikes have been installed: Fontvieille, Gabian, Musée National, Monaco-Ville, Princesse Stéphanie, boulevard de Belgique, boulevard des Moulins and CHPG.

### Waste management

The waste management policy in the Principality has the following objectives: limit its production, optimise its collect, its valorisation, its treatment and its elimination, notably by the intermediary of the "waste to energy" plant.

Monaco is autonomous for the daily collect and the "waste to energy" treatment. Moreover, since 1986, a fully automatic tyre collect has been in service in the

### Tree code

The aim of the Tree Code, drawn up in 2011, is to define future actions that will manage and conserve the arboreal heritage of the Principality. It is applied to all the Monegasque public and private gardens in general. Thus, more than a thousand vegetal species have received the statute of outstanding tree, based on several grids of appreciation, relative to different criteria: biological, botanical, social and environmental.





Fontvieille quarter: it covers 22 ha with a 6 km network. However, cumbersome waste, incineration residue, waste that is dangerous for security or the environment (toxic or ultimate) is evacuated and treated outside of the Monegasque territory.

### “Waste to energy” valorisation

At the present day in the Principality, the greatest part of waste matter is valorised in the Plant of the Incineration of Urban and Industrial Residue by the production of electricity and steam. This steam is transformed, hot and cold in a production unit then distributed, through an urban network, to the Fontvieille quarter.

### Matter valorisation of waste

Waste from selective collect is sent to plants of matter valorisation: paper, glass and recyclable household wrapping are the main objects concerned by this device. The efficiency of this collect is optimised by the increase in voluntary return points or the installation of sorting containers in the buildings. These devices have recently been completed by the development of the collect of cardboard boxes from companies. In the longer term, the installation of a transfer platform for household waste has been planned. This will have the purpose of giving Monaco an efficient equipment to compact the sorted waste and send it to the plants of matter valorisation.

### Fight against pollution

The permanent surveillance of the quality of the environment is ensured throughout the year by the Department of Environment thanks to the installation of networks of surveillance (air, coastal waters, bathing waters and noise) that enable the answer to two priority risks: fight against pollution and improve the environment.

### Quality of the air

The development of human, industrial and logistic activities, the production of energy or the elimination of waste are all sources of rejection into the atmosphere of potentially harmful substances. In order to prevent a problem or risk for health and the environment, an automatic network of 6 stations of surveillance of the quality of the air has been installed in the Principality since 1991 (quai Antoine I, rue Grimaldi, boulevard du Jardin Exotique, place des Moulins, École de Fontvieille and boulevard Charles III).

This network supplies ongoing measurements and enables the production of pollution alerts, as well as the long-term follow-up of the evolution of the quality of the air. It is composed of two different types of surveillance station: those at proximity and those in the background. The former are near the sources of pollution (road traffic), the latter, for the atmosphere in general, are away from all sources of marked pollution.

The pollutants targeted are: nitrogen dioxide, in fine particles and in suspension, lead, sulphur dioxide, ozone, carbon monoxide and benzene.

The levels noted are compared to the limit levels fixed by the European instructions concerning them.

In order to improve the treatment of the smoke from incineration plants, work to the order of €20 million was carried out in 2007 on the oven-boiler system, the improvement of purification, the doubling of the packed tower scrubbers and the placing of a catalytic filter.

The smoke ejected by the plant is controlled in permanence. The information of this surveillance at the exit of the chimney is compared to the European norms for which a rate of conformity of 100% is observed. Moreover campaigns of the measurements of their fallout in the neighbourhood are carried out regularly.

The latest results show levels inferior to 1 picogramme per square metre and par day for the dioxins and

furans, concentration slightly superior to the limit of detection of these substances.

### Fight against sound pollution

The question of sound pollution is an integral part of the quality of life in the Principality. The action of the Government deals with 2 aspects:

### Surveillance of sound pollution

If the levels observed are characteristic of a very urban milieu, the absence of lorries at night enables the obtaining of moderate levels of noise at night.

Secure in the strength of these results, the speed on certain parts of the roads has been reduced and anti-noise road surfaces are being experimented. Moreover, in the framework of the Urban Mobility Plan, the principle axes have been put underground, which continues to limit sound rising.

---

**“ The Princely Government is developing a sustainable city policy concerning the preservation, even the reinforcement of an acknowledged and appreciated quality of life ”**

---



### Partnership between the Principality of Monaco and the Nice Côte d’Azur Urban Community

To make the local use of electric vehicles easy, the Principality and the Nice Côte d’Azur Urban Community signed a partnership on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 2011, in Monaco, in the presence of H.S.H. Prince Albert II and Mr. Christian Estrosi, Deputy Mayor of Nice and the President of Nice Côte d’Azur.

The logotype resulting from this partnership, stuck onto each partner French and Monegasque vehicle, authorises the free-of-charge refill at the chargers in the system “Auto Bleue” and at the installations in the Principality, as well as the no-charge above-ground parking in Nice and Monaco.



### The new scale of subsidies for clean vehicles

The new scale of subsidies for clean vehicles was updated in 2012, to favour green vehicles and to discourage polluting vehicles:

For electric cars, the subsidy is maintained at 30% of the purchase price, with a ceiling of €9 000 for cars and €3 000 for motorcycles.

For the hybrid vehicles, the fixed-price grant depends on the level of hybridisation and the rate of the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. It runs between €1500 and €5500 and excludes vehicles emitting more than 150g of CO<sub>2</sub>/km.



## Les Jardins d'Apolline

This Estate Maintenance Office was built respecting the referential "Haute Qualité Environnementale" (HQE®, High Environmental Quality) demand. At its completion it received the label of standard THPE (Très Haute Performance Energétique, Very High Energetic Performance). Among the targets of the HQE demand, that of "Energy management" was rated as having the best performance. "Les Jardins d'Apolline" has, on its roof, a solar installation which includes both solar panels of 380 m<sup>2</sup> and photovoltaic ones of 200 m<sup>2</sup>, for a total energy power equivalent to 335 000 kWh/year.



The network of surveillance of sound pollution includes also the setting up of a system for monitoring the noise from the heliport in order to measure the sound impact from the helicopters on the neighbouring residents. A psycho-acoustic study carried out by the Government led to the putting into place of a certain number of measures: restriction of flights for test-runs, new methods for landing and taking off, permission to encase the loggias situated on the facades which were impacted by the heliport, limitation of the parking time on the ground to 10 minutes for aircraft with their rotor on.

### Fight against building-site noises

The fight against building-site noise pollution was reinforced in 2010, with the promulgation of the Ministerial order modifying the opening and closing hours of works on building-sites. Moreover, a circular letter was diffused in 2011 to the actors of construction companies so that they would integrate the noise problematic into the planning of their site-works.

This circular foresees that a study of the noise would be carried out beforehand, study which would evaluate the sound atmosphere, before the works, in the surroundings of the future site and the edition of a provisional graph of the noise occasioned by the work to come. These measures aim to favour the most performing of techniques and material, in terms of sound impact. Moreover the Department

of the Environment is setting up, at the moment, a noise observatory which aims to lead progressively to a better management of the sound environment in the Principality.

### Network for the surveillance of risks

The network of surveillance of risks is composed of:

- a network of two stations of meteorological surveillance giving information on temperatures, rainfall, winds, hygrometry and sunshine;
- a system of seismic captors in collaboration with the University Centre Géoazur;
- a tide-gauge in cooperation with the Service Hydrographique et Océanographique de la Marine (SHOM, Hydrographical and Oceanographic Marine Department);
- a system of detection of the radioactivity in the environment in collaboration with the Agence Internationale de l'Energie Atomique (AIEA, International Atomic Energy Agency).

### Management of green space

The Principality counts almost 444 000 m<sup>2</sup> of public and private green space, that is to say, around 22% of the territory, 275 000 m<sup>2</sup> of which is public, composed mainly of pleasure gardens.

The green space is managed by the Department of Urban Amenities (DUA) in an eco-responsible manner: preservation of the water resources with the

installation of hydraulic conductivity plummets for watering coupled with rain gauges, the reduction of chemical treatments and the development of the biological fight, etc.

Following an audit carried out by the quality standard organ ECOVERT, 3 sites of the Larvotto sector obtained, in 2012 the label Espaces Verts Ecologiques (EVE, Ecological Green Space). The Principality, thus, counts, on its territory, the first public parks conforming to standards with this label: the Japanese Garden, the Villa Sauber Garden and a group of gardens including the Portier, the "berme centrale" (situated on the right of the Japanese Garden and the Grimaldi Forum) and the green space planted around the Grimaldi Forum. The obtaining of the EVE label was possible thanks to the setting up, several years ago now, by the garden

section of the DUA, of innovating methods of management and of the engagements for the months to follow: abandon of the use of chemicals, sustainable water resource management, development of eco-energy methods and the putting into action of a sustainable purchase policy.

In order to reinforce the Principality's policy in favour of "green heritage", the Tree Code was developed. As a complement to the dispositions of the Sovereign Order n°3.647 of 9<sup>th</sup> September 1966, modified, the Sovereign Order n° 3.197 of 25<sup>th</sup> March 2011 fixes the measures of protection for trees and certain shrubs. This Code is applied to all the Monegasque public and private green space in general, and aims at defining actions to come, in order to manage and conserve the arboreal heritage of Monaco.

## An experimental solar energy compactor on the terraces of Fontvieille

The Department of Urban Amenities installed at the end of November 2012, as an experiment, a self-compacting solar powered street bin, which enables the compression of 600 litres of waste in a 120 litre bag. This new "high-tech" product, well-sealed so as to avoid interference from small animals, would be an answer to the needs of busy thoroughfares.





# Galvanisation of the Monegasque community

## The Monegasque Administration: a duty of exemplarity

Closely linked to the steps to modernise the Administration, the eco-responsibility aims at preserving the environment. In conjunction to the action of reduction already engaged, the Administrations has compensated, since 2012, its overall professional mobility.



The policy of the Princely Government in favour of Sustainable Development is deeply rooted in the Monegasque landscape, as can be witnessed by the engagement and mobilisation of its whole community in general and its different actors from the private sector and associations alike.

### The eco-responsible action of the Administration

Since 2009, the Monegasque Administration, in order to start an eco-responsible action, has leant on a network of referents representing all the Departments of State. The steps taken include integrating, little by little, the environmental preoccupations into the general scheme of its activities, targeting exemplarity in its mode of functioning such as:

- sensitisation and training in sustainable development for Civil servants;
- a purchase policy favouring eco-friendly products;
- the reduction of water, energy and paper consumption;
- the optimisation of waste management;
- the improvement of material and non-material heritage management ;
- the improvement of professional mobility management;
- the reduction of the carbon footprint of its activities.

In order to evaluate the impact of its activities and develop a carbon strategy, the Department of the Environment has set up the Bilan Carbone® (Carbon Assessment) for the Monegasque Administration according to the methodology of l'ADEME (Agence De l'Environnement et de la Maîtrise de l'Energie). 58 Services and Departments were mobilised for this study which is in keeping with the engagements of the Principality in terms of the general reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Together with the actions for reduction set up by all the Services in general, the Administration has, since 2012, compensated for the emissions generated by the whole of its business travel.

Concerning the preservation of biodiversity and natural resources, the Government, partner to the action "Monaco is engaged against deforestation" initiated by the Prince Albert II Foundation, is encouraging the use of wood conforming to the new construction projects and all other activity using wood, and favours too this section at the heart of the Administration.

### The private sector

The Monegasque Community's contribution and its adhesion to selective waste management (paper, glass and household wrapping) reveal the state of

mind reigning in the Principality on themes linked to sustainable development. An engagement hugely shared by the private and associative sector as can be seen by the creation, at the hands of Monaco's JCI (Junior International Chamber), of a charter on the responsibility of companies, which has more than a hundred members. A mobilisation in favour of sustainable development is to be found too in the everyday functioning of several companies such as the Société des Bains de Mer or the Grimaldi Forum (ISO 14001 label).

Let us cite too the engagement of the Monegasque company Venturi which works in the field of electric mobility. Through its challenges: the Venturi Global Challenge that is tending towards proving the reliability of this technology: thus the Venturi "Jamais Contente", electrically powered, set up a new world speed record of 515km/h, and as far as his Berlingo "powered by Venturi" is concerned, it reached Paris from Shanghai, that is to say a distance of 13 400 km,

and also raced 4 800 km on the African courses from Nairobi to Johannesburg. Finally, let us stress the achievement of the "Antarctica" a zero emission vehicle capable of running in extreme conditions with temperatures near to -50°. This electric vehicle will be the first to run in the Antarctic, so is a world premier.

### An eco-friendly and sustainable event

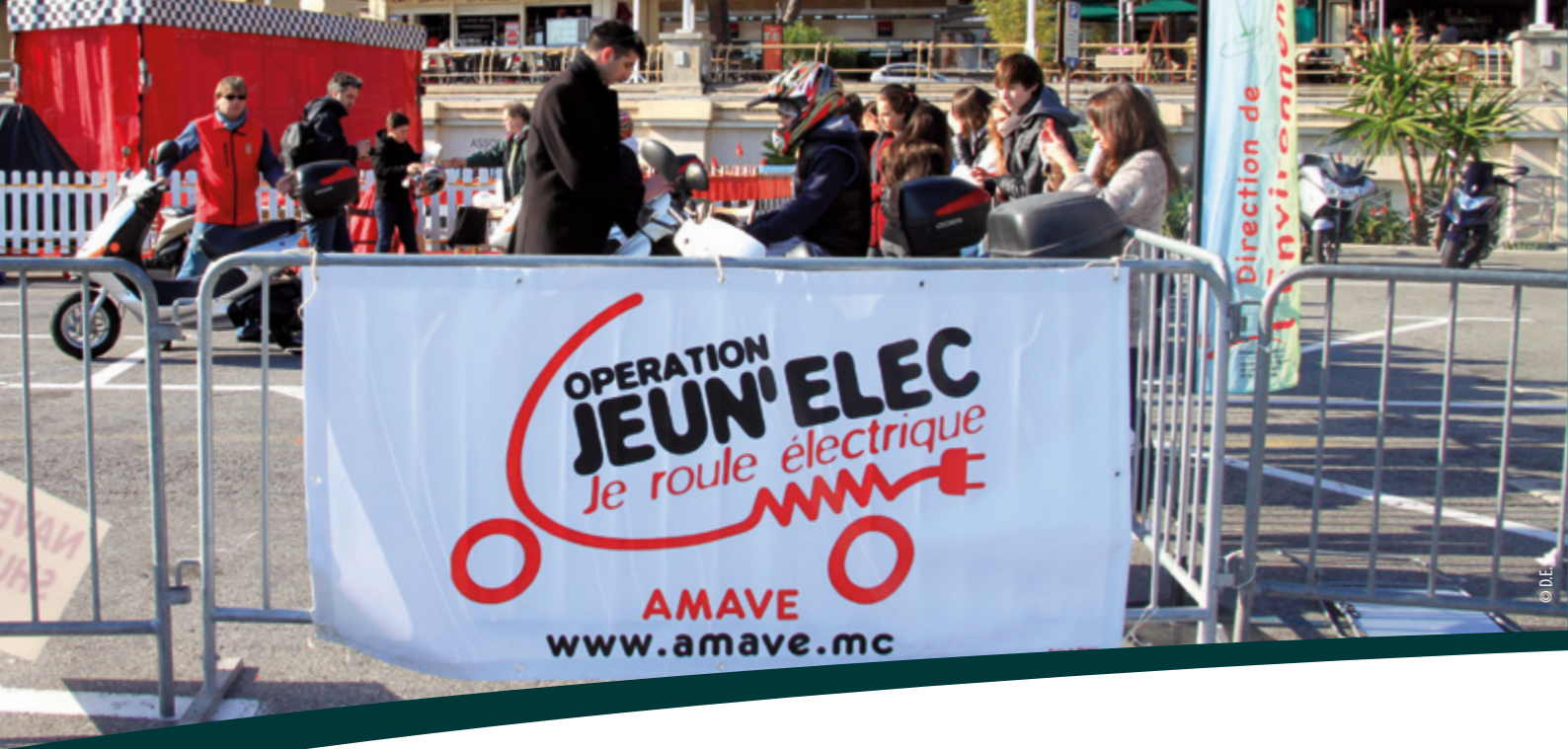
This mobilisation can be found too in the events, all the year round, that punctuate life in the Principality. Among others, let us cite: The Monacology event organised on the port of Monaco at the beginning of every month of June (at the time of World Day for the Environment) which targets the awareness of the Principality's schoolchildren, and a wider public too, as to the environmental stakes, by means of fun activities, documentaries and videos.

## "Salon EVER" Monaco 2012 from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> March 2012

The 7<sup>th</sup> edition of the EVER Monaco salon took place, as it does every year, at the end of March at the Grimaldi Forum and welcomed around 8 000 visitors. This symposium, meeting place for the different actors of sustainable energy, presented, thanks to its 44 exhibitors, around forty electric and hybrid vehicles. This year, EVER launched a parade of "alternative motor" sports cars and "posh" cars: the Monaco Eco Luxury Tour. It was at the wheel of the Leaf RC Nismo that H.S.H. Prince Albert II opened the procession in which the Monegasque manufacturer "Venturi" also participated with his model the "Volage".







## Jeun'Elec 2012

Each year, the "Club des Véhicules Électriques de Monaco" (Monaco Electric Vehicle Club) sensitises the Principality's schoolchildren to pollution caused by urban road transport. This 13<sup>th</sup> edition was the opportunity for 450 third-year pupils to watch a film presenting solutions to this problem, try out electric vehicles, take part in a scooter-decorating contest and make up a slogan in favour of electric mobility. During the "Salon EVER", H.S.H. Prince Albert II awarded the winner, on the SMEG stand, an electric scooter decorated with his design.



The "Jeunélec" competition organised by the "Club des Véhicules Électriques de Monaco" (Monaco Electric Vehicle Club), which, each year sensitises and primes secondary schoolchildren on the questions of the protection of the environment and the use of the electric vehicle.

The "Salon EVER" which has become, in 7 years, an important event in the electric vehicle world, with the presentation en *avant première* of the latest models and the presence of the biggest world car-manufacturers. This event is the opportunity for professionals as well as for the wider public, to get to know the headway in technological in the field of electric and hybrid mobility (2 wheels or 4). This trade fair takes place every year at the Grimaldi Forum during the month of March.

The Monte-Carlo Rally of New Energies, organised at the same time as the "Salon EVER", by the Monaco Automobile Club, under the auspices of the "Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile" (International Federation of the Automobile). This race is reserve for vehicles emitting less than 115g of CO<sub>2</sub>/km.

The Principality has a constant policy of the awareness of electric vehicles by actions such as the organisation, each Autumn, of the European Mobility Week. The aim of this operation is to incite the public to move in another way than by ordinary vehicle (fully petrol or diesel powered).

The RAMOGE Alain Vatrican Prize aims to promote the objectives of the RAMOGE Agreement by awarding an initiative, project or study in relation to marine and coastal environment in the RAMOGE zone or sensitising the youth and the wider public to this protection. This competition is for young people at school or university coming from the RAMOGE area (Provence-Alpes-Côte-d'Azur Region, the Principality of Monaco and the Ligure Region).

3 categories were awarded in 2012: "junior school", "grammar school" and "students from 21-30 years". Numerous scientific unities are present on Monegasque territory and partnerships are created regularly, especially around actions of common sensitisation

(brochures on sea-weeds and jelly-fish, World Oceans Days, International Day for Biological Diversity).

The MC2D association organises, throughout the year, "Green Thursdays" conference-debates, on themes dedicated to sustainable development.

Lastly, each year, H.S.H. Prince Albert II awards, in the framework of his Foundation, personalities and young research students for their exemplary actions and their work in favour of the environment and of the Sustainable Development in the 3 priority fields of action of the Foundation: climate change, biodiversity and water.

## • Association Découverte Nature

### Goal:

- Favour the discovery and knowledge of nature, mainly by entomological science or all other disciplines;
- Enrich this awareness by a deeper study of the fauna and flora;
- Contribute in this way to general culture and human balance.

Address : 40, quai Jean-Charles Rey  
Tel : 92 05 21 34 - [www.insectomania.org](http://www.insectomania.org)

## The Associations

The Monegasque association world is just as active with ten or so structures which develop action programmes in favour of the protection of the environment, the promotion of mobility and eco-responsibility. This associative dynamism is the mirror of a collective awareness.



## RAMOGE Alain Vatrican Prize-giving



## The Electro-Mobile Cities Trophies

Avere-France, the French branch of the European Electric Road Vehicle Association, awarded, on 24<sup>th</sup> November 2011, in Paris, the "Avere Trophy for Electromobile Towns" to the Principality of Monaco for its pioneer involvement in electric mobility.

Under the sponsorship of the French Ministry for Ecology, the trophies were awarded during the mayors' show.







## Monacology 12<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> June 2012

Each year, the Association Monacology sensitises children to the environment and biodiversity through didactic and fun workshops installed along the quai Antoine I. During this edition, the Department of the Environment suggested to the children a game of snakes and ladders based on the environment, to make them familiar with eco-citizen gestures.



### • Club des Véhicules Électriques de Monaco

#### Goal:

- The meeting of all physical or moral persons showing interest in electric vehicles as well as the potential users of these vehicles;
  - The encouragement and promotion of the use of electric vehicles in all their forms;
  - The research, archiving, publication and diffusing of all information concerning electric vehicles;
  - The development of knowledge in this field by conferences, debates or colloquia as well as by international relationships with likeminded organisations.
- Address : Patio Palace, 41, avenue Hector Otto  
Tel : 97 77 54 21 - [www.amave.mc](http://www.amave.mc)

### • Association Monégasque pour les Amoureux de la Mer Méditerranéenne

#### Goal:

- Group together all those who love the Mediterranean Sea;
  - Promote, by all accessible means, the discovery and preservation of the Mediterranean Sea;
- Address : Local A.M.A.M., Esplanade du Larvotto  
Tel : 06.78.63.03.85 - E-mail : [pierrefrolla@pierrefrolla.com](mailto:pierrefrolla@pierrefrolla.com)

### • Association Monégasque pour la Protection de la Nature

#### Goal:

- Propagate, in the Principality of Monaco, the idea of the protection of nature, of a better use of its resources and stimulate this protection by all appropriate means;

- Encourage all actions and studies for this;
  - Manage the Marine Reserve of the Larvotto and the Marine Reserve of the Tombant des Spélugues;
  - Propose the creation of new natural reserves;
- Address : 14, quai Antoine I<sup>er</sup>, Le Ruscino  
Tel : 92.05.61.70 - [www.ampn-asso.mc](http://www.ampn-asso.mc)

### • École bleue, Académie Monégasque de la Mer

#### Goal:

- Sensitise populations to the necessity of the protection of the environment of the coast and the sea beds through education and prevention;
- Cooperate with all the organisms, associations, confederations which are working for the protection of the maritime environment as well as for the development of deep-sea diving;

- Define the contents of teaching and training; produce documents and teaching aids enabling education to be prioritised;
  - Cultivate in children and in beginner-divers, their discovery of the Mediterranean fauna and flora, by every accessible means (aquatic outings, boating, hiking, lessons, diving, etc);
  - Contribute to the prevention of accidents by the development of rules of security and the norms of supervision for underwater diving and aquatic outings;
  - Train executives.
- Address : Local AMAMM, Esplanade du Larvotto, Avenue Princesse Grace  
Tel : 06.78.63.03.85  
[www.ecolebleue-monaco.com](http://www.ecolebleue-monaco.com)

## The Monte-Carlo Rally of New Energies from 20<sup>th</sup> to 24<sup>th</sup> March 2012

In 2012, this race reached an international level with the participation of more than 30 makes of vehicles of 12 different nationalities and with world-famous pilots. The combined results, (consumption and performance in events of regularity) resulted in the following classifications:

- 1<sup>st</sup> Opel France Team (Opel Ampera);
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Honda Perissoud Team (Honda Civic, CRZ and Insight);
- 3<sup>rd</sup> Prius Touring Club Team (Toyota Prius).



## The day about work, 2<sup>nd</sup> February 2012

To inform the 800 Monaco schoolchildren about professional possibilities, more than 200 professionals, representing more than 150 trades, were present at the Charles III secondary school. On this occasion the Department of the Environment was able to present all the professions that make it up: biologists, lawyers, engineers, technicians, but also the research and studies that it carries out such as inventories on biodiversity, surveillance of the quality of the air and bathing waters, etc.





## World Oceans Day, 8<sup>th</sup> June 2012

On the occasion of this day the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco and the International Agency for Atomic Energy had varied and interactive workshops to propose, on the theme "Science, Youth and the Ocean".

As far as the Department of the Environment is concerned, it proposed to the infant-school pupils a participative puppet show on the importance of the protection of the Mediterranean Sea.



## International Day for Biological Diversity, 22<sup>nd</sup> May 2012

The International Day for Biological Diversity was the occasion to inform the public on the wealth and indispensable role played by marine diversity, in strong regression for the last 50 years.

The Department of the Environment offered, in conjunction with the "École Bleue", the Association Monégasque pour la Protection de la Nature, and Décathlon, aquatic walks with flippers in the under-water Reserve of the Principality.

Each and everyone was able to discover the wealth of the Monegasque sea flora and fauna with Pierre Frolla, World Champion of free-diving and founder of the "École Bleue".



### • Ecopolis

#### Goal:

- Support Sustainable Development and promote social, cultural, economic and industrial behaviour in its favour, in the heart of our city;
- Sensitise people to the concept of "Sustainable Development";
- Participate in the improvement of the quality of urban life;
- Take action for the reduction of the consumption of energy, raw materials and natural resources;
- Make sure that the public is informed concerning eco-friendly products;
- Conduct think-tanks on waste management and present any proposition to improve it.

Address : 1, avenue des Guelfes

Tel : 92.05.64.48

### • MC H<sub>2</sub>O

#### Goal:

- Coordinate knowledge and increase positive action concerning sustainable development with respect to the hydraulic cycle;
- Build up a force of initiative and promote constructive dialogue with the public authorities especially concerning urban mobility, waste management, renewable energy development, and this with a view to sustainable development in the Principality;
- Promote a spirit of sustainable development beyond the boundaries of the Principality with the cooperation of the wider public, schools, companies; other non-governmental organisations and governments in particular in developing countries;
- Ensure the promotion of environmental steps and of responsible sustainable development by all

means possible, such as the organisation of events, symposia and exhibitions on these themes.

Adresse : 25 bis, boulevard Albert I<sup>er</sup>

### • MC2D Monaco Développement Durable

#### Goal:

The meeting of existing Monegasque associations having an environmental character, their individual members and any other physical person in order to coordinate and increase their action of sustainable development and the protection of the environment.

Address : Le Patio Palace, 41, Avenue Hector Otto

Tel : 97.77.54.21 - www.mc2d.org

### • Monacelec

#### Goal:

- Make the access to modes of urban mobility easier for a greater number of people using renewable energy and/or alternatives to public transport;
- The sharing of all means of transport (air, land and sea), of material and resources as well as all forms of recuperation and recycling;
- The discovery and the promotion of renewable energies as well as new energies;
- The development, help for the creation and realisation, of all electronic, electric and mechanical products, and the elaboration of any system able to contribute directly or indirectly to the aims fixed by the association;

- The organisation of one or several events in order to complete the aims of education corresponding to the missions which it has fixed;

- The promotion of alternative modes of transport and products able to contribute, by the participation in salons, trade-fairs, conferences, colloquia, etc.

Address : 1, avenue des Guelfes

### • The International Seakeepers Society (Monaco) – Association Internationale pour la Sauvegarde des Océans :

#### Goal:

- Act for the realisation of the aims of SeaKeepers and in particular the aims announced by the Association formed in Florida in 1988 (The International Seakeepers Society) including the setting up of a global presence;
- Favour synergy between peoples, governments, educational institutes and companies, for the protection of the oceans.

Address : 7, avenue du Président J F Kennedy







## “Move in the right direction” 16<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> September 2012

For the 3<sup>rd</sup> year running, the Principality participated in the European Mobility Week, with the theme “Move in the Right Direction”. This event enabled the public to discover and try out, at the Larvotto, different sorts of virtuous, alternative means of getting around, thanks to several electric vehicles put at their disposal, free-of-charge: Twizy, Renault, Fluence, Kangoo, E-vivacity and E-Max scooters and the day “Sunday by bicycle”. These means of mobility were put to the honour by the arrival of the “Cols Blancs” on cycles, organised by the JCI (Junior International Chamber) and the “Compagnie des Autobus de Monaco”.



### The calendar of international environmental dates

#### Days

- 2<sup>nd</sup> February: Trade day;
- 22<sup>nd</sup> March: World Water day;
- 27<sup>th</sup> March: Prize-giving for the Jeun'Elec competition;
- 1<sup>st</sup> week in April: Sustainable Development week;
- 22<sup>nd</sup> May: International day for biological diversity;
- 5<sup>th</sup> June: World Environment Day;
- 8<sup>th</sup> June: World Ocean Day;
- In June: Monacoly;
- In September: European Mobility Week;
- In October: European Heritage Days.

#### Années

- 2012: International year for sustainable energy for all;
- 2013: International year for of Water Cooperation;
- 2014: International year of family farming.

### Some useful contacts

#### Department of the Environment

3, Avenue de Fontvieille, MC 98013 Monaco  
Tél. : (+377) 98.98.80.00 / Fax : (+377) 92.05.28.91  
E-mail : environnement@gouv.mc

#### Fondation Prince Albert II de Monaco

Villa Girasole  
16, Boulevard de Suisse , 98000 Monaco  
Tél : 98.98.44.44 / Fax : 98.98.44.45  
www.fpa2.com

#### CSM : Centre Scientifique de Monaco

General secretary  
Villa les Pins, Bloc C,  
7, rue Honoré Labande, MC 98000 Monaco  
Tel : 98 98 86 60  
www.centrescientifique.mc

#### CIESM : International Commission for the Scientific Exploration of the Mediterranean

Villa Girasole,  
16, Boulevard de Suisse, MC 98000 Monaco,  
Tel : 93.30. 38.79  
www.ciesm.org

#### Musée Océanographique de Monaco Institut Océanographique, Fondation Prince Albert I<sup>er</sup> de Monaco

Avenue Saint-Martin, MC 98000 Monaco  
Tél : 93 15 36 00 / Fax : 93 50 52 97  
www.oceano.mc

#### Accord RAMOGE

Secretariat of RAMOGE Agreement  
3, Avenue de Fontvieille, 98000 Monaco  
Tel : 98.98.42.29 / Fax : 98.98.40.07  
E-mail : contact@ramoge.org  
www.ramoge.org

#### ACCOBAMS : Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea and contiguous Atlantic Area

Permanent Secretariat of ACCOBAMS  
Jardin de l'UNESCO, Les Terrasses de Fontvieille,  
MC 98000 Monaco  
Tel : 98 98 80 10 / 20 78 / Fax : 98 98 42 08  
www.accobams.org

## World Environment Day, 5<sup>th</sup> June 2012

The 2012 theme of the World Environment Day “Green Economy, does it include you?” enabled the Department of the Environment another aspect of the Monegasque economy to be discovered by opening to the public, sites of not very well-known activities:

- The aquaculture oyster-breeding farm, but fish too (bass, bream, etc.);
- The Thermo-frigorific Plant of Fontvieille, that supplies the area in hot and cold.





The Principality has ratified many International Conventions and Agreements relative to the preservation of the environment and to sustainable development such as:

- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change,
- The Convention on Biological Diversity,
- The Washington Convention (CITES),
- The Barcelona Convention,
- The Alpine Convention,
- The RAMOGE Agreement,

- The Pelagos Sanctuary,
- The Agreement on the Conservation of Cetaceans of the Black Sea, the Mediterranean Sea and the Contiguous Atlantic Area. (ACCOBAMS), etc.

The Principality became, in September 2012, official member of the IPBES (Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems).



## RAMOGE Agreement: new headway

The two years 2011-2012 were marked by the production of a new version of the RAMOGEPOL intervention plan for the fight against accidental pollution in the Mediterranean Sea. This takes into consideration the new disposition in force in Italy and France and has been enriched with 2 annexes of further information: the first stipulating in detail the means of requesting urgent means outside the RAMOGE zone, and the second indicating the modalities of the dispersants in force, in the three countries.



