IMSEE
Monaco Statistics

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Aggregate data since 1st January

2020 will remain a sadly exceptional year in light of the pandemic, which paralysed the global economy and had a severe impact on all economic indicators. No sector of the economy was spared. In the Principality, despite circumstances during the summer and again over the end-of-year festive period that enabled activity to resume to a significant extent, most economic indicators are still down over the year as a whole, adversely hit by performance in the second quarter and by the measures taken to contain the epidemic, such as lock-down. Today, a year after the virus arrived in Europe, the health situation remains unstable and continues to be the main factor influencing the economy.

Change in comparison to Q4 2019

Foreign trade		Economy		Private sector employment		Tourism	
Exports	↘	Revenue	↘	N° of employers	↘	Occupancy rate	↘
Imports	↘	Entities created	↘	N° of jobs	↘	Rooms booked	↘
Balance of trade	↗	Entities struck-off	↘	Hours worked	↘	N° of cruise days	↘

Total trade, excluding France, fell sharply to reach 2016 levels.

Despite slightly better performance in the fourth quarter than during the same period last year, the Principality's total revenue, excluding financial and insurance activities, was still adversely affected by the results in Q2. As at the end of December 2020, total revenue was €13.8 billion, a decline of €1.18 billion (-7.5%) compared with 2019.

Private-sector employment bounced back in late 2020, although it remained at a lower level than in 2019.

Overall, fewer new businesses were started during the year (728 compared with 882 in 2019, a fall of 17.5%). The number of businesses closed also fell across the year as a whole, but was higher during the second half of the year.

The main hotel industry figures have seen a precipitous decline. Cruise activity remains at a halt following the closure of territorial waters.

The real estate market is down compared with 2019.

The number of new vehicles registered and the use of public car parks saw a slight recovery in the fourth quarter, but fell by 22% across the year as a whole. Air traffic continues to be extremely hard hit, despite the slight improvement during the summer period.

FOREIGN TRADE EXCLUDING FRANCE

The decline in international trade in goods during 2020 due to the global health situation had a significant impact on the Principality's foreign trade. Total trade, excluding France, stood at €2.3 billion, a sharp decline of 38% and a return to the level seen in 2016, wiping out three years of growth. Imports fell by nearly 46% and exports by 22%. This resulted in an automatic reduction in the trade deficit (-€904 million) and the coverage ratio (exports/imports) recovered (increasing from 46% in 2019 to 67% in 2020).

Transactions with the European Union (EU) fell (-38%) at a similar rate to those with countries outside the EU (-39%).

Italy remains Monaco's main trading partner, accounting for 18% of exports and 33% of imports.

Outside the EU, Switzerland is the Principality's leading economic partner (€198 million), ahead of the United Kingdom (€115 million) and China (€102 million). The latter was the only country among the top three to see an increase in the total value of its trade with Monaco (+13%).

The most traded goods (imports + exports) were jewellery and related articles, musical instruments (€251 million), motor vehicle manufacturing products (€192 million) and plastic products (€168 million). However, the value of trade in these products fell (-58% in the first case and -22% for the two other categories).

Change in foreign trade excluding France

	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	Variation	Weight
Supplies + Exports	**1,173.6**	**915.1**	***-22.0%***	
EU Supplies	***724.3***	***541.8***	***-25.2%***	***59.2%***
Including Italy	211.2	168.2	*-20.4%*	18.4%
Including Germany	161.6	132.4	*-18.1%*	14.5%
Including Belgium	64.9	54.9	*-15.3%*	6.0%
Exports	***449.4***	***373.3***	***-16.9%***	***40.8%***
Including Switzerland	98.0	131.3	*34.1%*	14.4%
Acquisitions + Imports	**2,535.1**	**1,372.9**	***-45.8%***	
Acquisitions UE	***1,402.6***	***782.0***	***-44.2%***	***85.5%***
Including Italy	878.9	454.7	*-48.3%*	49.7%
Including Germany	221.3	150.1	*-32.2%*	16.4%
Including Belgium	81.0	47.5	*-41.3%*	5.2%
Imports	***1,132.5***	***590.8***	***-47.8%***	***64.6%***
Including Switzerland	82.4	95.1	*15.4%*	10.4%
Balance of trade	**-1,361.5**	**-457.8**	*-66.4%*	

Unit : million euros

Sources : French Directorate-General of Customs and Indirect Taxes, Monaco Statistics

The foreign trade figures are provided to Monaco Statistics by the French Directorate-General of Customs and Indirect taxes. These figures are provisional. They are updated (enhanced) on a monthly basis. Variations may be noted each quarter as a result of the late arrival of some statements; many enhancements are still expected. The date and comments should therefore be treated with caution (Trade with France is not included—Cumulative data as at 31/12/2020)

REVENUE(1)

At the end of December 2020, the Principality's revenue, excluding financial and insurance activities, stood at €13.81 billion, a decline of €1.18 billion (-7.8%) compared with 2019, and a return to the level seen in 2017. Despite slightly better performance in the fourth quarter compared to last year (+€89 million), total revenue for the year was still adversely affected by the first six months of the year (-€914 million). Only three major economic sectors (MES) saw an increase in revenue during 2020.

Since the first quarter, revenue from scientific and technical activities, administrative and support services increased €468 million (+24%) thanks to the contribution of other professional activities (+€838 million or +502%). All other NAF categories in this MES experienced a decline, including travel agency activities (-€189 million or -79%) and office administrative, office support and other business support activities (-€75 million or -47%).

Revenue from buying and selling of own real estate (+€105 million or +29%) and renting and operating of own or leased real estate (+€45 million or +18%) supported the real estate activities sector, which saw an increase of €135 million (+17%).

The increase in revenue from construction of buildings and specialised construction activities offset the decline experienced in civil engineering. The construction sector finished 2020 with growth of nearly 4% (€71 million).

In nominal terms, wholesale trade was the sector hardest hit by the crisis, with a decline of €579 million (-12%). This was primarily due to wholesale trade on a fee or contract basis.

In real terms, accommodation and food service activities suffered the worst impact, seeing its revenue nearly halved (-48% or-€389 million).

In addition, revenue from other service activities fell by 41% (-€384 million) due to a decline in sports activities and amusement and recreation activities, and in gambling and betting activities.

Revenue fell across almost all NAF categories in the retail sector, but it was primarily the figures for retail sales of other goods in specialised stores, such as clothing and jewellery stores, that dragged the sector down. Only retail sales in non-specialised stores, such as supermarkets, saw an increase (+3% or + €4.5 million).

(1) *Calculated on the basis of VAT declarations during the submission period*

(2) *Total revenue does not include that derived from financial and insurance activities. As revenue is less relevant an indicator than for other sectors, it is presented for indicative purposes.*

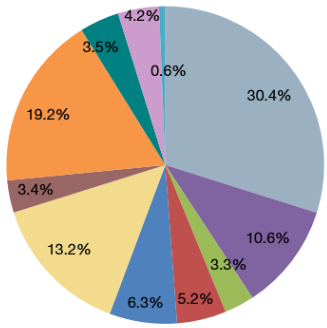
Change in revenue by sector

		Q4 2019	Q4 2020	*Variation*
1	*Financial and insurance activities*	*1,866.7*	*1,771.9*	*-5.1%*
2	Wholesale trade	4,703.2	4,124.7	*-12.3%*
3	Retail trade	1,686.9	1,503.1	*-10.9%*
4	Accommodation and food service activities	809.1	419.8	*-48.1%*
5	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and others industries	807.7	694.1	*-14.1%*
6	Real Estate activities	813.4	948.4	*16.6%*
7	Construction	1,927.5	1,998.9	*3.7%*
8	Transportation and storage	595.8	453.8	*-23.8%*
9	Scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities	1,980.3	2,447.8	*23.6%*
10	Other service activities	938.6	554.3	*-40.9%*
11	Information and communication	626.2	578.4	*-7.6%*
12	Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	94.0	86.4	*-8.0%*
Total(2)		**14,982.8**	**13,809.8**	***-7.8%***

Unit : million euros

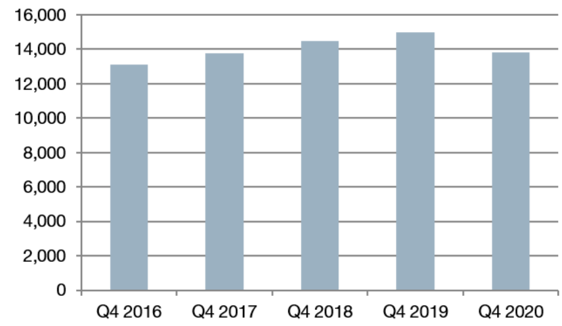
Sources : Department of Tax Services, Monaco Statistics

Distribution in revenue as at 31st December 2020(2)



Sources : Department of Tax Services, Monaco Statistics

Change in revenue(2)



Unit : million euros

Sources : Department of Tax Services, Monaco Statistics

FINANCE

Change in financial indicators

	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	*Variation*
Monegasque Investment Funds			
Number of funds	53	53	-
Net total assets	4,429	4,403	*-0.6%*
Asset Management companies			
Number of companies	61	61	-
Banks and Financial Institutions			
Number of Banks	30	30	-
Number of financial services companies	4	4	-
Total Value of Assets: Deposits & Marketable securities	129,022	129,094	*0.1%*
Total Value of Deposits & Commercial Paper	49,924	50,121	*0.4%*
Total Value of Loans	25,689	27,024	*5.2%*

Unit: million euros

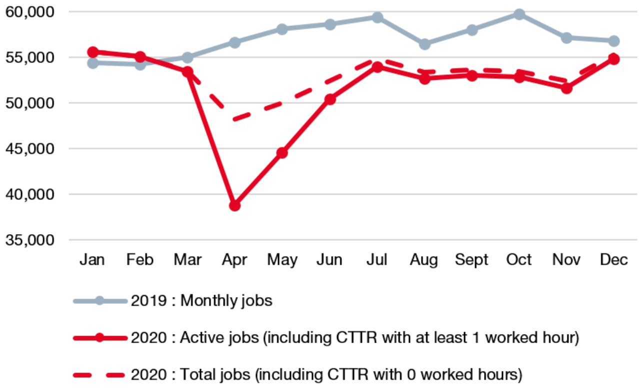
Sources : Commission de Contrôle des Activités Financières, Department of budget and Treasory

The total value of assets managed by banks has been stable over the last 12 months (+0.1%), while there was a slight increase in the value of deposits (+0.4%). The value of loans granted saw a sharper increase (+5.2%).

During Q4 2020, a collection of EUR 1.4 billion, combined with the positive impact of market and foreign exchange effects, resulted in an increase in the value of managed assets over the period (+3.7%).

PRIVATE SECTOR EMPLOYMENT

Monthly change in number of jobs



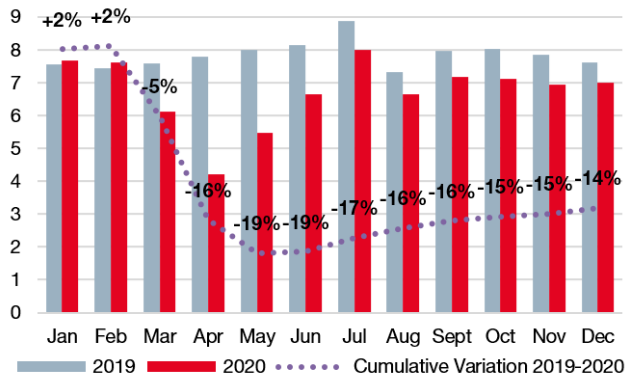
Sources: Social Services Compensation Fund, Monaco Statistics

Evolution of the number of jobs by MES

		Q4 2019	Q4 2020	Variation
1	Financial and insurance activities	4,032	4,060	*0.7%*
2	Wholesale trade	2,657	2,635	*-0.8%*
3	Retail trade	3,024	2,919	*-3.5%*
4	Accommodation and food service activities	8,400	7,625	*-9.2%*
5	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, and others industries	2,649	2,584	*-2.5%*
6	Real Estate activities	1,755	1,738	*-1.0%*
7	Construction	5,475	5,799	*5.9%*
8	Transportation and storage	2,136	1,951	*-8.7%*
9	Scientific and technical activities, administrative and support service activities	13,818	13,734	*-0.6%*
10	Other service activities	7,266	6,665	*-8.3%*
11	Information and communication	1,402	1,370	*-2.3%*
12	Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	4,257	4,241	*-0.4%*
Total		**56,871**	**55,321**	***-2.7%***

Sources: Social Services Compensation Fund, Monaco Statistics

Monthly change in number of hours and cumulative variation



Unit: million hours

Sources: Social Services Compensation Fund, Monaco Statistics

At the end of the final quarter of 2020 and following several months of relative stability, private-sector employment recovered to a level similar to that seen at the beginning of the year. The total number of salaried jobs, across all types of employment and working hours, was 55,321. This figure, up 5% compared with November, is nonetheless lower than last year (-2.7% compared with Q4 2019).

The strengthened provisions for total temporary layoff (CTTR), which helped to halt the decline in employment from March 2020, accounted for a very small number of jobs at the end of the year. Total temporary layoff, in other words zero hours worked during the month, applied to fewer than 1% of jobs in December 2020 (461 jobs compared with 800 the previous month).

Once again, it was the accommodation and food services sector that lost the most jobs compared with 2019 (775 fewer, a decline of 9.2%). Nonetheless, the situation in this sector improved compared with November 2020, adding an additional 1,000 jobs, an increase of 17.8%. This was also the MES that made the heaviest use of CTTR in December, followed by transportation and storage and other service activities, which both saw a decline of more than 8% in the number of jobs compared with Q4 2019. While the majority of other MES saw more moderate declines, or were even stable, construction continued the recovery begun in the previous quarters. This sector added more than 300 extra jobs compared with December 2019, a rise of nearly 6%.

Alongside the resurgence in the total number of jobs at the end of the year, the variation in the number of hours worked per month (2019 vs 2020) continued to decline. In December, the number of hours worked was down 8.3% compared with 2019 (in April, for example, the decline was 46%). The total number of hours worked in 2020 exceeded 80 million, compared with around 94 million in 2019, a decrease of 14.3%, equivalent to nearly two months of working hours lost.

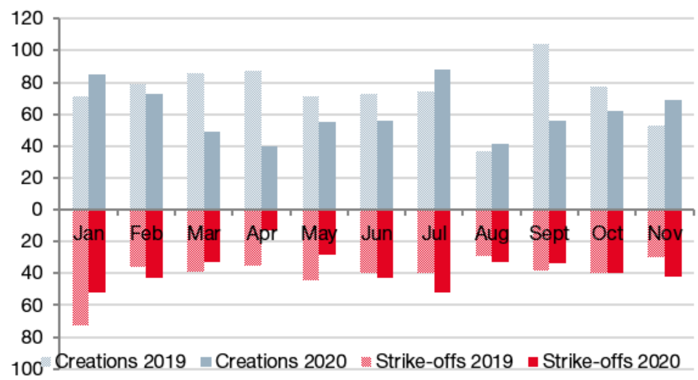
The number of employers, which stood at 6,126 in the final quarter of 2020, was slightly down compared with the same period last year: there were 56 fewer employers than in 2019, a fall of 0.9%. The loss of employers was more significant in the accommodation and food services sector (-9.1%).

BUSINESSES

Fewer new businesses were started in 2020 (728 compared with 882 in 2019, a fall of 17.5%). Over the last three months, the decline compared with last year was smaller (-7.5%). Across the year, the number of new businesses started fell in every MES. Real estate activities saw the highest decrease, with 46 fewer businesses created in 2020, including 43 fewer in the buying and selling of own real estate (regulations were introduced in January 2020 due to over-representation of this activity), followed by the wholesale trade (27 fewer businesses created).

The number of businesses closed also fell across the year as a whole (467 compared with 490 in 2019), but was higher during the second half of the year (255 in 2020 compared with 223 in 2019). The balance (businesses started minus permanent closures) shrank sharply (+261 in 2020 compared with +392 the previous year).

Monthly evolution of the number of creations and definitive delisting of establishments



Sources : Business Development Agency, Monaco Statistics

The figures for businesses started/closed cover all types of legal entity recorded in the NIS Register (SAM, SARL, sole traders, professionals, AD, NA, etc.), with the exception of non-trading companies.

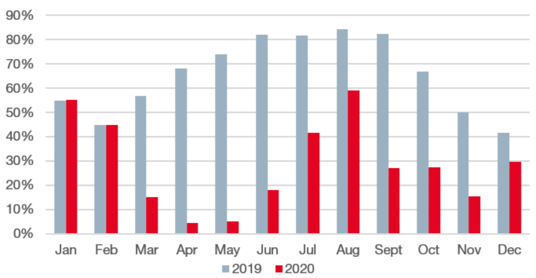
HOTEL AND CRUISE INDUSTRY

Changes in hotel industry indicators

	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	Variation
Occupancy rate	65.9%	28.5%	*-56.7%*
Rooms occupied (N° of nights)	589,682	254,805	*-56.8%*
Arrivals	377,493	172,038	*-54.4%*
% Arrivals from EU including Monaco	63.0%	67.7%	*7.5%*
Average length of a stay (in days)	2.46	2.36	*-4.1%*

Sources : Tourist and Convention Authority, Monaco Statistics

Monthly change in hotel occupancy rate



Sources : Tourist and Convention Authority, Monaco Statistics

The hotel industry has been one of the sectors hardest hit by the health situation, with all performance indicators in decline.

Hotel occupancy rates failed to reach 30% in 2020, compared with nearly 66% in 2019. The recoveries during the summer period and in December were not sufficient to offset the declines during other months of the year.

The number of check-ins fell by more than half (-54.4%) as did the number of occupied rooms (-56.8%), and there was also a 4.1% decrease in the average length of stay. Due to the restrictions on air traffic and the closure of some borders, the only increase was in arrivals from the EU (+4.7%).

With the ports yet to reopen, only one port of call and 1,105 passengers, in January 2020, were recorded, a decline of 99.4% compared with 2019.

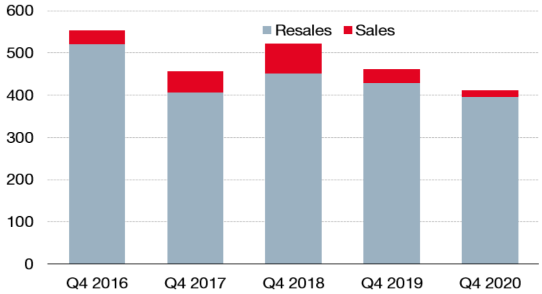
REAL ESTATE

The number of sales halved compared with 2019. Good performance during the second half of the year (12 transactions) was not sufficient to make up the gap that had arisen during the first six months (four transactions). The fall in value was less striking (-32%) than the decline in the number of sales (-52%) due to the types of property sold.

With 34 fewer transactions than in 2019, the resale market held up better (-7.9%), though it saw a sharper fall in value (-21.1%). This was primarily due to a significant fall in transactions involving buildings or villas.

Evolution of the number of real estate transactions

	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	Variation
Apartment Sales (new)	33	16	*-51.5%*
Apartment Sales (second hand)	429	395	*-7.9%*

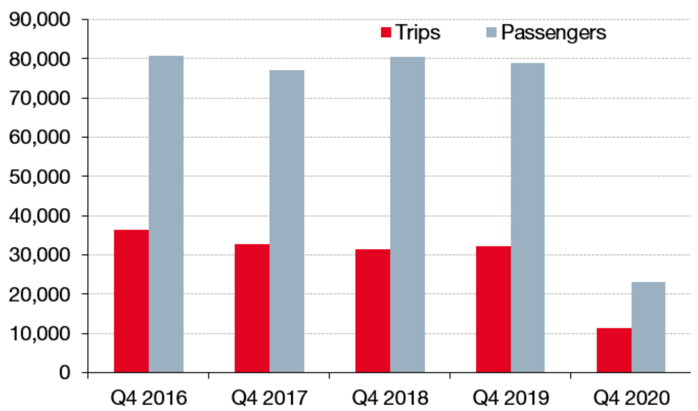


Sources : Department of Tax Services, Monaco Statistics

TRANSPORT

Change in helicopter traffic

	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	Variation
Number of trips	32,222	11,392	*-64.6%*
Number of passengers	78,795	23,193	*-70.6%*



Sources : Civil Aviation Authority, Monaco Statistics

The fourth quarter drew to a close a particularly difficult year for air traffic, which collapsed, experiencing a 64.6% drop in flights and a 70.6% fall in passenger numbers, equivalent to 20,930 fewer journeys and 55,602 fewer passengers than in 2019.

During 2016–2019, the average number of passengers per day was 217. In 2020, this number fell to 63 people, a decrease of 154.

There was a decline in all types of flight compared with last year. Commercial flights experienced the sharpest decrease (-72.0%) in terms of journeys.

Change in vehicle registration and car parks attendance

	Q4 2019	Q4 2020	Variation
Number of new vehicle registrations	3,215	2,511	*-21.9%*
Number of times a car entered a public car park	15,665,003	12,165,575	*-22.3%*

Sources : Driver and Vehicle Licensing Office, Monaco Statistics

There was a 22% fall in the number of new vehicles registered compared with 2019. While performance in the fourth quarter fell below that seen last year, it was the second quarter, hit by the closure of car dealerships, that was primarily behind the decline.

Use of public car parks fell by 22.3% in 2020. There was a decrease in all types of journey, but use by non-season ticket holders experienced the sharpest fall (-26.3%). There were similar declines in use by commuters (-21.0%), hourly users (-17.8%) and "day and night" users (-13.3%) compared with 2019.

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