[Template:About](/wiki/Template:About" \o "Template:About) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates)

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**Monaco** ([Template:IPAc-en](/wiki/Template:IPAc-en); [Template:IPA-fr](/wiki/Template:IPA-fr)), officially the **Principality of Monaco** ([Template:Lang-fr](/wiki/Template:Lang-fr)),[Template:Efn](/wiki/Template:Efn) is a sovereign [city-state](/wiki/City-state) and [microstate](/wiki/Microstate), located on the [French Riviera](/wiki/French_Riviera) in [Western Europe](/wiki/Western_Europe). [France](/wiki/France) borders the country on three sides while the other side borders the [Mediterranean Sea](/wiki/Mediterranean_Sea). Monaco has an area of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and a population of about 37,800; it is the [second smallest](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_land_area) and the most [densely populated country in the world](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_population_density). Monaco has a [land border](/wiki/Land_border) of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), a [coastline](/wiki/Coastline) of [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert), and a width that varies between [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert). The highest point in the country is a narrow pathway named [Chemin des Révoires](/wiki/Chemin_des_Révoires) on the slopes of [Mont Agel](/wiki/Mont_Agel), in the [Les Révoires](/wiki/Les_Révoires) *Ward*, which is [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) [above sea level](/wiki/Above_mean_sea_level). Monaco's most populous *Quartier* is [Monte Carlo](/wiki/Monte_Carlo) and the most populous *Ward* is [Larvotto/Bas Moulins](/wiki/Larvotto). Through [land reclamation](/wiki/Land_reclamation), Monaco's land mass has [expanded by twenty percent](/wiki/Land_reclamation_in_Monaco). Although small, Monaco is very old and quite well known, especially because of its status as a playground for the rich and famous, who are a spectacle for tourists and an economic engine in the Mediterranean. In 2014 it was noted about 30% of the population was made up of millionaires, similar to [Zürich](/wiki/Zürich) or [Geneva](/wiki/Geneva).[[1]](#cite_note-1) Monaco is a [principality](/wiki/Principality) governed under a form of [constitutional monarchy](/wiki/Constitutional_monarchy), with [Prince Albert II](/wiki/Albert_II,_Prince_of_Monaco) as [head of state](/wiki/Head_of_state). Although Prince Albert II is a constitutional monarch, he wields immense [political power](/wiki/Political_power). The [House of Grimaldi](/wiki/House_of_Grimaldi) have ruled Monaco, with brief interruptions, since 1297.[[2]](#cite_note-2) The official language is [French](/wiki/French_language), but [Monégasque](/wiki/Monégasque_dialect), [Italian](/wiki/Italian_language), and [English](/wiki/English_language) are widely spoken and understood.[Template:Efn](/wiki/Template:Efn) The state's sovereignty was officially recognized by the [Franco-Monegasque Treaty of 1861](/wiki/Franco-Monegasque_Treaty), with Monaco becoming a full [United Nations](/wiki/United_Nations) voting member in 1993. Despite Monaco's independence and separate foreign policy, its defense is the responsibility of France. However, Monaco does maintain two small [military units](/wiki/Military_of_Monaco).

Economic development was spurred in the late 19th century with the opening of the country's first [casino](/wiki/Casino), [Monte Carlo](/wiki/Monte_Carlo_Casino), and a [railway](/wiki/Rail_transport) connection to [Paris](/wiki/Paris).[[3]](#cite_note-3) Since then, Monaco's mild climate, splendid scenery, and upscale gambling facilities have contributed to the principality's status as a premier [tourist destination](/wiki/Tourist_attraction) and [recreation center](/wiki/Recreation) for the rich and famous. In more recent years, Monaco has become a major [banking center](/wiki/Banking_center) and has successfully sought to diversify its economy into [services](/wiki/Services_sector) and small, [high-value-added](/wiki/High_value_products), non-polluting industries. The state has no [income tax](/wiki/Income_tax), [low business taxes](/wiki/Tax_rates_around_the_world), and is well known for being a [tax haven](/wiki/Tax_haven). It is also the host of the annual street circuit motor race [Monaco Grand Prix](/wiki/Monaco_Grand_Prix), one of the original Grands Prix of [Formula One](/wiki/Formula_One).

Monaco is not formally a part of the [European Union](/wiki/European_Union) (EU), but it [participates in certain EU policies](/wiki/Monaco–European_Union_relations), including customs and border controls. Through its relationship with France, Monaco uses the [euro](/wiki/Euro) as its sole currency (prior to this it used the [Monégasque franc](/wiki/Monégasque_franc)). Monaco joined the [Council of Europe](/wiki/Council_of_Europe) in 2004. It is a member of the [Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie](/wiki/Organisation_Internationale_de_la_Francophonie) (OIF). It has the highest [Human Development Index](/wiki/List_of_countries_by_Human_Development_Index) (HDI) in the world and the only HDI above 1, at 1.074.

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## History[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) Monaco's name comes from the 6th-century BC nearby [Phocaean](/wiki/Phocaea) [Greek](/wiki/Ancient_Greece) colony. Referred to by the [Ligurians](/wiki/Liguria) as *Monoikos*, from the [Greek](/wiki/Greek_language) "μόνοικος", "single house", from "μόνος" (*monos*) "alone, single"[[4]](#cite_note-4) + "οἶκος" (*oikos*) "house",[[5]](#cite_note-5) which bears the sense of a people either settled in a "single habitation" or of "living apart" from others. According to an ancient myth, [Hercules](/wiki/Hercules) passed through the Monaco area and turned away the previous gods.[[6]](#cite_note-6) As a result, a temple was constructed there, the temple of Hercules Monoikos. Because the only temple of this area was the "House" of Hercules, the city was called Monoikos.[[7]](#cite_note-7)[[8]](#cite_note-8) It ended up in the hands of the [Holy Roman Empire](/wiki/Holy_Roman_Empire), which gave it to the Genoese. An ousted branch of Genoese family, the Grimaldi, contested it for a hundred years before actually gaining control. Though the [Republic of Genoa](/wiki/Republic_of_Genoa) would last until the 19th century, they allowed the Grimaldi family to keep Monaco, and, likewise, both France and [Spain](/wiki/Spain) left it alone for hundreds of years. France did not annex it until the [French Revolution](/wiki/French_Revolution), but after the defeat of [Napoleon](/wiki/Napoleon) it was put under the care of the [Kingdom of Sardinia](/wiki/Kingdom_of_Sardinia). In the 19th century, when [Sardinia](/wiki/Sardinia) became a part of [Italy](/wiki/Italy), the region came under French influence again but France allowed it to remain independent. Like France, Monaco was over-run by the [Axis powers](/wiki/Axis_powers) during the [Second World War](/wiki/Second_World_War) and for a short time was administered by Italy, then the [Third Reich](/wiki/Nazi_Germany), before finally being liberated. Although the occupation lasted for just a short time, it meant the deportation of the [Jewish](/wiki/Jews) population and execution of several [resistance](/wiki/French_Resistance) members from Monaco. Since then Monaco has been independent but has taken some steps towards integration with the European Union.

### Arrival of the Grimaldi family[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

[thumb|left|200px|Rainier I of Grimaldi - victor of the naval battle at](/wiki/File:Raniero_I_de_Mónaco.jpg) [Zierikzee](/wiki/Battle_of_Zierikzee) and first sovereign **Grimaldi** ruler of Monaco Following a land grant from Emperor [Henry VI](/wiki/Henry_VI,_Holy_Roman_Emperor) in 1191, Monaco was refounded in 1215 as a colony of Genoa.[[9]](#cite_note-9)[[10]](#cite_note-10) Monaco was first ruled by a member of the House of Grimaldi in 1297, when [Francesco Grimaldi](/wiki/François_Grimaldi), known as "*Il Malizia*" (translated from Italian either as "The Malicious One" or "The Cunning One"), and his men captured the fortress protecting the [Rock of Monaco](/wiki/Rock_of_Monaco) while dressed as [Franciscan](/wiki/Franciscan) [monks](/wiki/Monk) – a *monaco* in Italian, although this is a coincidence as the area was already known by this name.[[11]](#cite_note-11) Francesco, however, was evicted only a few years afterwards by the Genovese forces, and the struggle over "the Rock" continued for another century.[[12]](#cite_note-12) The Grimaldi family was Genoese and the struggle was something of a family feud. However, the Genoese became engaged in other conflicts, and in the late 1300s Genoa became involved in a conflict with the [Crown of Aragon](/wiki/Crown_of_Aragon) over [Corsica](/wiki/Corsica).[[13]](#cite_note-13) The Crown of Aragon eventually became a part of Spain through marriage (see modern day [Catalonia](/wiki/Catalonia)) and other parts drifted into various pieces of other kingdoms and nations.[[13]](#cite_note-13)

### 1400–1800[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

In 1419, the Grimaldi family purchased Monaco from the [Crown of Aragon](/wiki/Crown_of_Aragon) and became the official and undisputed rulers of "the Rock of Monaco". In 1612 [Honoré II](/wiki/Honoré_II) began to style himself "Prince" of Monaco.[[14]](#cite_note-14) In the 1630s, he sought French protection against the Spanish forces and, in 1642, was received at the court of [Louis XIII](/wiki/Louis_XIII) "Duc et Pair Etranger".[[15]](#cite_note-15) The princes of Monaco thus became vassals of the French kings while at the same time remaining sovereign princes.[[16]](#cite_note-16) Though successive princes and their families spent most of their lives in [Paris](/wiki/Paris), and intermarried with French and Italian nobilities, the House of Grimaldi is Italian. The principality continued its existence as a protectorate of France until the [French Revolution](/wiki/French_Revolution).[[17]](#cite_note-17) In 1793, Revolutionary forces captured Monaco and it remained under direct French control until 1814, when the Grimaldi family returned to the throne.[[15]](#cite_note-15)[[18]](#cite_note-18)

### 19th century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

Between 1793 and 1814 Monaco was occupied by the French (in this period much of Europe had been overrun by French under command of Napoleon).[[15]](#cite_note-15)[[18]](#cite_note-18)The principality was reestablished in 1814 only to be designated a protectorate of the [Kingdom of Sardinia](/wiki/Kingdom_of_Sardinia) by the [Congress of Vienna](/wiki/Congress_of_Vienna) in 1815.[[18]](#cite_note-18) Monaco remained in this position until 1860 when, by the [Treaty of Turin](/wiki/Treaty_of_Turin), the Sardinian forces pulled out of the principality and the surrounding county of [Nice](/wiki/Nice) (as well as [Savoy](/wiki/Savoy)) was ceded to France.[[19]](#cite_note-19) Monaco became a French protectorate once again. Prior to this time there was unrest in [Menton](/wiki/Menton) and [Roquebrune](/wiki/Roquebrune-Cap-Martin), where the townspeople had become weary of heavy taxation by the Grimaldi family. They declared their independence, hoping for annexation by Sardinia. France protested. The unrest continued until [Charles III](/wiki/Charles_III_of_Monaco) gave up his claim to the two mainland towns (some 95% of the principality at the time) that had been ruled by the Grimaldi family for over 500 years.[[20]](#cite_note-20) These were ceded to France in return for 4,100,000 francs.[[21]](#cite_note-21) The transfer and Monaco's sovereignty were recognized by the [Franco-Monegasque Treaty of 1861](/wiki/Franco-Monegasque_Treaty). In 1869, the principality stopped collecting income tax from its residents—an indulgence the Grimaldi family could afford to entertain thanks solely to the extraordinary success of the casino.[[22]](#cite_note-22) This made Monaco not only a playground for the rich, but a favored place for them to live.[[23]](#cite_note-23) [Template:Clear](/wiki/Template:Clear)

### 20th century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[thumb|righft|Mayor of Monaco announcing concessions ending absolute monarchy of](/wiki/File:Monegasque_Revolution.jpg) [Prince Albert I](/wiki/Prince_Albert_I) in 1910

Until the [Monegasque Revolution](/wiki/Monegasque_Revolution) of 1910 forced the adoption of the 1911 constitution, the [princes of Monaco](/wiki/List_of_rulers_of_Monaco) were [absolute rulers](/wiki/Absolute_monarchy).[[24]](#cite_note-24) The new constitution, however, barely reduced the autocratic rule of the Grimaldi family and [Prince Albert I](/wiki/Prince_Albert_I) soon suspended it during the [First World War](/wiki/First_World_War).

In July 1918, the [Franco-Monegasque Treaty](/wiki/Franco-Monegasque_Treaty) was signed, providing for limited French protection over Monaco. The treaty, endorsed in 1919 by the [Treaty of Versailles](/wiki/Treaty_of_Versailles), established that Monegasque international policy would be aligned with French political, military, and economic interests, and resolved the [Monaco Succession Crisis](/wiki/Monaco_Succession_Crisis_of_1918).[[25]](#cite_note-25) [thumb|right|](/wiki/File:Prince_Rainier_III_and_Princess_Grace.jpg)[Grace Kelly](/wiki/Grace_Kelly) brought attention to Monaco through her marriage to [Prince Rainier III](/wiki/Prince_Rainier_III)

In 1943, the [Italian Army](/wiki/Italian_Army) invaded and occupied Monaco, forming a [fascist](/wiki/Fascism) administration.[[26]](#cite_note-26) Shortly thereafter, following the collapse of [Mussolini](/wiki/Benito_Mussolini), the German [Wehrmacht](/wiki/Wehrmacht) occupied Monaco and the [Nazi](/wiki/Nazism) deportation of the Jewish population began. [René Blum](/wiki/René_Blum_(ballet)), the prominent French Jew who founded the Ballet de l'Opera in Monte Carlo, was arrested in his [Paris](/wiki/Paris) home and held in the [Drancy](/wiki/Drancy_internment_camp) deportation camp outside the French capital before being transported to the [Auschwitz concentration camp](/wiki/Auschwitz_concentration_camp), where he was later killed.[[27]](#cite_note-27) Blum's colleague [Raoul Gunsbourg](/wiki/Raoul_Gunsbourg), the director of the [Opéra de Monte-Carlo](/wiki/Opéra_de_Monte-Carlo), helped by the [French Resistance](/wiki/French_Resistance), escaped arrest and fled to [Switzerland](/wiki/Switzerland).[[28]](#cite_note-28) In August 1944, the Germans executed René Borghini, Joseph-Henri Lajoux and Esther Poggio, who were Resistance leaders.

[Rainier III](/wiki/Rainier_III,_Prince_of_Monaco), who ruled until 2005, succeeded to the throne following the death of his grandfather, Prince [Louis II](/wiki/Louis_II,_Prince_of_Monaco), in 1949. On 19 April 1956, Prince Rainier married the American actress [Grace Kelly](/wiki/Grace_Kelly); the event was widely televised and covered in the popular press, focusing the world's attention on the tiny principality.[[29]](#cite_note-29) A 1962 amendment to the constitution abolished capital punishment, provided for [women's suffrage](/wiki/Women's_suffrage), and established a [Supreme Court of Monaco](/wiki/Supreme_Court_of_Monaco) to guarantee fundamental liberties.

In 1963, a crisis developed when [Charles de Gaulle](/wiki/Charles_de_Gaulle) blockaded Monaco, angered by its status as a tax haven for wealthy French. The 2014 film [*Grace of Monaco*](/wiki/Grace_of_Monaco_(film)) is loosely based on this crisis.[[30]](#cite_note-30) In 1993, the Principality of Monaco became a member of the [United Nations](/wiki/United_Nations), with full voting rights.[[19]](#cite_note-19)[[31]](#cite_note-31)

### 21st century[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=6)]

[thumb|left|250px|Buildings in Monaco (2008)](/wiki/File:Monaco_buildings.jpg)

In 2002, a new treaty between France and Monaco specified that, should there be no heirs to carry on the Grimaldi dynasty, the principality would still remain an independent nation rather than revert to France. Monaco's military defence, however, is still the responsibility of France.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[[33]](#cite_note-33) On 31 March 2005, Rainier III, who was too ill to exercise his duties, relinquished them to his only son and heir, Albert.[[34]](#cite_note-34) He died six days later, after a reign of 56 years, with his son succeeding him as [Albert II](/wiki/Albert_II,_Prince_of_Monaco), [Sovereign Prince of Monaco](/wiki/Sovereign_Prince_of_Monaco).

Following a period of official mourning, Prince Albert II formally assumed the princely crown on 12 July 2005,[[35]](#cite_note-35) in a celebration that began with a solemn [Mass](/wiki/Mass_(liturgy)) at [Saint Nicholas Cathedral](/wiki/Saint_Nicholas_Cathedral,_Monaco), where his father had been buried three months earlier. His accession to the Monégasque throne was a two-step event with a further ceremony, drawing heads of state for an elaborate reception, held on 18 November 2005, at the historic [Prince's Palace](/wiki/Prince's_Palace_of_Monaco) in [Monaco-Ville](/wiki/Monaco-Ville).[[36]](#cite_note-36) On 27 August 2015, Albert II apologised for Monaco's role in facilitating the deportation of a total of 90 Jews and resistance fighters, of whom only nine survived. "We committed the irreparable in handing over to the neighbouring authorities women, men and a child who had taken refuge with us to escape the persecutions they had suffered in France," Albert said at a ceremony in which a monument to the victims was unveiled at the Monaco cemetery. "In distress, they came specifically to take shelter with us, thinking they would find neutrality."[[37]](#cite_note-37) In 2015, Monaco unanimously approved a modest [land reclamation](/wiki/Land_reclamation_in_Monaco) expansion intended primarily for some desperately needed housing and a small green/park area.[[38]](#cite_note-38) Monaco had previously considered an expansion in 2008, but called it off.[[38]](#cite_note-38) The plan is for about six [hectares](/wiki/Hectare) of apartment buildings, parks, shops and offices for about 1 billion euros for the land.[[39]](#cite_note-39) The development will be adjacent to the [Larvotto](/wiki/Larvotto) district and also will include a small marina.[[39]](#cite_note-39)[[40]](#cite_note-40) There were four main proposals, and the final mix of use will be finalised as the development progresses.[[41]](#cite_note-41) The name for the new district is *Anse du Portier*.[[40]](#cite_note-40)

## Government[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=7)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

[thumb|left|upright|225px|](/wiki/File:The_Prince_of_Monaco_in_2013.jpg)[Albert II, Prince of Monaco](/wiki/Albert_II,_Prince_of_Monaco)

Monaco has been governed under a [constitutional monarchy](/wiki/Constitutional_monarchy) since 1911, with the [Sovereign Prince of Monaco](/wiki/Prince_of_Monaco) as [head of state](/wiki/Head_of_state).[[42]](#cite_note-42) The [executive branch](/wiki/Executive_(government)) consists of a [Minister of State](/wiki/Minister_of_State_(Monaco)) as the [head of government](/wiki/Head_of_government), who presides over a five-member [Council of Government](/wiki/Council_of_Government).[[43]](#cite_note-43) Until 2002, the Minister of State was a French citizen appointed by the prince from among candidates proposed by the French government; since a constitutional amendment in 2002, the Minister of State can be French or Monegasque.[[9]](#cite_note-9) However, Prince Albert II appointed, on 3 March 2010, the Frenchman [Michel Roger](/wiki/Michel_Roger) as Minister of State.[[44]](#cite_note-44) Under the 1962 constitution, the prince shares his [veto power](/wiki/Veto_power) with the [unicameral](/wiki/Unicameralism) [National Council](/wiki/National_Council_of_Monaco).[[45]](#cite_note-45) The 24 members of the National Council are elected for five-year terms; 16 are chosen through a majority electoral system and 8 by proportional representation.[[46]](#cite_note-46) All legislation requires the approval of the National Council, which is currently dominated by the conservative [Rally and Issues for Monaco](/wiki/National_and_Democratic_Union) (REM) party which holds twenty seats.[[46]](#cite_note-46) [Union Monégasque](/wiki/Union_Monégasque) holds three seats[[46]](#cite_note-46) while [Renaissance](/wiki/Renaissance_(Monaco)) holds one seat. The principality's city affairs are directed by the [Communal Council](/wiki/Communal_Council_of_Monaco),<ref name=autogenerated3>[Template:Cite web](/wiki/Template:Cite_web)</ref> which consists of fourteen elected members and is presided over by a mayor.[[47]](#cite_note-47) Unlike the National Council, councillors are elected for four-year terms,[[48]](#cite_note-48) and are strictly [non-partisan](/wiki/Non-partisan), however, [oppositions](/wiki/Opposition_(politics)) inside the council frequently form.<ref name=autogenerated3/>[[49]](#cite_note-49)

### Administrative divisions[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=8)]

[Template:Update](/wiki/Template:Update)

[thumb|300px|Directly ahead is](/wiki/File:MonacoLibreDeDroits.jpg) [La Condamine](/wiki/La_Condamine), to the right with the smaller harbor is [Fontvieille](/wiki/Fontvieille,_Monaco), with "[The Rock](/wiki/Rock_of_Monaco)" (the old town, fortress, and Palace) jutting out between the two harbors; to the left with the high-rise buildings is [La Rousse/Saint Roman](/wiki/Saint_Roman_(community))

[thumb|300px|](/wiki/File:Monaco5.png)[*Wards*](/wiki/Ward_(electoral_subdivision)) of Monaco

Monaco is the second [smallest country by area](/wiki/List_of_sovereign_states_and_dependencies_by_area) in the [world](/wiki/World); only [Vatican City](/wiki/Vatican_City) is smaller.[[50]](#cite_note-50) Monaco is also the world's second smallest monarchy,[[51]](#cite_note-51) and is the most [densely populated](/wiki/List_of_countries_and_territories_by_population_density) country in the world.[[52]](#cite_note-52) The state consists of only one [municipality](/wiki/Municipality) (*commune*). There is no geographical distinction between the State and City of Monaco, although responsibilities of the government (state-level) and of the municipality (city-level) are different.[[44]](#cite_note-44) According to the constitution of 1911, the [principality](/wiki/Principality) was subdivided into three municipalities:[[53]](#cite_note-53)

* [Monaco-Ville](/wiki/Monaco-Ville), the old city on a rocky promontory extending into the Mediterranean, known as the [Rock of Monaco](/wiki/Rock_of_Monaco), or simply "The Rock";
* [Monte Carlo](/wiki/Monte_Carlo), the principal residential and resort area with the [Monte Carlo Casino](/wiki/Monte_Carlo_Casino) in the east and northeast;
* [La Condamine](/wiki/La_Condamine), the southwestern section including the port area, [Port Hercules](/wiki/Port_Hercules).

The municipalities were merged into one in 1917, after accusations that the government was acting according to the motto "divide and conquer," and they were accorded the status of [*Wards*](/wiki/Ward_(electoral_subdivision)) or *Quartiers* thereafter.

* [Fontvieille](/wiki/Fontvieille,_Monaco), was added as a fourth ward, a newly constructed area claimed from the sea in the 1970s;
* [Moneghetti](/wiki/Moneghetti), became the fifth ward, created from part of La Condamine;
* [Larvotto](/wiki/Larvotto), became the sixth ward, created from part of Monte Carlo;
* [La Rousse/Saint Roman](/wiki/Saint_Roman_(community)) (including Le Ténao), became the seventh ward, also created from part of Monte Carlo.

Subsequently, three additional wards were created:

* [Saint Michel](/wiki/Saint_Michel,_Monaco), created from part of Monte Carlo;
* [La Colle](/wiki/La_Colle,_Monaco), created from part of La Condamine;
* [Les Révoires](/wiki/Les_Révoires), also created from part of La Condamine.

An additional ward was planned by new land reclamation to be settled beginning in 2014[[54]](#cite_note-54) but Prince Albert II announced in his 2009 New Year Speech that he had ended plans due to the current economic climate.[[55]](#cite_note-55) However, Prince Albert II in mid-2010 firmly restarted the program.[[56]](#cite_note-56)[[57]](#cite_note-57) In 2015, a new development called [Anse du Portier](/wiki/Le_Portier) was announced.[[40]](#cite_note-40)

#### Traditional quarters and modern geographic areas[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=9)]

The four traditional *Quartiers* of Monaco are: [Monaco-Ville](/wiki/Monaco-Ville), [La Condamine](/wiki/La_Condamine), [Monte Carlo](/wiki/Monte_Carlo) and [Fontvieille](/wiki/Fontvieille,_Monaco).[[58]](#cite_note-58)[[59]](#cite_note-59) However, the [suburb](/wiki/Suburb) of [Moneghetti](/wiki/Moneghetti), the high-level part of La Condamine, is generally seen today as an effective fifth *Quartier* of the Monaco, having a very distinct atmosphere and topography when compared with low-level La Condamine.[[60]](#cite_note-60)

#### Wards[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=10)]

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Currently Monaco is subdivided into ten [*wards*](/wiki/Ward_(electoral_subdivision)), with their official numbers; either Fontvieille II or Le Portier, would become the effective eleventh ward, if built:[[57]](#cite_note-57)[[61]](#cite_note-61)[[62]](#cite_note-62)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [**Ward**](/wiki/Ward_(electoral_subdivision)) |  | Population (Census of 2008) || Density (km²)||[City](/wiki/City_block) [Blocks](/wiki/City_block) *(îlots)*||Remarks |
| **Former municipality of** [**Monaco**](/wiki/Monaco-Ville) | | | | | | |
| [Monaco-Ville](/wiki/Monaco-Ville) | 0.19 | 1,034 | 5,442 | 19 | Old City |  |
| **Former municipality of** [**Monte Carlo**](/wiki/Monte_Carlo) | | | | | | |
| [Monte Carlo/Spélugues](/wiki/Monte_Carlo) (*Bd. Des Moulins-Av. de la Madone*) | 0.30 | 3,834 | 12,780 | 20 | Casino and resort area |  |
| [La Rousse/Saint Roman](/wiki/Saint_Roman_(community)) (*Annonciade-Château Périgord*) | 0.13 | 3,223 | 24,792 | 17 | Northeast area, includes [Le Ténao](/wiki/Le_Ténao) |  |
| [Larvotto/Bas Moulins](/wiki/Larvotto) (*Larvotto-Bd Psse Grace*) | 0.34 | 5,443 | 16,009 | 17 | Eastern beach area |  |
| [Saint Michel](/wiki/Saint_Michel,_Monaco) (*Psse Charlotte-Park Palace*) | 0.16 | 3,907 | 24,419 | 24 | Central residential area |  |
| **Former municipality of** [**La Condamine**](/wiki/La_Condamine) | | | | | | |
| [La Condamine](/wiki/La_Condamine) | 0.28 | 3,947 | 14,096 | 28 | Northwest port area |  |
| [La Colle](/wiki/La_Colle,_Monaco) (*Plati-Pasteur-Bd Charles III*) | 0.11 | 2,829 | 25,718 | 15 | On the western border with [Cap d'Ail](/wiki/Cap-d'Ail) |  |
| [Les Révoires](/wiki/Les_Révoires) (*Hector Otto-Honoré Labande*) | 0.09 | 2,545 | 28,278 | 11 | Contains the [Jardin Exotique de Monaco](/wiki/Jardin_Exotique_de_Monaco) |  |
| [Moneghetti/ Bd de Belgique](/wiki/Moneghetti) (*Bd Rainier III-Bd de Belgique*) | 0.10 | 3,003 | 30,030 | 17 | Central-north residential area |  |
| [**New land reclaimed from the sea**](/wiki/Land_reclamation) | | | | | | |
| [Fontvieille](/wiki/Fontvieille,_Monaco) | 0.35 | 3,901 | 11,146 | 10 | Started 1981 |  |
| Monaco[[63]](#cite_note-63)[[64]](#cite_note-64) | 2.05 | 33,666 | 16,422 | 178 |  |  |
| (1) Not included in the total, as it is only proposed | | | | | | |

*Note: for statistical purposes, the Wards of Monaco are further subdivided into 178* [*city blocks*](/wiki/City_block) *(îlots), which are comparable to the* [*census blocks*](/wiki/Census_block) *in the United States*.[[63]](#cite_note-63)

* Other possible expansions are [Le Portier](/wiki/Le_Portier), a project relaunched in 2012[[65]](#cite_note-65)\* Another possibility was [Fontvieille II](/wiki/Fontvieille_II) Development to commence in 2013<ref name=autogenerated2/>[[66]](#cite_note-66)

[thumb|center|1000px|Land reclamation in Monaco since 1861](/wiki/File:Monaco_depuis_since_1861.png)

### Security[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=11)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also)

[thumb|250px|Palace guard in Monaco, just before the](/wiki/File:Palace_guard_in_Monaco.jpg) [changing of the guard](/wiki/Guard_Mounting)

The wider defence of the nation is provided by France. Monaco has no navy or air force, but on both a per-capita and per-area basis, Monaco has one of the largest police forces (515 police officers for about 36,000 people) and police presences in the world.[[67]](#cite_note-67) Its police includes a special unit which operates patrol and surveillance boats.[[68]](#cite_note-68) There is also a small [military force](/wiki/Military_of_Monaco). This consists of a bodyguard unit for the Prince and the palace in [Monaco-Ville](/wiki/Monaco-Ville) called the [Compagnie des Carabiniers du Prince](/wiki/Compagnie_des_Carabiniers_du_Prince) (Prince's Company of Carabiniers), which is equipped with modern weapons such as [M16A2 rifles](/wiki/M16A2_rifle) and 9 mm pistols (Glock 17),[[69]](#cite_note-69) and which together with the militarized, armed fire and civil defence Corps (Sapeurs-Pompiers) forms Monaco's total public forces.[[70]](#cite_note-70) Two other drivers had lucky escapes after they crashed into the harbour, the most famous being [Alberto Ascari](/wiki/Alberto_Ascari) in the [1955 Monaco Grand Prix](/wiki/1955_Monaco_Grand_Prix) and [Paul Hawkins](/wiki/Paul_Hawkins_(racing_driver)), during the [1965 race](/wiki/1965_Monaco_Grand_Prix).[[142]](#cite_note-142)

### Monte Carlo Rally[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=28)]

Since 1911 part of the [Monte Carlo Rally](/wiki/Monte_Carlo_Rally) has been held in the principality, originally held at the behest of [Prince Albert I](/wiki/Albert_I,_Prince_of_Monaco). Like the Grand Prix, the rally is organised by [Automobile Club de Monaco](/wiki/Automobile_Club_de_Monaco). It has long been considered to be one of the toughest and most prestigious events in [rallying](/wiki/Rallying) and from 1973 to 2008 was the opening round of the [World Rally Championship](/wiki/World_Rally_Championship) (WRC).[[144]](#cite_note-144) From 2009 until 2011, the rally served as the opening round of the [Intercontinental Rally Challenge](/wiki/Intercontinental_Rally_Challenge).[[145]](#cite_note-145) The rally returned to the WRC calendar in 2012 and has been held annually since.[[146]](#cite_note-146) Due to Monaco's limited size, all but the whole rally is held in French territory.

### Football[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=29)]

[thumb|](/wiki/File:Stadion_von_Monaco_Seitenansicht.jpg)[Stade Louis II](/wiki/Stade_Louis_II), home of [AS Monaco FC](/wiki/AS_Monaco_FC) Monaco hosts two major football teams in the principality: the men's football club [AS Monaco FC](/wiki/AS_Monaco_FC) and the women's football club OS Monaco. AS Monaco plays at the [Stade Louis II](/wiki/Stade_Louis_II) and competes in [Ligue 1](/wiki/Ligue_1), the first division of [French football](/wiki/French_football). The club is historically one of the most successful clubs in France, having won Ligue 1 seven times (most recently in 2000) and competed at the top level for all but six seasons since 1953. The club reached the [2004 UEFA Champions League Final](/wiki/2004_UEFA_Champions_League_Final), with a team that included [Dado Pršo](/wiki/Dado_Pršo), [Fernando Morientes](/wiki/Fernando_Morientes), [Jérôme Rothen](/wiki/Jérôme_Rothen), [Akis Zikos](/wiki/Akis_Zikos) and [Ludovic Giuly](/wiki/Ludovic_Giuly), but lost 3–0 to Portuguese team [F.C. Porto](/wiki/F.C._Porto). Because of the popular appeal of living in Monaco and the lack of income tax, many international stars have played for the club, such as French World Cup-winners [Thierry Henry](/wiki/Thierry_Henry), [Fabien Barthez](/wiki/Fabien_Barthez) and [David Trezeguet](/wiki/David_Trezeguet). The Stade Louis II also played host to the annual [UEFA Super Cup](/wiki/UEFA_Super_Cup) (1998–2012) between the winners of the [UEFA Champions League](/wiki/UEFA_Champions_League) and the [UEFA Europa League](/wiki/UEFA_Europa_League).

The women's team, OS Monaco, competes in the women's [French football league system](/wiki/French_football_league_system). The club currently plays in the local regional league, deep down in the league system. It once played in the [Division 1 Féminine](/wiki/Division_1_Féminine), in the 1994–95 season, but was quickly relegated. Current [French women's international](/wiki/France_women's_national_football_team) goalkeeper [Sarah Bouhaddi](/wiki/Sarah_Bouhaddi) had a short stint at the club before going to the [Clairefontaine](/wiki/Clairefontaine) academy.

The [Monaco national football team](/wiki/Monaco_national_football_team) represents the nation in [association football](/wiki/Association_football) and is controlled by the [Monégasque Football Federation](/wiki/Monégasque_Football_Federation), the governing body for [football in Monaco](/wiki/Football_in_Monaco). However, Monaco is one of only two sovereign states in Europe (along with [Vatican City](/wiki/Vatican_City)) that is not a member of [UEFA](/wiki/UEFA) and so does not take part in any [UEFA European Football Championship](/wiki/UEFA_European_Football_Championship) or [FIFA World Cup](/wiki/FIFA_World_Cup) competitions. The team plays its home matches in the Stade Louis II.

### Rugby[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=30)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) [Monaco's national rugby team](/wiki/Monaco_national_rugby_union_team), as of October 2013, is 91st in the [International Rugby Board](/wiki/International_Rugby_Board) rankings.[[147]](#cite_note-147)

### Other sports[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=31)]

[thumb|right|View of Port of Hercules, in the La Condamine district](/wiki/File:MonacoView.jpg) [thumb|right|A view of the 2011 Monaco Porsche Supercup. Motor racing is very popular, with one course encompassing almost the whole country](/wiki/File:2011_Monaco_Porsche_Supercup.jpg)

The [Monte-Carlo Masters](/wiki/Monte-Carlo_Masters) is held annually in neighbouring [Roquebrune-Cap-Martin](/wiki/Roquebrune-Cap-Martin), France, as a professional tournament for men as part of tennis' [ATP Masters Series](/wiki/ATP_World_Tour_Masters_1000).[[148]](#cite_note-148) The tournament has been held since 1897. Golf's [Monte Carlo Open](/wiki/Monte_Carlo_Open_(golf)) was also held at the Monte Carlo Golf Club at Mont Agel in France between 1984 and 1992. Monaco has also [competed](/wiki/Monaco_at_the_Olympics) in the Olympic Games, although, [Template:As of](/wiki/Template:As_of),[Template:Update after](/wiki/Template:Update_after) no athlete from Monaco has ever won an Olympic medal.

The [2009 Tour de France](/wiki/2009_Tour_de_France), the world's premier cycle race, started from Monaco with a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) closed-circuit individual time trial starting and finishing there on the first day, and the [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) second leg starting there on the following day and ending in [Brignoles](/wiki/Brignoles), France.[[149]](#cite_note-149) Monaco also stage part of the [Global Champions Tour](/wiki/Global_Champions_Tour) (International Show-jumping). Acknowledged as the most glamorous of the series, Monaco will be hosting the world's most celebrated riders, including Monaco's own [Charlotte Casiraghi](/wiki/Charlotte_Casiraghi), in a setting facing out over the world's most beautiful yachts, and framed by the Port Hercules and Prince's palace.[[150]](#cite_note-150) In 2009, the Monaco stage of the Global Champions tour took place between 25–27 June.

The [Monaco Marathon](/wiki/Monaco_Marathon) is the only marathon in the world to pass through three separate countries, those of Monaco, France and Italy, before the finish at the [Stade Louis II](/wiki/Stade_Louis_II).

The Monaco Ironman 70.3 triathlon race is an annual event with over 1,000 athletes competing and attracts top professional athletes from around the world. The race includes a [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) swim, [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) bike ride and [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) run.

Since 1993, the headquarters of the [International Association of Athletics Federations](/wiki/International_Association_of_Athletics_Federations),[[151]](#cite_note-151) the world governing body of [athletics](/wiki/Athletics_(sport)), is located in Monaco.[[152]](#cite_note-152) An IAAF Diamond League meet is annually held at Stade Louis II.[[153]](#cite_note-153) A municipal sports complex, the [Rainier III Nautical Stadium](/wiki/Rainier_III_Nautical_Stadium) in the [Port Hercules](/wiki/Port_Hercules) district consists of a heated saltwater [Olympic-size swimming pool](/wiki/Olympic-size_swimming_pool), diving boards and a slide.[[154]](#cite_note-154) The pool is converted into an [ice rink](/wiki/Ice_rink) from December to March.[[154]](#cite_note-154) From 10–12 July 2014 Monaco inaugurated the Solar1 Monte Carlo Cup, a series of ocean races exclusively for solar powered boats.[[155]](#cite_note-155),[[156]](#cite_note-156)|[Template:Yes](/wiki/Template:Yes)[Template:Efn](/wiki/Template:Efn) |[Template:Partial](/wiki/Template:Partial)[Template:Efn](/wiki/Template:Efn) |[Template:Partial](/wiki/Template:Partial)[Template:Efn](/wiki/Template:Efn) |[Template:Yes](/wiki/Template:Yes)[Template:Efn](/wiki/Template:Efn) |[Template:Yes](/wiki/Template:Yes)[Template:EfnTemplate:Efn](/wiki/Template:Efn) |[Template:No](/wiki/Template:No) |- |}

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=42)]

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* [List of sovereign states and dependent territories by population density](/wiki/List_of_sovereign_states_and_dependent_territories_by_population_density)
* [Foreign relations of Monaco](/wiki/Foreign_relations_of_Monaco)
* [List of rulers of Monaco](/wiki/List_of_rulers_of_Monaco)
* [Music of Monaco](/wiki/Music_of_Monaco)
* [Outline of Monaco](/wiki/Outline_of_Monaco)
* [Telecommunications in Monaco](/wiki/Telecommunications_in_Monaco)
* [Microstates and the European Union](/wiki/Microstates_and_the_European_Union)
* [List of diplomatic missions in Monaco](/wiki/List_of_diplomatic_missions_in_Monaco)
* [List of diplomatic missions of Monaco](/wiki/List_of_diplomatic_missions_of_Monaco) [Monaco–European Union relations](/wiki/Monaco–European_Union_relations)

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## Notes[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=43)]

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## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=44)]

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## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=45)]

[Template:Sister project links](/wiki/Template:Sister_project_links)

Government

* [Official Government Portal](http://www.gouv.mc/)
* [Official website of the Prince's Palace of Monaco](http://www.palais.mc/)
* [Chief of State and Cabinet Members](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/world-leaders-1/world-leaders-m/monaco.html)
* [Monaco Statistics Pocket – Edition 2014](http://www.gouv.mc/content/download/175997/2030403/file/monaco%20statistics%20pocket%202014.pdf)

General information

* [Template:CIA World Factbook link](/wiki/Template:CIA_World_Factbook_link)
* [Monaco](http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/monaco.htm) from *UCB Libraries GovPubs*
* [Template:Dmoz](/wiki/Template:Dmoz)
* [Monaco](http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-17615784) from the [BBC News](/wiki/BBC_News)
* [Monaco](http://www.monaco.me/) information about Monaco
* [History of Monaco: Primary documents](http://eudocs.lib.byu.edu/index.php/History_of_Monaco:_Primary_Documents)
* [Template:Wikiatlas](/wiki/Template:Wikiatlas)
* [Template:Osmrelation-inline](/wiki/Template:Osmrelation-inline)

Travel

* [Official website for Tourism](http://www.visitmonaco.com/)
* [Your Monaco](http://www.yourmonaco.com/) Monaco travel guide
* [Discovery of Monaco](http://www.petitmonegasque.fr/)

Work

* [Monaco Job Portal](http://www.work-monaco.com/)

Other

* [Order of the doctors of Monaco](http://www.ordremedecins.mc/) [Template:Fr icon](/wiki/Template:Fr_icon)
* [French Monaco Web portail](http://www.monaco-prestige.info/) [Template:Fr icon](/wiki/Template:Fr_icon)
* [La Principauté – Le premier journal d'actualité de Monaco](http://glomed.free.fr/laprincipauté.html/)
* Monaco Today, a daily newsletter in English, [Monacolife.net](http://www.monacolife.net/)
* [Monacolife.net](http://www.monacolife.net/) English news portal
* [The Monaco Times](http://www.monacotimes.com/) – a regular feature in The Riviera Times is the English language newspaper for the French – Italian Riviera and the Principality of Monaco provides monthly local news and information about business, art and culture, people and lifestyle, events and also the real estate market.
* [Monaco-IQ](http://www.monaco-iq.com/) Monaco information and news aggregator
* [Monte-Carlo](http://www.ilprincipato.com/) Italian Monte-Carlo unofficial portal
* [International School of Monaco](http://www.ismonaco.org/home/en.aspx)

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