

# COMPENDIUM

## CULTURAL POLICIES AND TRENDS IN EUROPE

### COUNTRY PROFILE

# MONACO

**Last profile update:** November 2017

This profile was prepared and updated by **Ms. Françoise GAMERDINGER (Monaco)**.

It is based on official and non-official sources addressing current cultural policy issues.

The opinions expressed in this profile are those of the author and are not official statements of the government or of the Compendium editors.

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# PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This profile has been compiled and edited by Françoise Garmerdinger.  
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## **1. Historical perspective: cultural policies and instruments**

The Princes of Monaco have supported the arts since the 18th century, thus giving the Principality a greater cultural influence in comparison to its small territory.

A symbol of this success is the Monte Carlo Opera, built in 1879 by Charles Garnier, the architect of the Paris Opera. This prestigious opera house very soon achieved great international renown due to a policy of operatic, symphonic and choreographic creations, and it hosted famous performances of Diaghilev's Ballets Russes. This was an outstanding period of cultural activity when a large number of the great 20th century artists, composers, painters and choreographers converged on the Principality, among them Staviskey, Ravel, Braque, Cocteau, De Chirico, Fokine, Balanchine and others.

True to this tradition, Prince Rainier III and Princess Grace gave new life to Monégasque culture, notably with the re-creation of the Ballet in 1985.

Since 1997, the government has made a strong commitment to the arts, allocating around 5% of the annual budget to culture and by issuing a cultural plan each year.

The state focuses on developing a cultural programme of high quality, with an emphasis on music, an ambitious plan for special facilities and a heritage conservation project. Created in 1966, the Directorate of Cultural Affairs continues its remit of proposing measures designed to enhance the intellectual and artistic life of the state.

The Principality reinforces its status as a cultural dominion by actively participating in many international cultural organisations such as UNESCO, the International Organisation of la Francophonie and the Council of Europe.

## **2. General objectives and principles of cultural policy**

### **2.1 Main features of the current cultural policy model**

Since the Principality is a city-state, its government focuses on achieving a balance between state interventionism, notably the support given to its cultural institutions and the development of private initiatives, such as the organisation of cultural events and sponsorship.

### **2.2 National definition of culture**

There is no national definition of culture.

### **2.3 Cultural policy objectives**

The cultural policy of the Princely Government helped to enhance the international influence of the Principality.

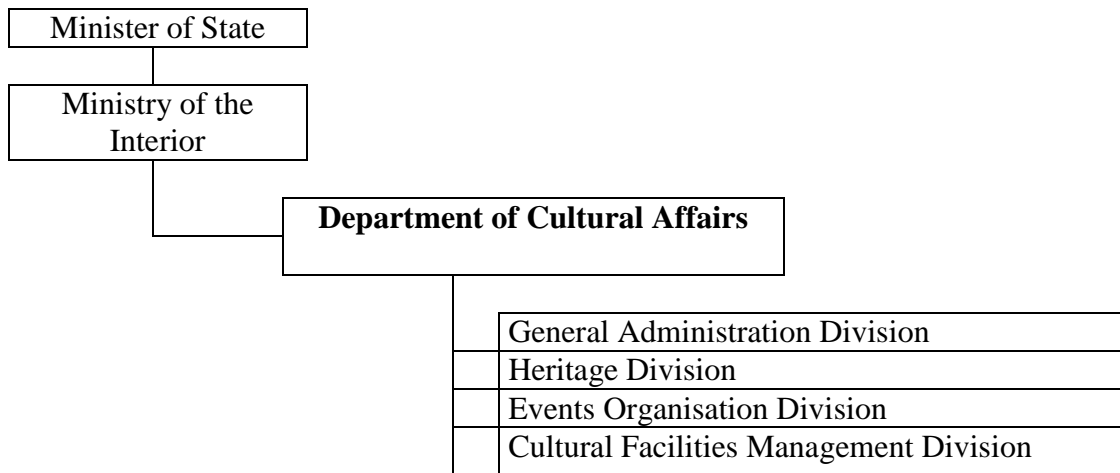
In particular, the state focuses on strengthening the quality of the programmes offered by the main cultural institutions and on widening the areas in which culture is expressed in the Principality. Apart from the Philharmonic Orchestra, the Opera and the Monte Carlo Ballet, prestigious events are also organised in different culture sectors such as fine arts, circus and audiovisual arts.

The government also promotes local and international contemporary creation by supporting associations and artists and by organising exhibitions and other events.

In order to preserve and highlight its heritage, the Principality works to diversify and increase the quality of its museums. Laws regarding heritage are currently being re-examined according to the international cultural conventions (see chapter 4.2.2).

### 3. Competence, decision-making and administration

#### 3.1 Organisational structure (organigram)



#### 3.2 Overall description of the system

The Principality of Monaco is a hereditary and constitutional monarchy with a regime governed by the Constitution of 17th December 1962 (revised in 2002).

Executive power lies in the authority of the Prince, services are controlled by the Minister of State, assisted by five Members of the Government, each of whom is in charge of a specific Ministry: Interior, Finances and the Economy, Health and Social Affairs, Public Works, the Environment and Urban Development, Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Within the Ministry of Interior, the Department of Cultural Affairs is responsible for proposing measures designed to enhance the intellectual and artistic life of the Principality. Another part of its remit is to control, coordinate and further the activity of cultural associations.

#### 3.3 Inter-ministerial or intergovernmental co-operation

The Department of Cultural Affairs works in collaboration with other Directorates that operate under the Ministry of Interior, such as the Department of Education, Youth and Sport (see chapter 8.3.1). It also cooperates with the Tourism and Convention Authority within the Ministry of Finance and Economy on the development of cultural tourism in the Principality.

#### 3.4 International cultural co-operation

##### 3.4.1 Overview of main structures and trends

With regard to international cooperation, the Principality has signed bilateral agreements with different countries.

In the sphere of education, there are many exchanges between secondary school pupils of Monaco and other countries designed to improve knowledge of cultural diversity.

In addition, the government occasionally grants loans to enable artists to exhibit or perform in other countries. Support is also provided for organisations, such as the Ballet of Monte Carlo or the Philharmonic Orchestra, to tour abroad.

Conversely, cultural activities from other countries receive a major welcome in the Principality which results in a large number of exhibitions and concerts given by foreign artists and performers.

According to the will of H.S.H. Prince Albert II, the Russian culture will be put forward in through numerous events organised in 2015.

#### **3.4.2 Public actors and cultural diplomacy**

In order to promote Monegasque culture in other countries, the government makes use of the network of embassies and consulates to spread information on creative activity in Monaco.

#### **3.4.3 European / international actors and programmes**

Monaco has been a member of UNESCO since 1949 and is involved in a variety of actions undertaken by this international organisation and is a signatory to many of its conventions. The Principality was elected to UNESCO's Executive Board in 2009.

Since Monaco signed the cultural convention of the Council of Europe in 1994, the Principality has participated in cultural projects across Europe, such as the European Heritage Days (since 1996). The country then became member of the Council of Europe on October 5th 2004.

#### **3.4.4 Direct professional co-operation**

Information is currently not available.

#### **3.4.5 Cross-border intercultural dialogue and co-operation**

Information is currently not available.

#### **3.4.6 Other relevant issues**

Information is currently not available.

## **4. Current issues in cultural policy development and debate**

### **4.1 Main cultural policy issues and priorities**

The priorities of the government in the cultural sphere are:

- the integration of local artists into the cultural policy;
- support for the major cultural institutions;
- expanding audiences for cultural activities;
- coordination and promotion of events;
- a co-ordinated heritage policy; and
- upkeep and improvement of cultural facilities.

### **4.2 Specific policy issues and recent debates**

#### **4.2.1 Conceptual issues of policies for the arts**

Information is currently not available.

#### **4.2.2 Heritage issues and policies**

Because it is an important aspect of its cultural policy, the government insists on applying a global and planned heritage policy.

For instance, the *Nouveau Musée National de Monaco* has been reorganised and is now located on two sites, the Villa Sauber and the Villa Paloma.

Renovation work has been carried out in the exhibition halls of the Museum of Prehistoric Anthropology, after an important scientific inventory had been drawn up.

A specific law on heritage preservation is currently being examined. This law also plans the inventories of the national heritage which will be started from October 2015 on.

#### **4.2.3 Cultural / creative industries: policies and programmes**

The culture industries in the Principality are made up mainly of publishers, film and television companies. The press centre is a state institution which provides assists in the promotion of, for example, films.

#### **4.2.4 Cultural diversity and inclusion policies**

The Principality has not introduced any measures for minorities in its cultural policy as such a policy would only concern a very small number of people.

#### **4.2.5 Language issues and policies**

The official language of Monaco is French. The Principality is a signatory to the *Charte de la Francophonie* and has nominated a Representative of the Sovereign Prince of Monaco and of His Highness's government in the French-speaking world.

The Monegasque language is taught in the Principality's schools for one hour a week and is an optional subject at the undergraduate level.



#### **4.2.6 Media pluralism and content diversity**

Monaco magazines and newspapers announce cultural events in the country and contain articles on the government's cultural policy. Likewise, local cable TV informs the public of major cultural events in the Principality and broadcasts a monthly culture programme.

#### **4.2.7 Intercultural dialogue: actors, strategies, programmes**

Information is currently not available.

#### **4.2.8 Social cohesion and cultural policies**

Information is currently not available.

#### **4.2.9 Employment policies for the cultural sector**

According to 2010 figures, about 500 people are employed on a full-time basis in the cultural institutions that are funded by the government. This figure does not include service providers and suppliers (arts agents, concert offices, press agents, communication agencies, graphic designers, printers, etc.). The number of posts in the culture sector has steadily increased over the last ten years.

In the private sector, employment figures for cultural activities in the Principality's economic directory show that there are approximately 370 people employed.

#### **4.2.10 Gender equality and cultural policies**

The Principality has been attending to respect gender equality for long, including in its cultural policy.

Monaco is part of international Conventions related to non-discrimination:

- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) of December 18th 1979 (Sovereign Edict of June 16th 2005); and
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights of December 16th 1966 (Sovereign Edict of February 12th 1998)

As a part of the Council of Europe since 2004, Monaco has accepted to adapt its laws to the principles dictated by the European Convention on Human Rights and more particularly by its article 14.

Coeducation is applied in all schools, as well as in art academies.

#### **4.2.11 New technologies and digitalisation in the arts and culture**

In 2004, an association specialising in new media arts came under the supervision of the Department of Cultural Affairs. This association, created in 1997, is now subsidised by the state including support for its activities and premises.

### **4.3 Other relevant issues and debates**

Information is currently not available.

## **5. Main legal provisions in the cultural field**

### **5.1 General legislation**

#### **5.1.1 Constitution**

The main article in the Constitution referring to culture is:

*Article 8* of the Constitution of 17th December 1962, amended by *Act N°1 249* of 2nd April 2002 on the official language of Monaco: "*French is the official language of the State*".

#### **5.1.2 Division of jurisdiction**

See chapter 3.1.

There are no national / regional / provincial levels in the Principality.

#### **5.1.3 Allocation of public funds**

There is no law governing the allocation of public funds and provision is made at the discretion of the government.

When an application for public funds is made by private individuals or companies, the following criteria are used in the evaluation:

- duration of the activity;
- recognition of the cultural activity;
- the influence of the event or association; and
- the advantages for the public and the Principality of such a cultural initiative.

When a grant is made by the government, the beneficiary must open its accounts for inspection by the General Auditor of Expenditure (*Act N° 885* of 29th May 1970 relating to financial audits of private organisations awarded state subsidies).

#### **5.1.4 Social security frameworks**

Those officially employed in the cultural sector are covered by the general laws in force in the Principality.

A law has been promulgated to support artists (*n°1.360 on July 4th, 2009*) who can, on some conditions, benefit by social security as independent professional artists.

#### **5.1.5 Tax laws**

Tax reductions relating to individual sponsorship are not relevant as there is no direct taxation of individuals in the Principality.

*Sovereign Edict N° 9 267* of 14th October 1988 authorises tax deductions on sponsorship from corporate taxable income.

#### **5.1.6 Labour laws**

There are no specific labour laws for the cultural sector. This area is governed by the rules of common law.

### **5.1.7 Copyright provisions**

Literary and artistic property rights are governed by *Act N° 491* of 24th November 1948: "Solely the author of a literary or artistic work has the right, during his / her lifetime, to publish or reproduce it, or to authorise its publication or reproduction, in any manner or form whatsoever" (*Article 3*).

*Sovereign Edict N° 5 539* of 18th March 1975 implements the Convention instituting the World Intellectual Property Organisation, signed in Stockholm on 14th July 1967.

### **5.1.8 Data protection laws**

Two laws govern data protection:

- *Act N° 1 165* of 23rd December 1993 controlling personal data processing
- *Act N° 1 240* of 2nd July 2001 modifying *Act N° 1 165*.

These acts do not have an effect on the culture sector.

### **5.1.9 Language laws**

There is no specific legislation governing the use of languages in the cultural sector.

### **5.1.10 Other areas of general legislation**

Information is currently not available.

## **5.2 Legislation on culture**

*Sovereign Edict N° 11 338* implements the European Cultural Convention of the Council of Europe signed in Paris on 19th December 1954.

## **5.3 Sector specific legislation**

### **5.3.1 Visual and applied arts**

*Ministerial Order* of 15th January 1914 enabled the professional teaching of drawing.

### **5.3.2 Performing arts and music**

*Ministerial Order N° 92 503* of September 4th 1992 sets the conditions governing the organisation of performances and other events inside buildings or in the open air where there is a public audience.

*Sovereign Edict N° 1 649* of October 3rd 1934 allows for the creation of a municipal school of music and *Ministerial Order N° 63 242* of October 9<sup>th</sup> 1963 concerns the creation of the Academy of Music.

*Sovereign Edict N° 2.397* of October 12th 2009 concerns the new naming of the Academy of Music.

### **5.3.3 Cultural heritage**

Various texts in force in the Principality regarding the protection of its cultural heritage are:

- European Convention on the Protection of Audiovisual Heritage – 8th November 2001;
- Amendment to the European Convention on the protection of audiovisual heritage with regard to the protection of television productions – 8th November 2001;
- *Edict N° 7 705* implementing in Monaco the amendment modifying the Convention on international exhibitions signed in Paris on 22nd November 1928 – (Paris on 30th November 1972 and 16th May 1983);
- European Cultural Convention – Paris, 19th December 1954;
- Convention on the Protection of Cultural Assets in the event of armed conflict, with the Implementing Regulations – 14th May 1954. Amendment to the Convention on the protection of cultural assets in the event of armed conflict and resolutions of the Conference – 14th May 1954;
- Convention on the Protection of Cultural and Natural World Heritage – 16th November 1972;
- Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions. – 31st July 2006;
- Convention for the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage – 17th October 2003;
- European Convention on the Protection of Archaeological Heritage – (revised) – 16th January 1992;
- Specifications and General Conditions imposed on building contractors for the performance of Public Works and Buildings contracts in the Principality of Monaco – October 1970 – ;
- *Act N° 1 014* on the public sale of furnishings of 29th December 1928;
- *Act N° 1 198* of 27th March 1998 on the Maritime Code;
- *Act N° 1 277* of 22nd December 2003 on exhibitions of cultural assets;
- French-Monégasque bilateral agreement; and
- Exchange of letters signed in Monaco on 1st August 1977.

### **Museums**

- *Act N° 922* of 29th May 1972 creating a public establishment called "Musée National".
- *Sovereign Edict N° 5 177* of 31st July 1973 on the organisation and functioning of the "Musée National".
- *Sovereign Edict* of 19th November 1950 for the creation of the Postage Stamp Museum and appointment of its curator.
- *Sovereign Edict N° 11 809* of 14th December 1995 for the creation of a Stamp and Coin Museum.

### **5.3.4 Literature and libraries**

- *Ministerial Order N° 7 981* of 2nd March 1979 forbidding the fixed book price; and
- *Law N°1.313* of June 29th 2006 on the Registration of Copyright.

### **5.3.5 Architecture and spatial planning**

The following pieces of legislation have been introduced in or signed by the Principality relating to architecture and the environment:

#### **Architecture**

- *Edict-Act N° 674* of 3rd November 1959 concerning town planning, building and highways, amended;
- *Edict-Act N° 3 647* of 9th September 1966, amended with regard to the preservation of certain districts, sites and parks;

- *Sovereign Edict N° 6 749* of 22nd January 1980 for a town planning, building and highways plan of coordination and regulation for the Fontvieille platform within the public domain of the state, modified;
- *Sovereign Edict N° 6 166* of 14th December 1977 for a town planning, building and highways plan of coordination and regulation for the Fontvieille platform within the public domain of the state, modified, non-assigned to the public domain of the state, modified with regard to architectural rulings specifically for this district;
- Edicts relating to certain controlled districts, such as the *Sovereign Edict N° 4 836* of 6th December 1971, modified, for particular town planning, building and highways regulations in sector N° 1 of the Spélugues district with regard to specific rules applicable to certain buildings to be preserved, viz. the Hôtel Métropole.

### **Environment**

- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change – New York 9-05-1992;
- Amendment to the Convention on Climate Change – Kyoto 1-10-1997 or 11-12-1997;
- Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution – Geneva 13-11-1979;
- Amendment to the Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution, relating to the long-term funding of the concerted programme for constant monitoring and evaluation of long-range transport of air pollutants in Europe (EMEP) – Geneva 28-09-1984;
- Amendment on long-range transport of air pollutants, relating to the control of volatile organic components (VOC) and their fluxes across boundaries – Geneva 18-11-1991;
- Amendment relating to the control of volatile organic components (VOC) and their fluxes across boundaries – Geneva 18-11-1991;
- Amendment relating to further reduction of sulphur emissions – Oslo 14-06-1994;
- Convention on the conservation of wildlife and the natural environment in Europe – Berne 19-09-1979;
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna CITES – Washington 3-03-1973;
- Convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl habitat – Ramsar (Iran) 2-02-1971;
- Convention for the protection of the Alps (Alpine convention) – Salzburg (Austria) 7-11-1991;
- Application amendments to the Alpine Convention – Chambéry 20-12-1994;
- Land use planning and sustainable development;
- Tripartite agreement for the creation of a Mediterranean sanctuary for marine mammals Monaco – France – Italy – Rome 25-11-1999;
- Convention for the protection of the Mediterranean Sea against pollution – Barcelona 16-02-1976;
- Amendment to the Barcelona convention on specially protected areas of the Mediterranean Sea – Geneva 3-04-1982;
- Amendment to the Barcelona convention on specially protected areas and biodiversity in the Mediterranean Sea;
- ASPIM Amendment – Barcelona 10-06-1995;
- French-Italian-Monégasque agreement on the protection of Mediterranean coastal waters RAMOGE – Monaco 10-05-1976; and
- *Act N° 954 of 1st April 1974* on water and air pollution banning, in particular emissions likely to have an adverse effect on the condition of buildings and the nature of the site.

### 5.3.6 Film, video and photography

*Act N° 544* of 15th May 1951 regulating the film industry (*Articles 9 to 18*)

*Sovereign Edict* of 11th September 1924 promulgating the International Convention signed in Geneva on 12th September 1923 to ban the distribution and trade of obscene publications.

*Sovereign Edict N° 1 646* of 30th September 1934 promulgating the International Convention to facilitate the distribution of educational films, signed in Geneva on 11th October 1933.

### 5.3.7 Mass media

See also chapter 4.2.6 and chapter 5.1.9.

#### Audiovisual

- *Sovereign Edict N° 2 512* of 26th April 1961 creating a radio and television Broadcasting Council;
- *Sovereign Edict N° 264* of 8th August 1950 implementing the European Convention on radio broadcasting signed in Copenhagen on 15th September 1948;
- *Sovereign Edict N° 3 778* of 27th November 1948 to *apply to radio broadcasting the stipulations of the act to protect literary and artistic works*;
- *Sovereign Edict N° 3 779* of 27th November 1948 concerning the exercise of copyright in radio broadcasting; and
- *Sovereign Edict N° 8 488* of 26th December 1985 implementing in Monaco the International Convention on the protection of performance or productive artists, producers of sound recordings and radio broadcasting organisations, signed in Rome on 26th October 1961.

### 5.3.8 Other areas of relevant legislation

Information is currently not available.

## 6. Financing of culture

### 6.1 Short overview

Information is currently not available.

### 6.2 Public cultural expenditure

#### 6.2.1 Aggregated indicators

Indicator 1: Public culture expenditure, all levels of government, per capita in 2013 was 1 213 EUR.

Indicator 2: When publishing this document, the GDP for 2013 was not yet known.

Indicator 3: The share of cultural expenditure of the total public expenditure in 2013 was 4.88%.

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Department of Cultural Affairs.

#### 6.2.2 Public cultural expenditure broken down by level of government

Monaco is a city state and therefore there are only national figures available.

**Table1: Public spending on culture in Monaco, in EUR, 2013**

Spending	Amount in EUR
Spending on facilities	3 860 000
Spending excluding facilities	40 970 200
<b>Total spending</b>	<b>44 830 200</b>

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

#### 6.2.3 Sector breakdown

**Table 2: Distribution of public spending on culture per sector, 2013**

Sector	%	Notes
Live performances	60.37	
Heritage	3.63	
General administration	0.05	<i>Excluding payroll / facilities</i>
Exhibitions	0.51	
Subsidies for associations and foundations	19.16	
Museums	10.75	
Acquisition of works of art	0.96	
Cultural facilities	4.48	<i>Excluding payroll</i>
Others	0.09	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.00</b>	

Source: Ministry of the Interior and Department of Cultural Affairs.

### 6.3 Trends and indicators for private cultural financing

Information is currently not available.

## 7. Public institutions in cultural infrastructure

### 7.1 Cultural infrastructure: tendencies & strategies

Since the opening of the Grimaldi Forum, the culture and conference centre designed to host outstanding events, the culture department of this private structure organises many exhibitions of international renown.

### 7.2 Basic data about selected public institutions in the cultural sector

Table 3: Cultural institutions financed by public authorities, by domain

Domain	Cultural institutions (subdomains)	Number (2012)	Number (2013)	Trend (++) to --)
<b>Cultural heritage</b>	Cultural heritage sites (recognized)	0	0	/
	Museums (organisations)	9	7	-
	Archives (of public authorities)	2	2	/
<b>Visual arts</b>	public art galleries / exhibition halls	2	2	/
	Art academies (or universities)	1	1	/
<b>Performing arts</b>	Symphonic orchestras	1	1	/
	Music schools	1	1	/
	Music / theatre academies (or universities)	1	1	/
	Dramatic theatre	3	2	-
	Music theatres, opera houses	1	1	/
	Dance and ballet companies	1	1	/
<b>Books and Libraries</b>	Libraries*	2	2	/
<b>Audiovisual</b>	Broadcasting organisations	1	1	/
<b>Interdisciplinary</b>	Socio-cultural centres / cultural houses	0	1	+
<b>Other (please explain)</b>				

Source: Department of Cultural Affairs.

\* The Médiathèque de Monaco includes the Bibliothèque Louis Notari (library), a sound library and a video library.

### 7.3 Status and partnerships of public cultural institutions

There has been no significant revision of texts concerning public institutions.

Five cultural entities operate in the Principality – the Philharmonic Orchestra, the Opera, the Printemps des Arts, the Nouveau Musée National de Monaco and the Ballet of Monte Carlo – in partnership with the private sector.



## **8. Promoting creativity and participation**

### **8.1 Support to artists and other creative workers**

#### **8.1.1 Overview of strategies, programmes and direct or indirect forms of support**

The government pays a very detailed attention to integration of artists in the cultural policy. Thus, Monegasque artists can profit, on some conditions, of the state support to materialise a project.

#### **8.1.2 Special artists' funds**

SOGEDA (*Société de Gestion des Droits d'auteur*) is the copyright management society and was founded in 1949 for the practical and moral defense of copyright holders and their assignees or representatives. It ensures that the rights entrusted to it by their holders or representatives are exercised in all respects.

Sogeda also sponsors the arts to promote contemporary creation and young artists. A large part of its sponsorship focuses mainly on music.

#### **8.1.3 Grants, awards, scholarships**

Artists may be awarded educational grants. The three main organisations awarding grants are:

- SOGEDA, Societe de Gestion des Droits d'auteur (copyright management) ;
- Princess Grace Foundation; and
- Department of Education, Youth and Sport.

The Principality also has schools / academies for training in the following sectors:

- Visual Arts: The Pavillon Bosio Visual Arts School of higher learning: in 2004, an agreement was signed with France regarding recognition of the further education programme at the The Pavillon Bosio Visual Arts School of higher learning which will now issue a National Fine Arts Diploma (DNAP) corresponding to a Baccalaureate + 3 years further education and a National Stage Design and Visual Expression Diploma (DNSEP) corresponding to a Baccalaureate + 5 years further education;
- Dance and choreography: Princess Grace Dance Academy; and
- Music: Prince Rainier III Music and Theatre Academy which has the status of a National School of Music.

#### **8.1.4 Support to professional artists associations or unions**

Cultural associations in the Principality are subsidised by the state and have the use of two theatres for free and are given preferential rates for the use of the museum-standard exhibition hall of 800m<sup>2</sup>.

A directory of artists in Monaco is being compiled. Its purpose is to make all the artists and designers of Monaco better known, as well as those who have close links with the Principality. It also includes information about the institutions, associations and groups working in the field of cultural creativity and expression. The directory has been published in January 2005 and online since July 2006 under : <http://www.annuairedesartistes.mc>.

Created in 2014 by the city of Monaco, the house of associations provides them free meeting rooms and computers.

## 8.2 Cultural consumption and participation

### 8.2.1 Trends and figures

For the last ten years, the Ministry of Finance and the Economy has assigned the Business Development Agency and its Statistics Division to publish key indicators on the life of the state. The Monegasque Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (IMSEE), created in January 2011, is now in charge of this publication.

This annual publication provides insight into the cultural habits of the people of Monaco.

#### Cultural institutions and facilities

##### A– Ballets de Monte-Carlo, 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total number of performances</b>	57	70	53	83	72
<b>Number of performances abroad</b>	Na	Na	Na	47	31

Source: "Monaco en chiffres" edited by the IMSEE, 2014.

##### B– Monte Carlo Opera, 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Tickets sold</b>	8 339	10 471	13 646	13 989	18 943
<b>Number of performances</b>	19	21	31	28	28

Source: "Monaco en chiffres" edited by the IMSEE, 2014.

##### C– Orchestre Philharmonique de Monte-Carlo (symphonic orchestra), 2009-2013

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total number of public performances</b>	99	82	90	92	106
<b>Number of performances abroad</b>	7	9	11	8	3

Source: "Monaco en chiffres" edited by the IMSEE, 2014.

##### D – Princess Grace Theatre, 2009-2013

Seasons	Tickets sold	Events	Performances
<b>2009-2010</b>	12 337	23	63
<b>2010-2011</b>	13 522	23	62
<b>2011-2012</b>	8 555	23	40
<b>2012-2013</b>	4 605	14	19

Source: "Monaco en chiffres" edited by the IMSEE, 2014.

**E – Théâtre des Variétés, number of performances\*, 2009-2013**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Conferences	19	19	14	17	22
Concerts	35	33	34	33	29
Dance	13	5	3	9	7
Conferences / reunions / cocktails	10	1	7	10	4
Films / cinema and screenings	24	23	26	24	25
Shows	10	13	10	15	23
Drama	23	17	14	16	43**
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>153</b>

Source: "Monaco en chiffres" edited by the IMSEE, 2014.

\* Average length : 3 hours.

\*\* In 2013, the theatre hosted the 15th International Amateur Theatre Festival.

**Cultural events and museums**

**A – Summer exhibition of Grimaldi Forum, 2009 – 2013**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Number of visitors</b>	60 000	43 000	30 000	35 000	58 000

Source: "Monaco en chiffres" edited by the IMSEE, 2014.

**B– Printemps des arts de Monte-Carlo, 2009-2013**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Number of performances</b>	40	45	39	45	46
<b>Number of occupied seats</b>	10 135	11 969	10 789	11 523	11 659

Source: "Monaco en chiffres" edited by the IMSEE, 2014.

**C – Fort-Antoine Theatre Festival, 2009-2014**

Year	Number of shows	Number of spectators
2009	14	2 500
2010	23	2 632
2011	10	2 480
2012	6	2 164
2013	6	2 100

Source: Department of Cultural Affairs.

**D – International Festival of Organ, 2009-2014**

Year	Number of concerts	Number of spectators
2009	10	3 000
2010	10	2 000
2011	8	1 600
2012	7	2 100
2013	8	2 400

Source: Department of Cultural Affairs.

**E – European Heritage Day, 2009-2013**

Year	Number of sites	Number of admissions
2009	36	24 800
2010	37	27 282
2011	36	30 184
2012	38	25 655
2013	38	26 050

Source: Department of Cultural Affairs.

**F – International Circus Festival, 2009-2013**

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Number of spectators	43 000	44 000	44 000	44 800	43 700
Number of days	13	13	13	13	13

Source: "Monaco en chiffres" edited by the IMSEE, 2014.

**G – Museums, number of admissions 2009-2013**

Years	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Oceanography Museum	573 319	654 895	671 327	669 267	709 014
Exotic Gardens/Anthropological Museum	131 910	128 788	136 424	134 427	134 336
National Museum	16 378	8 688	17 352	19 724	18 932
Stamps and Coins Museum	4 971	3 190	5 381	5 386	4 055

Source: "Monaco en chiffres" edited by the IMSEE, 2014.

**Book library, sound library and video library**

The Principality has a children's library (Caroline) and a municipal library, a sound library and a video library run by the city.

**A – Multimedia library registered users (library, sound library and video library), 2012-2013**

Year	2012	2013
Number registered	1 616	2 638

Source: "Monaco en chiffres" edited by the IMSEE, 2014.

**B- Caroline library users, (for children only) 2009-2013**

Year	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Reading room attendance*	2 269	2 303	2 333	2 593	2 590

Source: "Monaco en chiffres" edited by the IMSEE, 2014.

\* Under 16 only.

**8.2.2 Policies and programmes**

a) Education

To promote participation in cultural life, the government has introduced an artistic education policy in schools and colleges (see chapter 8.3.1).

## b) Admission rates

In addition to raising awareness, the government has introduced financial incentives:

- the Museums in the Principality provide preferential rates for the young and the elderly (youth card – pensioners' card);
- admission is free to all art exhibitions organised by the Department of Cultural Affairs;
- during the Principality's participation in the European Heritage Day, there is no charge for admission to museums; and
- every summer there is a season of open-air theatre and an international organ festival free of charge.

Museums, the Monte Carlo Ballets and Philharmonic Orchestra provide a scheme "buy one ticket get one free" during certain events.

## c) Infrastructure

The government has supported the improvement of the cultural infrastructure by funding:

- the conversion of the auditorium into a concert hall with 1 100 seats;
- the renovation of the Opera Garnier in 2005;
- the New National Museum, located in two sites: the Villa Sauber and the Villa Paloma, inaugurated in September 2010;
- the municipal project of creation of a media library to house the book, sound and video libraries and Audiovisual Archives under one roof,
- in July 2014 the heritage collections of the Médiathèque de Monaco have been moved in new facilities;
- the project of transforming the Espace Léo Ferré is also conducted by the city.

## 8.3 Arts and cultural education

### 8.3.1 Institutional overview

Basic education in the arts is provided to all children as part of their compulsory education. The Department of Education, Youth and Sport is responsible for arts education in Monaco.

Arts education is compulsory for students at the primary (6 to 11 year-olds) and secondary (11 to 15 year-olds) school levels. Students of the lycées (15 to 18 year-olds), are offered arts education as an option.

In the early 1990s, the government introduced a policy facilitating cooperation between the Department of Cultural Affairs and the Department of Education, Youth and Sport, to extend cultural education to school children.

The Department of Cultural Affairs offers a programme of cultural activities which covers music, drama, opera and dance. It is based on an ongoing dialogue between performers and school children. The programmes include introducing young people to works of the Monte Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra and the Ballet Company.

Different policy objectives of arts education have been defined for the various levels of education:

- in primary schools, cultural education focuses on learning about the body and the range of artistic expression;
- in secondary schools, the objective is to learn about techniques and other cultures through stage performances; and

- at the lycée, the aim is to teach pupils to develop their own cultural lives and to encourage a more in-depth attitude to creative work in order to bridge the gap between their cultural and professional existences.

### **8.3.2 Arts in schools (curricula etc.)**

The Monegasque school system is basically organized on the French teaching programmes. Art lessons are obligatory from kindergarten to secondary school. It is then optional in high school.

### **8.3.3 Intercultural education**

Information is currently not available.

### **8.3.4 Higher arts education and professional training**

See chapter 8.1.3.

### **8.3.5 Basic out-of school arts and cultural education (music schools, heritage, etc.)**

Over 70 cultural associations formed an important and varied offer.

## **8.4 Amateur arts, cultural associations and civil initiatives**

### **8.4.1 Amateur arts and folk culture**

The Municipality provides classes for adults at the Pavillon Bosio Visual Arts School and at Prince Rainier III Music and Theatre Academy.

Associations, mostly subsidised by the state, organise drama, dancing, writing or singing classes, as well as reading for young children.

### **8.4.2 Cultural houses and community cultural clubs**

The house of associations run by the city provides free meeting rooms and computer access.

### **8.4.3 Associations of citizens, advocacy groups, NGOs, and advisory panels**

Information is currently not available.

## **9. Sources and links**

### **9.1 Key documents on cultural policy**

There is no reference document on cultural policy in Monaco.

A government report on cultural policy is published in the Official Journal of Monaco in the section on "National Council Debates".

### **9.2 Key organisations and portals**

Cultural information is available on the Government portal: <http://www.gouv.mc>