

**28<sup>th</sup> Business meeting of the Advisory Board on Technical Aspects on  
the Law of the Sea (ABLOS)  
IHO, Monaco, 4<sup>th</sup> to 7<sup>th</sup> October 2021**

**Logistic Information**

**1. Local information**

Principality of Monaco is a sovereign city state, located on the French Riviera in Western Europe. Located on the Mediterranean Sea, Monaco is surrounded by France on three sides. Nice, France, is the nearest large city at a distance of 11 miles (18 kilometres) and is the normal airport entry point for Monaco. Monaco is rocky and situated on steep hills that drop off into the Mediterranean. Part of the Côte d'Azur, Monaco's terrain and geography are typical of the north-western area of the Mediterranean. It has an area of 2.2 km<sup>2</sup> (0.85 sq. mi), and a population of 35,986, making Monaco the second smallest and the most densely populated country in the world. The official language is French, although Italian and English are widely spoken.

Monaco is divided into ten Wards : Les Revoires, La Colle, Fontvieille, Monaco Ville, Moneghetti, La Condamine, Saint Michel, Monte-Carlo, Saint Romain and Larvotto. Monaco-Ville, the old original town, which is on a rocky promontory extending into the sea; La Condamine, along the port; Monte-Carlo, the casino, residential and tourist area; and Fontvieille, a newly constructed residential and light industrial area on land reclaimed from the sea.

Monaco has a Mediterranean climate which is influenced by the oceanic climate and the humid subtropical climate. Situated in the heart of Mediterranean Europe, the Principality of Monaco enjoys a particularly mild climate, with more than 300 days of sunshine per year.

**2. Passports and visas**

Anyone wishing to enter into Principality of Monaco is required to pass through French territory. Those wishing to enter into and stay in Principality of Monaco must hold a valid passport, or travel document, bearing the stamps, visas and authorisations enabling them to enter and stay in France, in particular in the department of the Alps Maritime. Visa applications are to be made at the French Consulate or Embassy in their place of residence or any other signatory country of the Schengen agreement. Although the Principality of Monaco is an independent and Sovereign State, the border may be crossed without any formality.

All participants should check, well before they travel, whether they will need a visa to enter Principality of Monaco. There is no visa for Monaco; a French one is all that is required. It is strongly recommended that you apply well in advance for your visa. In principle all visitors must be able to show that they hold a return ticket.

If you need a letter of invitation to support your visa application please contact Caroline Fontanili ([caroline.fontanili@iho.int](mailto:caroline.fontanili@iho.int)) copied to David Wyatt ([adso@iho.int](mailto:adso@iho.int)).

**3. Local Travel Information**

Travelling from Nice Airport to Monaco. Prices given below are approximate and may be subject to change.

### Bus service

The following regular NICE AIRPORT Express (Aéroport de Nice COTE D'AZUR) N° 110 , bus service between Nice Airport and Monaco, departs from Nice Airport (Terminal 1 + 2) every 1/2 hour between 8.45 and 22.00. This service, which travels to Monaco via the motorway (autoroute), takes approximately 45 minutes and costs 20 Euros per one way ticket. The service from Monaco to Nice Airport starts with the first bus departing at 06:45 then runs every 1/2 hour until 19:50. There are several pick-up/drop-off points in Monaco, which include: Allées Lumière (in front of the Park Palace), Place Sainte Dévote, Place d'Armes, Fontvieille (outside the Marriott Hotel) (ex-Ramada) and the Monte-Carlo (Casino) (the drop-off and pick-up nearest the Novotel). Participants should tell the driver at which hotel they are staying and he will confirm the name of the drop-off point.

For further information [http://en.nice.aeroport.fr/Passengers/Directions-and-parking/Getting-to-the-airport/Buses-Shuttles/Search-for-a-service/\(ville\)/48056#result-tarif](http://en.nice.aeroport.fr/Passengers/Directions-and-parking/Getting-to-the-airport/Buses-Shuttles/Search-for-a-service/(ville)/48056#result-tarif)

### Taxi service

An all hours taxis service is available at Nice Airport. The journey between Nice Airport and Monaco takes approximately 1 hour, and costs approximately 100 Euros.

### Taxi + Train

A slightly less costly option is to take a taxi to the main Nice train station (in French "La gare Nice-Ville"), where there is a regular train service to Monaco and beyond. Trains 'run' regularly between Nice and Menton. All stop at Nice-Riquier, Villefranche, Beaulieu, Monaco and Carnolés; stops at Èze, Cap d'Ail and Roquebrune are less frequent. As strikes, delays and cancellation are not unusual, it is recommend downloading the SNCF TER app, which will provide up to date train times, note the app is in French.

### Tram + Bus service

A new tram service has been completed in Nice with one route running from Terminal 2 to Port Lympia (Nice old port) via Terminal 1, see <https://en.nicetourisme.com/bus-and-tramway> for full details of all tram routes. It is possible to take the tram from the airport and transfer to the 100 bus route, which follows the Basse Corniche all the way to Menton, via Monaco. The cost is 1.50€ per person for a single combined journey of less than 74 minutes with unlimited stops. From Monaco to Menton the 100 and 110 routes are the same. This option is practical for those staying in hotels between Nice and Monaco.

### Regular Helicopter Service from Nice Airport to Monaco

There is a regular helicopter service, run by MONACAIR, between Nice Airport and Monaco. The journey takes 6 minutes and costs approximately 160€ one way. This price includes minibus transfer between the Monaco Heli Airport, and your hotel (in the Monaco area). Tickets can be bought upon arrival at Nice Airport from the Monaco air desk, which is situated in the arrivals hall of the airport.

## **4. Accommodation**

The Secretariat has made arrangements with and has obtained preferential rates for reservations for the meeting at four hotels, details are in Enclosures 2 and 3. There is a need to book early and if you wish to reserve rooms at the preferential rate, please use the attached form in order to ensure the quoted price.

Details of hotels in Monaco and Beausoleil are available on the IHO website (<https://iho.int/en/contact>). Participants are required to make their own bookings directly with their selected hotel. Please note that there is a large demand for hotels at this time of year.

## 5. Electrical power

The standard 2-wire plug used in Class II, ungrounded, applications is popularly known as the Europlug, which is described in CEE 7/16. It will mate with any socket that accepts 4.0–4.8mm round contacts on 19mm centres. This plug is generally limited for use in applications that require 2.5A or less. It is also unpolarized.

The Europlug power cord and cordset are designed for high-volume, end-consumer applications. If your application is above 2.5A, you should specify a Continental European power cord or cordset, see below.



2.5A/230V/50Hz

The Continental European power cord or cordset:

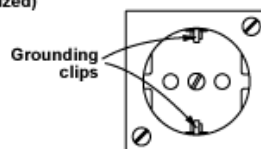


2.5A/230V/50Hz

**CEE 7/4 PLUG**  
(Not physically polarized)



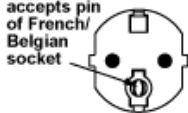
**CEE 7 SOCKET**



The CEE 7/4 plug has two 4.8mm round contacts on 19mm centers and two grounding clips on the sides of the plug body.

**CEE 7/7 PLUG**

CEE 7/7 plug accepts pin of French/Belgian socket



**FRENCH/BELGIAN SOCKET**



The CEE 7/7 plug was developed to bridge the differences between the "Schuko" plug/socket system and the connection system used in France and Belgium. This plug is also physically unpolarized except when it is used in French and Belgian sockets.

## 6. Currency

Monaco is not formally a part of the European Union (EU) or the Eurozone currency union; it does however participate in certain EU policies, including customs and border controls. Through its relationship with France, Monaco uses the euro (€) as its sole currency.

The six denominations of the notes range from €5 to €200 and, unlike euro coins, the design is identical across the whole of the Eurozone, although they are issued and printed in various member states. The 500€ note has been taken out of circulation and is no longer in use.

There are eight euro coin denominations, ranging from one cent to two euros (the euro is divided into a hundred cents). The coins first came into use in 2002. They have a common reverse, portraying a map of Europe, but each country in the Eurozone has its own design on the obverse, which means that each coin has a variety of different designs in circulation at once. Four European microstates, which use the euro as their currency, also have the right to mint coins with their own designs on the obverse side.

