

San Marino

Short cultural policy profile

Prepared by Gloria Valentini

DATE: July 2022

1. Facts and figures

Political system

San Marino is the oldest Republic in the world, in fact it has been founded in 301 a.C.; with its 61 kilometer square, it is also one of the smallest States in Europe.

Concerning the constitutional system, its peculiar feature is that it has two Heads of State called Captain Regents, appointed every six months within the Great and General Council – the Parliament. The division of powers is established under article 3 of the Declaration of Citizens' Rights and Fundamental Principles of Law. In fact, San Marino is a parliamentary one-chamber system; the Great and General Council is composed by sixty Members and it is elected every five years with a proportional electoral system. The Government, called Congress of State, is currently made up of ten Secretaries – the equivalent of Ministries – and this number may vary depending on the delegations given to each Secretary at the beginning of every new legislature. The organs of the judiciary, established by law, are guaranteed full independence in the exercise of their functions. To conclude, the Collegio Garante of the constitutionality of the rules is the Constitutional Court of the Republic of San Marino.

Official language

The official language of San Marino is Italian, even if the native dialect still represents a very significant feature of San Marino's folkloristic tradition. In this regard, in October 2021, the first dictionary of San Marino's dialect was presented by its author¹.

¹ F. Guidi, *Il Dizionario del dialetto sammarinese*, Ente Cassa di Faetano, 2021, <http://www.superiore.educazione.sm/on-line/home-portale-scuola-superiore/archivio-notizie/documento41125803.html>

	Latest available data	Latest available data minus 5 years
<i>Population on January 1st</i>	34 976 (2022)	34 267 (2017)
<i>GDP in million EUR</i>	1 352 (2020, current prices)	1 279 (2015, current prices)
<i>GDP per capita in PPS Index (EU27_2020 = 100)</i>	38 907 EUR (2020; current prices: in San Marino we do not calculate PPS)	37 801 EUR (2015; current prices: in San Marino we do not calculate PPS)
<i>General government expendi- ture (in % of GDP)</i>	46.9% (2020)	45.2% (2015)
<i>Public cultural expenditure</i>	4 598 056 EUR (2020)	Data not available for 2015. 2019: EUR 5.711.110
<i>Public cultural expenditure as % of GDP</i>	0.34% (2020) [Recreation, culture and religion = 1.01%]	Data not available for 2015. 2019: 0.45% [Recreation, culture and religion = 1.08%]
<i>Public cultural expenditure per Capita in EUR</i>	132.28 EUR (2020)	Data not available for 2015. 2019: 164.73 EUR
<i>Share of cultural employment of total employment</i>	3.07% (2020)	3.21% (2019) or 2.84% (2015)

Source: Office of Economic Planning, Data Processing and Statistics, <https://www.statistica.sm/online/en/home.html>

2. Cultural policy system

2.1 Objectives

Cultural policy in San Marino is typically characterized by an important synergy between culture and tourism. In fact, the responsible valorization of the cultural and environmental heritage, making local culture known and accessible to all, places of memory and the promotion of the environment are some of the priorities in recent and past years.

The programme of the current government - formed in December 2019 - expressively states that “the best strategies will be sought so that the neutrality of our State, historically expressed with a clear voice in all international fora, may find its even more concrete expression by promoting San Marino as a permanent seat of international confrontation on the themes of peace, freedom and democracy and of cultural and religious exchange”. Moreover, it is emphasized that the care and protection of the cultural institutes is implemented through the predisposition of a management of the available structures such as to combine permanent exhibitions with temporary events; in addition, an increase and qualification of the State Archives and Library is planned, especially with regard to the in-depth study of issues concerning the most significant historical paths of the country, in cooperation with the cultural institutes of the neighboring regions.

In recent years, and especially as a result of the emergence of ecological and environmental protection issues, it has become apparent that the landscape and natural space surrounding the Republic must also be safeguarded and promoted as cultural areas.

Following the outbreak of the pandemic and the restrictive measures to contain the spread of Covid-19, cultural sites as well as many other areas undoubtedly faced new challenges. In this regard, the pandemic has not only led to the cancellation of some cultural events and initiatives with all the consequences of this, but has also led to an increased focus on cultural venues. Indeed, following their closure over time, an awareness of the importance of museums, cultural institutes and venues, cultural centers, social and leisure centres have emerged in the consciousness of citizens and others.

2.2 Main features

Some of the main features of cultural policy in San Marino are:

- the upgrading of museum offerings in the territory;
- the provision of greater coherence in the cultural proposal;
- a gradual enhancement of the country's historical identity in line with the themes dictated and promoted by UNESCO.

In 2008, Mount Titano and the historic center of San Marino became part of the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites. July 7, 2022 marks the 14th anniversary since this inscription, and on this occasion San Marino's museums remained open for the entire day and until late in the evening, guided tours, concerts and lectures were organized with the opportunity to view the projects and research of "SAN MARINO- A Walled City World Heritage Site."

The field of culture in San Marino is pluralistic and inclusive of a multitude of actors. In particular, it is necessary to carry out a level-based analysis: at the institutional level, the Secretariat of State for Education holds the delegation for culture; the Cultural Institutes Directorate depends on it and includes not only the performing arts section but also the Library, Archives and State Museums. In addition, there is also the Department of Culture and Tourism which exercises functions in this area and which reports to the State Secretariat for Tourism.

As for the private level and civil society, there are several actors involved such as associations, social and cultural centers, and private citizens. It is important to emphasize that individual citizens also have an important role in policy making, particularly in the first phase of agenda setting since one of the instruments of direct democracy provided by the San Marino legal system is the Istanza d'Arengo. It consists of the possibility for San Marino citizens of legal age to submit public interest requests directly to the Regency for consideration by the Great and General Council (Parliament). Consequently, this institution is also used in the area of cultural policies and for the purpose of submitting requests.

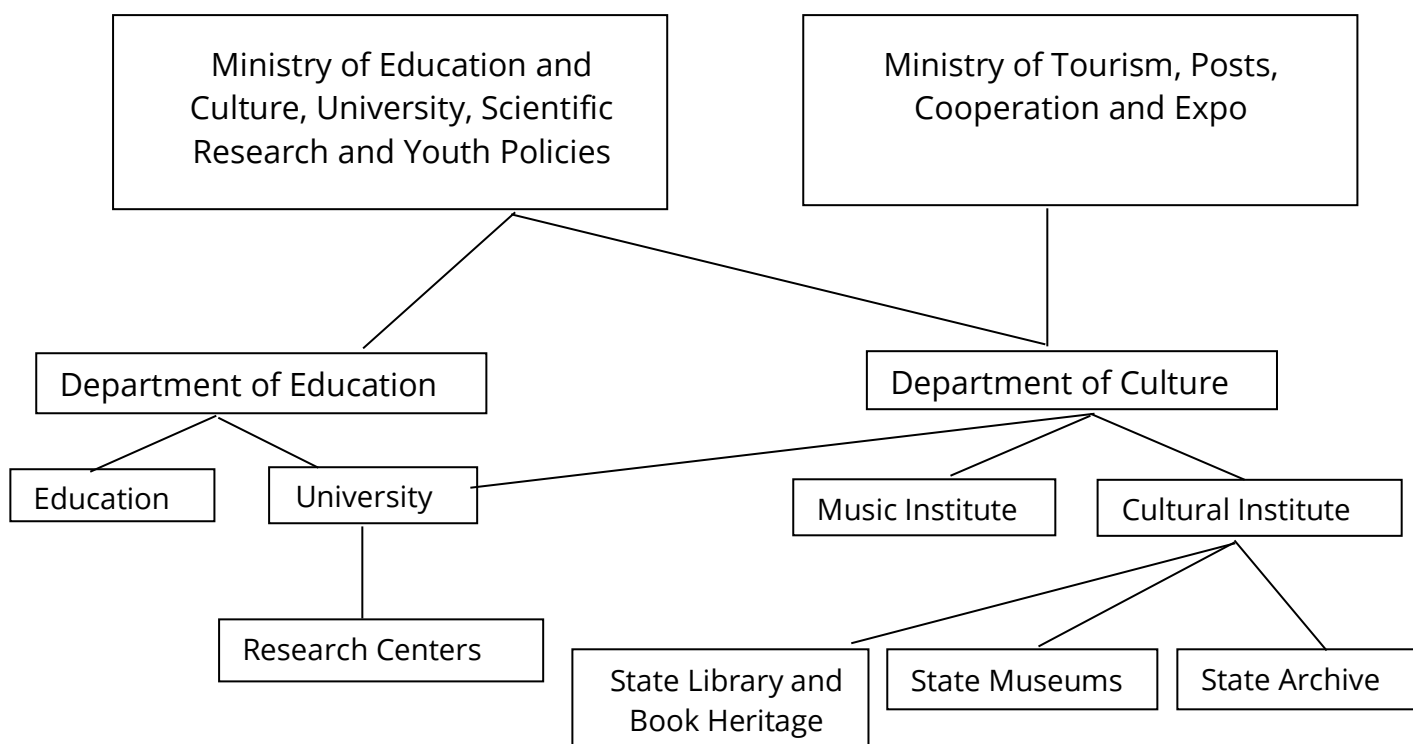
Between public and private actors there is a strong harmony and mutual cooperation, a recent example is the signing of a Framework Agreement between the Secretariat for Culture and the Mutual Aid Society (SUMS, a San Marino nonprofit association) aimed at collaboration in the creation of events, conferences, exhibitions, study and research activities and publications with the aim of cultural elevation and civic concord. The financial instruments of planning are the economic program, the annual budget and the multi-year budget.

As for the public budget, pursuant to Law No. 30 of February 18, 1998 and the Accounting Regulations of April 24, 2003 No. 54, the General Directorate of Public Finance, on the basis of the economic program, prepares by September 30 of each year the drafts of the annual budget and the multi-year budget. This is followed by the presentation of the economic program and draft budgets to the representatives of the Castle Councils and economic and social categories. The draft budgets, accompanied by the opinions acquired in the manner provided for in the preceding articles, are adopted by the State Congress and then transmitted to the Great and General Council

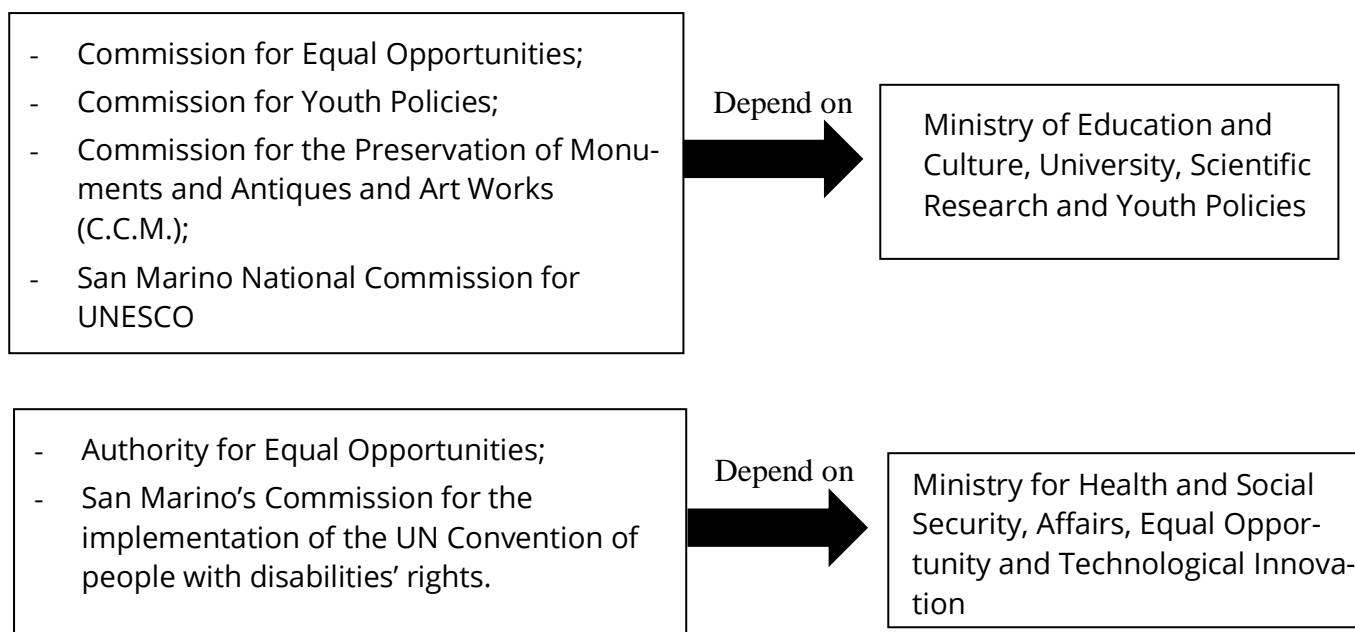
by the second ten days of November each year, together with the draft budget law and the draft budgets of the Enlarged Public Sector Entities. The budgets are approved by budget law by December 31 each year. For more information about the allocation of public spending in the cultural sector, see Chapter 5.1.

2.3 Governance system: Organisational Organigram

Institutional and public actors



Institutional and politically appointed bodies involved in cultural policy-making



2.4 Background

1950-1960: Assignment of the "San Marino Literary Prize" to Eugenio Montale. In 1956, the San Marino prize for figurative arts, the first important painting event, inaugurated a successful series of San Marino Biennials.

1960-1970: In the late 1960s, several festivals have been organized, focusing on the distinctive aspects of cultures from various parts of the world by involving intellectuals, artists, journalists, ambassadors and Nobel Prize winners of the targeted country.

1970-1980: While the 1970s can be characterized as a period of continued focus on the organization and hosting of several large exhibitions, the 1980s were marked by an important reform of the public administration responsible for culture.

1980-1990: The 1980s were marked by an important reform of the public administration responsible for culture. Several new cultural institutes were created and other State institutions received increased independence; in addition, other State institutions received increased independence such as the State museum, library and archive

1990-2000: the Ministry of Education and Culture became the Ministry of Education and Cultural Institutes, stressing a political will to make the cultural sector autonomous. The aim of the government's cultural policy was to separate tourism from culture, to grant culture a more official "status" and to promote the image of San Marino.

2000-2010: Two major exhibitions were organized in cooperation with the Russian State Museum in Saint Petersburg. Exhibition "Libertatis Fundator: Saint Marino: iconography, art and history", dedicated to the Republic's Patron Saint, under the aegis of UNESCO and the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, Walter Schwimmer. Cultural policy of San Marino gradually started to open to European and international trends.

2010-2020: In retrospect, the analysis of the cultural trend shows a strong investment in the field of performing arts and entertainment events, which, however, having originated from disjointed motivations have failed to arrive at sufficient coordination to be able to build a coherent path.

3. Current cultural affairs

3.1 Key developments

Undoubtedly, the outbreak of the pandemic brought about several challenges and changes to the cultural sector, in particular the closure of cultural venues such as museums, theaters, libraries, cinemas, and socio-cultural centers, arranged within the numerous Law Decrees at the most critical moments of the pandemic, necessitated a rethinking of accessibility to such venues. Online and telematic meetings have been tools used in both public and private spheres as a last resort, however, these have not been substitutes for cultural offerings. In addition, being required to comply with health protocols such as social distancing and reducing the maximum capacity of venues has made it necessary on several occasions to rethink the spaces in which to organize and the ways-in-presence or telematically to participate in cultural events.

One aspect of cultural policy that has changed over the past few years is certainly the fact that there has been investment, at the public level, in renovating the existing thus enhancing cultural offerings and aligning with UNESCO. In addition, the number of Conventions, both multilateral and bilateral, for cooperation in the field of culture has increased significantly, as will be discussed in more detail in section 6.2.

One of the most keenly felt challenges in recent years is certainly related to the demographic decline of the San Marino population. Specifically, some schools in the territory will have to be merged and as a result some of the structures will be closed; the challenge lies precisely in transforming these places into social and cultural centers for projects in the territory.

Other challenges on the national and international level appear to include the creation of institutional channels aimed at granting loans to organize exhibitions and events of a high cultural level, exchanges of artistic residencies and cooperation in the field of artists, research activities through the University of San Marino, and finally the creation of a museum container suitable for the exhibition of great works. This necessity is due to the fact that at the moment San Marino does not have the appropriate insurance coverage to host works of great value.

3.2 Key themes

At the moment, San Marino focuses, within the initiatives in charge, on several topics of great topicality and sensitivity. For years, San Marino has been carrying out projects aimed at fostering intercultural and interreligious dialogue as witnessed, for example, by the sculpture "Dialogue" placed in the historic center. This work, commissioned by

the State in 2019 on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Council of Europe, depicts the symbols of the three monotheistic religions close together.

With special attention to the phenomenon of violence against women and gender equality, for example, a creative and cultural competition was organized in the winter of 2021 by the two San Marino labor organizations, together with the University. In fact, it consists of nine created by children and young people under 25 to express messages against violence against women and based on gender.

With regard to social and cultural inclusion, thus pursuing the goal of making the artistic and cultural heritage of the historic center accessible to residents and visitors with visual, hearing and physical disabilities, the "Tactilia" project inaugurated by the Excellent Captains Regents was realized in March 2019. In 2018, the "PiùPerTe Card" came into operation, providing facilitated access to cultural and recreational venues to persons with disabilities and facilitated conditions by numerous facilities on San Marino territory for events, sports events and transport. The card is issued to persons with special needs, whether resident or temporarily present for tourist purposes.

Two art installations have been located in the historic center of the Republic: the tactile reproduction of the *Retrosi fresco*, which is located in the Great and General Council Hall - that is, in the seat of Parliament - and the scale reproduction of the ancient *Domus Magna Communis*, made of stone by San Marino stonemasons. The project also intends to offer younger people and all visitors an educational and attractive tool to better understand San Marino history and the values of freedom and democracy.

Worthy of note is the decision taken by the Direction of Cultural Institutes to make the entry into public Museums free of charge for all Ukrainian refugees received in San Marino (approximately 300 persons) in order to let them know the historical and traditional heritage of the Republic.

Most recently, on the occasion of Expo Dubai 2020 that ended in March 2022, the San Marino Pavilion presented to the Expo public the faithful reproduction of the "Domagnano Treasure," one of the most spectacular and important finds of the Ostrogothic period in the world, but also one of the most mysterious. The theme of the Expo was "Connecting Minds, Creating the Future," and San Marino wanted, with this great operation of cultural diplomacy, to ideally, virtually link together the six countries where the treasure, dispersed, is currently preserved and exhibited in their museums, through a series of meetings and conferences that brought to Dubai the theme of cultural and artistic heritage, national identity and intercultural dialogue.

3.3 International Cultural Cooperation

From the cultural and artistic point of view, San Marino has been cooperating and actively participating in initiatives and events organised by European and international organisations. Worthy of note in this regard is, for instance, the research project 'Challenges to democracy and social life in European small states', winner of one of the calls for proposals of *Erasmus Plus*, the European programme for education, training, youth and sport funded by the European Commission. Moreover, on May 2022 the University of San Marino officially entered into the European University Association which is the largest and broadest association of Universities at European level. With over 850 organisations represented, it now includes 49 countries.

The main actors involved in international cultural cooperation include multilateral bodies such as the Council of Europe, United Nations Agencies and Offices. For example, during its six-month Chairmanship of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe (November 2006 - May 2007), the Republic also promoted inter-religious and intercultural dialogue among its priorities. At the same time, San Marino cooperates bilaterally also with several countries, especially with the close Italy.

Just to mention a fruitful international cooperation, in March 2015, at the headquarters of San Marino University in Montegiardino, the *San Marino Confucius Institute* was inaugurated, as provided for in the Memorandum of Understanding signed two years earlier between the University of San Marino and the Beijing City University. Another foreign institutional cultural center hosted in the territory is the *Dante Alighieri Association*, whose aim is to protect and promote Italian culture and language.

More recently, and following the start of negotiations for the conclusion of an Association Agreement, San Marino has gradually deepened the European context. This scenario includes the entry of the Republic into the European Higher Education Area and the Bologna Process, made official in November 2020. This gave the San Marino University system the opportunity to become part of an international network.

One of the objectives to be pursued is certainly the will to make San Marino and its cultural peculiarities known to the surrounding realities; among the initiatives directed to San Marino citizens residing abroad are the so-called cultural stays – that is summer stays of 3 weeks financed by the State and aimed at San Marino young people between 18 and 28. These courses represent an important instrument to favour an in-depth study of the language, traditions, history and institutions of the Republic, in order to make participants more aware of their status as San Marino citizens.

4. Cultural Institutions

4.1 Overview

Regarding policy making in the cultural sphere, it is mostly characterized by a public involvement of Ministries and relevant State Departments. In addition, it is mainly characterized by centralization by the state, although attempts are also made to raise awareness of private entrepreneurial interventions.

The private sector, particularly banking foundations, has been increasingly engaged in collaboration with the Ministry of Culture and other public agencies responsible for culture. In fact, in addition to the strengthening of public institutions, more and more importance is being attached to private initiatives, identifying for this purpose specific development interventions and activities, the diversification of cultural offerings, as well as interesting initiatives, such as certain forms of tax incentives for those who invest in cultural projects.

Moreover, there is no private sector in cultural offerings in San Marino, although there are many citizens' associations that fragment the sector into a multitude of small particular initiatives.

Law No. 75 of June 16, 2016 established the Council of Nonprofit Associations with the purpose of supporting, coordinating and assisting the activities of associations born in the territory and favoring the circulation of information. Specifically, the Consulta has its own headquarters with a room inside that is made available for associations to meet. Social and cultural associations working in the fields of education, training, culture, flora and fauna protection, performing arts, and the environment are enrolled in this Council. Some among them carry out important activities of dissemination, awareness and creation of events for the citizenship. Just to mention one, the Emma Rossi Association promotes research, study and training activities and feeds the cultural debate on equal rights and opportunities with particular reference to women's rights; on school and training; on health and social services; on sustainable economic development and environmental protection; on the European Union and to spread the feeling of European citizenship in the Republic; on justice and the legal system.

In addition, San Marino hosts the British Institute, and the Middle and High Schools collaborate with Alliance Française, Cambridge English, Goethe Institut and other cultural institutes that train children who intend to take courses for foreign language certifications.

The Mutual Aid Society (SUMS), through the special section of the *Meritamente Award*, in-tends to incentivize young San Marino students to undertake study experiences abroad, including Italy, and to support those who undertake excellent educational courses in prestigious academic institutions by giving them a financial contribution to support their educational paths.

In 2021, the San Marino National Commission for UNESCO, together with the State Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the San Marino Delegation to UNESCO, has made known to young citizens of San Marino the possibility of participating in the Call for Selection issued by UNESCO for the Young Professionals Program UNESCO 2021 (YPP 2021).

Noteworthy, is the curious feature of San Marino as a Kind State; in fact in the summer of 2020, at the request of the San Marino Oncology Association, the "Manifesto of the Kind State" was signed by the State Secretariats of Education, Health and Tourism.

4.2 Data on selected public and private cultural institutions

Table 1: Cultural institutions, by sector and domain

Domain	Cultural Institution (Subdomain)	Public Sector		Private Sector	
		Number (YEAR)	Number (YEAR)	Number (YEAR)	Number (YEAR)
Cultural Heritage	<i>Cultural heritage sites (recognised)</i>	On 7 July 2008, the UNESCO World Heritage Committee recognised the universal value of the Historic Centres of San Marino (the Capital) and Borgo Maggiore (one of the nine Castles) and Mount Titano, a property of a total of 42 hectares. For UNESCO, San Marino represents a living historic city, the symbol of an important stage in the development of democratic models in Europe and worldwide.			
	<i>Archaeological sites</i>	79* (2021)	79 (2016)	N/A	N/A
Museums	<i>Museum institutions</i>	10 (2021)	9 (2016)	7 (2021)	6 (2016)
Archives	<i>Archive institutions</i>	1 (2021)	1 (2016)	N/A	N/A

Visual arts	<i>Public art galleries / exhibition halls</i>	2 (2021)	2 (2016)	N/A	N/A
Performing arts	<i>Scenic and stable spaces for theatre</i>	3 (2021)	3 (2016)	N/A	N/A
	<i>Concert houses</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	<i>Theatre companies</i>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	<i>Dance and ballet companies</i>	N/A	N/A	4 (2021)	4 (2016)
	<i>Symphonic orchestras</i>	1** (2021)	1 (2016)	N/A	N/A
Libraries	<i>Libraries</i>	1 (2021)	1 (2016)	N/A	N/A
Audiovisual	<i>Cinemas</i>	2 (2021)	2 (2016)	N/A	N/A
	<i>Broadcasting organisations</i>	2*** (2021)	2 (2016)	N/A	N/A
Interdisciplinary	<i>Socio-cultural centres / cultural houses</i>	2 (2021)	2 (2016)	N/A There are some <i>de facto</i> private associations	N/A

Sources: Cultural Institute of San Marino: <https://www.gov.sm/pub1/GovSM/Dipartimenti/Dipartimento-Cultura-e-Turismo/Istituti-Culturali.html> ; Public Museums: <https://www.museidistato.sm/>; San Marino Tourism Bureau: <https://www.visitsanmarino.com/pub1/VisitSM/contenuto/Vivi/ARTE-E-CULTURA.html> ; USMA Radio: https://www.unirmsm.sm/it//_3273.htm

Notes:

* These data include not only the archaeological sites but also the areas of outcrops of archaeological materials.

** Although the San Marino Music Institute is partly autonomous from the Department of Education, it receives an annual State contribution and its activities are subject to the supervision of the Department.

*** USMA Radio is the Interdepartmental Research Centre for Radiophonic Studies of the University of San Marino.

5. Cultural Funding

5.1 Overview

Considering the small territorial size of San Marino - about 61 km² - a clear distinction between central and local authorities, the latter consisting of 9 municipalities called "Castelli," is almost pointless.

As for private cultural and socio-cultural associations, by submitting applications by November each year it is possible to draw on public funds dedicated to them.

Regarding the allocation of public funds, in accordance with the San Marino Budget Law, funds allocated to the cultural sector are recorded as expenditures of the "Culture and Tourism Department." The financial model is completely public in nature while the budget is defined according to the political needs of the moment. It should be noted that recently in the 2022/2024 Multi-Year Budget, the Secretariat of State for Education and Culture included an additional item of public expenditure - of about 200 000 EUR - for the policy of large art exhibitions in San Marino.

The department submits an annual and three-year budget proposal. As a rule, these proposals vary from year to year, with most changes in revenue and expenditure categories depending on the portfolios assigned by each new legislature. The Department's budget includes expenditure categories generally referred to as "funds" or "contributions" to financially support the Council of Cultural Associations, Community Centers, local libraries, and other local cultural associations such as the San Marino Chorale, the Serravalle Band, the Sammarinese Center for Musical Studies, the San Marino Orchestra, some cooperatives, etc.

Other expenditure categories are public institutions such as the Museums, the State Library and Archives, the Nature Center, the Office for Social and Cultural Activities, etc. Culture expenditures are included in the areas devoted to education, school administration, and other recreational and cultural activities. In addition, the culture sector receives some grants not included in the established budget and aimed at specific projects carried out by public or private entities in cooperation with the government and relevant public offices.

Like many other States, over the last few years San Marino has suffered from the effects of the global crisis, which of course has had increasing repercussions on the State budget, thus requiring cuts in public expenditure.

The data that will be presented in the following tables pertain entirely to the central government level since public funds are not large in number.

5.2 Public cultural expenditure by level of government

Table 2: Public cultural expenditure by level of government, in EUR, 2020 and 2016

NB: the following data are those of the central government level figures.

Level of government	Total cultural expenditure in 2020		Total cultural expenditure in 2016	
	In EUR	% share of total	In EUR	% share of total
State (central, federal)	326 942.74	100%	628 041.22	100%
Regional (provincial, Länder, etc.)	no regional level exists	/	no regional level exists	/
Local (municipal, incl. counties)	no local level exists	/	no local level exists	/
TOTAL	/	100%	/	100%

Source:

- Law no. 142 of 18th December 2017 - General Accounts of the State and Final Balance Sheets of the Public Bodies for the financial year 2016, Annex E;
- Law no. 203 of 17th December 2021 - General Accounts of the State and Final Balance Sheets of the Public Bodies for the financial year 2020, Annex G.

5.3. Public cultural expenditure per sector

It is important to note that the data below have been extrapolated from the analysis of the final budget for the years 2020 and 2016. The decision to consider the balance sheet instead of the budget for the fiscal year was due to the fact that this gives an overview of the State's actual spending in the area of culture. In particular, through the final budget it is possible to extrapolate data that already take into account the changes in the budget of the State and the Broader Public Sector Entities, which represent not only the expenditure intention but the respective final figures.

It is also specified that 2020 was taken as the base year because the balance sheet for the years 2021 and 2022 will be approved respectively in December 2022 and December 2023, respectively. Regarding the expenditure chapters considered in this

count and derived from the two Annexes to the Laws, please refer to the bibliography.

Table 3: Public cultural expenditure: by sector, in EUR, 2020 and 2016

Field / Domain	Total cultural expenditure in 2020		Total cultural expenditure in 2016	
	In EUR	% share of total	In EUR	% share of total
Cultural Heritage and Museums	40 548.91	12.41%	115 559.95	18.41%
Archives	21 950.63	6.71%	24 350.56	3.89%
Visual Arts, Performing Arts, Audiovisual and Multimedia	212 284.62	64.93%	317 270.92	50.53%
Interdisciplinary Socioculture Cultural Rel. Abroad Administration Cultural Education	<i>This budget is included in the "not covered"</i>	/	<i>This budget is included in the "not covered"</i>	/
Not covered by the above domains: <i>cultural sport activities, evening courses, summer courses for young people, contributions for Social Centres and socio-cultural Associations, promotion of the identity values of the historic centre</i>	52 158.58	15.95%	170 859.79	27.17%
TOTAL	326 942.74	100%	628 041.22	100%

Sources:

- Law no. 142 of 18th December 2017 - General Accounts of the State and Final Balance Sheets of the Public Bodies for the financial year 2016, Annex E;
- Law no. 203 of 17th December 2021 - General Accounts of the State and Final Balance Sheets of the Public Bodies for the financial year 2020, Annex G.

6. Legislation on culture

6.1 Overview of national cultural legislation

There is no framework legislation on culture or cultural policy in San Marino, nor is there a law that refers to the "status of artists," whether employed, self-employed or freelance. However, the various cultural sectors do benefit from some specific laws such as, for example, performing arts and music, cultural heritage, the state library, and the photography, film and video sector.

The cultural sector in San Marino is in strong synergy with both public and private entities in the territory that are involved in cultural projects. In particular, the tool of Collaboration Agreements is often used between different actors operating in the sector in various capacities. Examples at the institutional level are the Collaboration Agreements between the University and Cultural Institutions, two actors that have always brought about projects for the enhancement of State Archives materials, museum redevelopment, active citizenship education also through performances and workshops, public meetings and educational training.

In fact, the two institutions have already developed fruitful collaborative relationships over time in the areas of education and training, performing arts programming, communicative revision and historical research, achieving satisfactory results in terms of science, quality and public acceptance of students, teachers and citizens.

In 2019, the people's initiative bill "Cultural and Landscape Heritage Code" was submitted in order to renew the preservation and protection of the Republic's architectural, artistic and archaeological heritage. The code, divided into seven titles, provides for the establishment of a new and unique legal system specifically for the protection of San Marino's cultural heritage. As pointed out in the explanatory report accompanying the bill, "this would be a legal protection of cultural heritage that would recompose the ever-present conflict between the right to protection and the right to development." Central to this is the issue of the environment, given the landscape value enjoyed by San Marino, seen not only from a scientific point of view but also from a historical-cultural one. However, the goal of the law is also to gather in a single text several points that have been regulated for years in fragmented regulations, among them: what falls under cultural and landscape heritage, the definition of cultural property, the places and institutions that must be deputed to culture (including private property), maintenance and restoration of property, and administrative and criminal sanctions for those who put their hands on it without authorization.

Regarding copyright and authors' rights, in 2009 San Marino joined the European Patent Organization by signing and ratifying the European Patent Convention. In April 2012, the

Cooperation Agreement between the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and the Republic of San Marino Patent and Trademark Office (USBM) was signed. In 1981 San Marino entered into an agreement with the Italian Society of Authors and Publishers (SIAE).

6.2 Overview of international cultural legislation

Introducing a brief overview of the culture-related international legal instruments adopted by San Marino, it is important to make a distinction on three levels of cooperation: multilateral international level, bilateral agreements with European and non-European states, and finally, given its geographical conformity, agreements with Italian neighboring territories.

Regarding the multilateral international level, San Marino has ratified numerous Conventions as early as the 1970s as an institution of the UNESCO and the European Cultural Convention in 1986.

In 2005, the Republic signed the Convention on Cultural Diversity and also in the same year the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society.

Since 2008 San Marino has been inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List; with Law 133/2009 it adhered to the Declaration of Universal Value, thus sanctioning that "San Marino and Mount Titano constitute an exceptional testimony to the establishment of a representative democracy based on civic autonomy and self-government, having exercised with unique continuity and without interruption the role of Capital of a Republic that has always been independent."

At the level of bilateral agreements in the field of culture, San Marino has concluded several agreements and conventions; most of them appear to be with Italy, but several are also counted with other European states and beyond. Recently San Marino entered the European Higher Education Area and won one of the Erasmus+ calls.

With reference to agreements and conventions signed with the Italian neighboring territories, several agreements have been signed in the past years. Just to name a few:

- The Convention between Italy and San Marino regarding cooperation in bibliographic services in 2008;
- The Agreement with Italy for the mutual recognition of degrees awarded in Italy and San Marino in 2011;
- The Convention for the tourist and cultural enhancement and promotion of museum sites between San Marino and the Italian municipality of San Leo signed in 2019;

- Second Executive Program of Cultural and Scientific Cooperation between San Marino and Italy for the years 2021 - 2023 signed in 2020.

In order to check all the international agreements signed until now, please control the following website of the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Republic: https://www.esteri.sm/pub1/EsteriSM/en/Relazioni-Internazionali/accordi_internazionali.html

References

- Agreement between the Ministry of State for Culture and SUMS: <https://www.sanmarinortv.sm/news/cultura-c6/accordo-quadro-tra-segreteria-alla-cultura-e-sums-si-rafforza-la-collaborazione-in-campo-culturale-e-scientifico-a215764>
- Approvazione del programma di Governo per la XXX Legislatura, Consiglio Grande e Generale, 8 gennaio 2020: <https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/streaming-video-consiglio/scheda17165361.html>
- Decree Law no. 76 of 22nd June 2009, *Rules implementing the European Patent Convention (EPC)*;
- Expo Dubai 2020, San Marino Pavillon: <https://www.sanmarinoexpo.com/>
- Law no. 133 of 22nd September 2009, *Framework Law for the Protection, Management, Valorization and Promotion of the Site "Historical Centre of San Marino and mount Titano", included in the UNESCO World Heritage List*;
- Law no. 75 of 16th February 2016, *Provisions on Associations and Voluntary Work*;
- Law no. 30 of 18th February 1998, *General Rules on the State accounting System*: <https://www.consigliograndeegenerale.sm/on-line/home/archivio-leggi-decreti-e-regolamenti/scheda17014677.html>
- *Office of Economic Planning, Data Processing and Statistics*: <https://www.statistica.sm/on-line/en/home.html>
- Patent and Trademarks Office of the Republic of San Marino, website: <http://www.usbm.sm/on-line/en/home/articolo9000712.html?comeback=/on-line/en/home.html>
- Project “Even the walls say so” to fight violence against women: <http://www.educazione.sm/on-line/home/notizie/articolo41015063.html>
- Public Museums: <https://www.museidistato.sm/>
- Public Finance Direction, Law no. 142 of 18th December 2017 - General Accounts of the State and Final Balance Sheets of the Public Bodies for the financial year 2016, Annex E:
- Public Finance Law, Law no. 203 of 17th December 2021 - General Accounts of the State and Final Balance Sheets of the Public Bodies for the financial year 2020, Annex G:
- Public expenditure chapters of Law no. 203 of 17th December 2021 - General Accounts of the State and Final Balance Sheets of the Public Bodies for the financial year 2020, Annex G:
- San Marino’s Cultural Institutes: <https://www.sanmarinoteatro.sm/on-line/home/chi-siamo.html>
- University of San Marino and the European University Association: https://www.unirsm.sm/it/news/l-universita-san-marino-entra-europea-university-association-sigla-un-memorandum-con-ateneo-croato-zagreb_106_3860.htm
- USMA Radio: https://www.unirsm.sm/it//_3273.htm
- Tactlia Project: <http://archivio.visitsanmarino.com/on-line/home/comunicati-stampa/articolo31013105.html>