

Country Profile

Monaco

Last profile update: November 2021

This profile was prepared and updated by Ms. Françoise GAMERDINGER and Mélissa MARCEL.

The opinions expressed in this profile are those of the author and are not official statements of the government or of the Compendium editors. It is based on official and non-official sources addressing current cultural policy issues. Additional national cultural policy profiles are available on: <http://www.culturalpolicies.net>

If the entire profile or relevant parts of it are reproduced in print or in electronic form including in a translated version, for whatever purpose, a specific request has to be addressed to the Association of the Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends. Such reproduction must be accompanied by the standard reference below, as well as by the name of the author of the profile. Standard Reference: Association of the Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends, "Compendium of Cultural Policies and Trends," 20th edition 2020. Available under: <<https://www.culturalpolicies.net>>>. ISSN: 2222-7334.

1. Cultural policy system	4
1.1. Objectives, main features and background	4
1.2. Domestic governance system	4
1.2.1. Organisational organigram	4
1.2.2. National authorities	5
1.2.3. Regional authorities	5
1.2.4. Local authorities	5
1.2.5. Main non-governmental actors	5
1.2.6. Transversal co-operation	6
1.3. Cultural institutions	6
1.3.1. Overview of cultural institutions	6
1.3.2. Data on selected public and private cultural institutions	6
1.3.3. Public cultural institutions: trends and strategies	7
1.4. International cooperation	7
1.4.1. Public actors and cultural diplomacy	7
1.4.2. European / international actors and programmes	7
1.4.3. NGO's and direct professional cooperation	7
2. Current cultural affairs	8
2.1. Key developments	8
2.2. Cultural rights and ethics	8
2.3. Role of artists and cultural professionals	8
2.4. Digital policy and developments	8
2.5. Cultural and social diversity	9
2.5.1. National / international intercultural dialogue	9
2.5.2. Diversity education	9
2.5.3. Media pluralism and content diversity	9
2.5.4. Language	9
2.5.5. Gender	9
2.5.6. Disability	10
2.6. Culture and social inclusion	10
2.7. Societal impact of arts	10
2.8. Cultural sustainability	10
2.9. Other main cultural policy issues	10
3. Cultural and creative sectors	11
3.1. Heritage	11
3.2. Archives and libraries	11
3.3. Performing arts	11
3.4. Visual arts and crafts	12
3.5. Cultural arts and creative industries	12
3.5.1. General developments	12
3.5.2. Books and press	12
3.5.3. Audiovisual and interactive media	12
3.5.4. Music	12
3.5.5. Design and creative services	12
3.5.6. Cultural and creative tourism	13
4. Law and legislation	14
4.1. General legislation	14
4.1.1. Constitution	14
4.1.2. Allocation of public funds	14
4.1.3. Social security frameworks	14
4.1.4. Tax laws	14
4.1.5. Labour laws	15
4.1.6. Copyright provisions	15
4.1.7. Data protection laws	15
4.1.8. Language laws	15
4.1.9. Other areas of general legislation	15
4.2. Legislation on culture	15

4.2.1. General legislation on culture	15
4.2.2. Legislation on culture and natural heritage	15
4.2.3. Legislation on performance and celebration	16
4.2.4. Legislation on visual arts and crafts	16
4.2.5. Legislation on books and press	16
4.2.6. Legislation on audiovisual and interactive media	17
4.2.7. Legislation on design and creative services	17
5. Arts and cultural education	19
5.1. Policy and institutional overview	19
5.2. Arts in schools	19
5.3. Higher arts and cultural education	19
5.4. Out-of-school arts and cultural education	20
5.5. Vocational and professional training	20
6. Cultural participation and consumption	21
6.1. Policies and programmes	21
6.2. Trends and figures in cultural participation	21
6.3. Trends and figures in household expenditure	22
6.4. Culture and civil society	23
7. Financing and support	24
7.1. Public funding	24
7.1.1. Indicators	24
7.1.2. Expenditure on government level	24
7.1.3. Expenditure per sector	24
7.2. Support programmes	26
7.2.1. Strategies, programmes and other forms of support	26
7.2.2. Artist's funds	26
7.2.3. Grants, awards, scholarships	26
7.2.4. Support to professional artists' associations or unions	26
7.3. Private funding	27
Expert Authors	27

1. Cultural policy system

1.1. Objectives, main features and background

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.

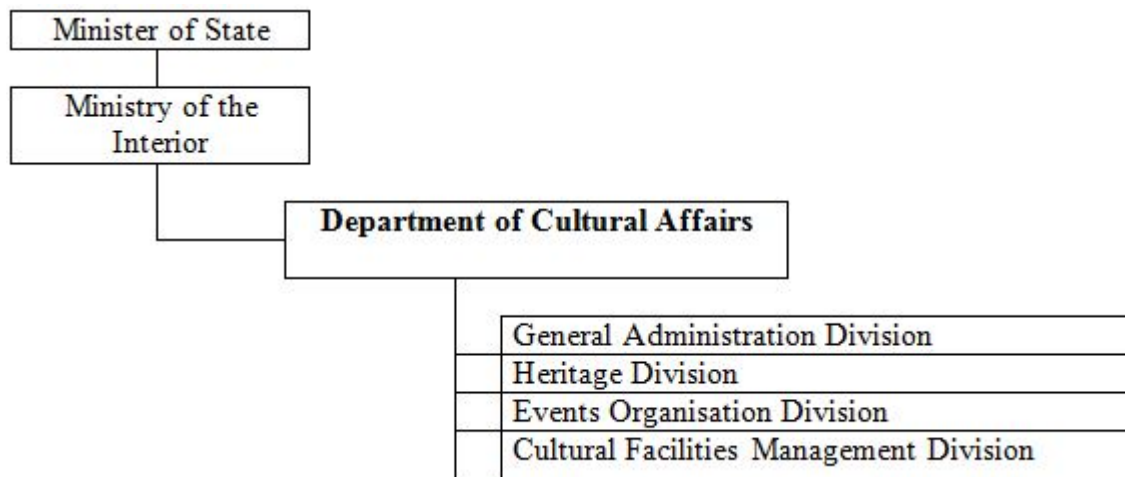
Since 1997, the government has made a strong commitment to the arts, allocating around 5% of the annual budget to culture and by issuing a cultural plan each year.

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.

1.2. Domestic governance system

1.2.1. ORGANISATIONAL ORGANIGRAM



1.2.2. NATIONAL AUTHORITIES

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.

1.2.3. REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

Please find the available information on this subject in chapter 1.2.2.

1.2.4. LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Please find the available information on this subject in chapter 1.2.2.

1.2.5. MAIN NON-GOVERNMENTAL ACTORS

The government supports the main cultural institutions, through their high-quality cultural offering, contribute to the cultural influence of the Principality of Monaco:

- the Monte-Carlo Ballet Company part of whose repertoire is danced abroad every year;
- the Monte-Carlo Opera offers a diverse repertoire;
- the Monte-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra;
- the Theatre *Princess Grace*;
- [the Festival Printemps des Arts de Monte-Carlo](#) offers an eclectic musical programme;
- The *Nouveau Musée National* of Monaco, present on two sites, the Villa Sauber and the Villa Paloma, proposes each year specific exhibitions; and,
- The *Rencontres Philosophiques*, which, since its creation in 2015, has been organising annual workshops and

conferences with the participation of french and international actual thinkers.

1.2.6. TRANSVERSAL CO-OPERATION

The Department of Cultural Affairs works in collaboration with other Department and brings its technical and logistical expertise that operate under the Ministry of Interior, such as the Department of Education, Youth and Sport. 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.

1.3. Cultural institutions

1.3.1. OVERVIEW OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

In addition to the main cultural institutions that form the core of Monaco's cultural landscape (see chapter 1.2.5.), the Principality of Monaco has certain infrastructures that host numerous cultural events.

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.

The *Société des Bains*, in addition to its hotel and restaurant activities, hosts a summer concert programme in the *Salle aux Etoiles* in the Casino square.

The municipality of Monaco also has a concert hall, the Espace Léo Ferré and plans to create a cultural meeting place in 2023.

1.3.2. DATA ON SELECTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS

Table 1: Cultural institutions, by sector and domain

Domain	Cultural institutions (subdomains)	Public sector	Public sector	Private sector	Private sector
		Number (2021)	Trend last 5 years (in %)	Number (2021)	Trend last 5 years (in %)
Cultural heritage	Cultural heritage sites (recognised)	0	-	0	-
	Archaeological sites	1	-	0	-
Museums	Museum institutions	2	0%	6	0%
Archives	Archive institutions	3	200%	0	-
Visual arts	Public art galleries / exhibition halls	0	-	11	-
Performing arts	Scenic and stable spaces for theatre	2	0%	1	0%
	Concert houses	2	0%	3	0%
	Theatre companies	0	0%	10	0%
	Dance and ballet companies	1	0%	Nr*	-
	Symphonic orchestras	1	0%	0	-
Libraries	Libraries	3	0%	1	0%
Audiovisual	Cinemas	1	0%	0	-

	Broadcasting organisations	1	0%	3	0%
Interdisciplinary	Socio-cultural centres / cultural houses	1	100%	0	-

Source: Department of Cultural Affairs

1.3.3. PUBLIC CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS: TRENDS AND STRATEGIES

Please see chapter 1.2.5.

1.4. International cooperation

1.4.1. 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.

In addition, the foreign tours of the cultural institute of Monaco such as the Monte-Carlo Ballets or the Philharmonic Orchestra contribute to the cultural influence of the Principality of Monaco.

1.4.2. 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.

1.4.3. NGO'S AND DIRECT PROFESSIONAL COOPERATION

As a member state of the United Nations since 1993, the Principality of Monaco has forged links with most of the NGO, enabling it to extend the scope of its action despite its small size.

On the cultural level, Monaco joined the International Association of Art (UNESCO) in 1954, the International Theatre Institute (UNESCO) in 1965 and the International Music Council of UNESCO in 1977.

2. Current cultural affairs

2.1. Key developments

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 coordinated heritage policy;
- upkeep and improvement of cultural facilities.

2.2. Cultural rights and ethics

This information will be published as soon as possible.

Since the Principality is a city state, its government focuses on achieving a balance between support for its main subsidised cultural institutions and the development of initiatives by private entities.

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 creations 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.

2.3. Role of artists and cultural professionals

Information is currently not available.

2.4. Digital policy and developments

For the Principality of Monaco, digital technology is an opportunity to perpetuate and amplify its social model, to make it even more attractive and to increase its international impact.

In this perspective of development and attractiveness, the Department of Cultural Affairs works on the creation and development of a digital platform that highlight the major cultural institutions and their events.

Many initiatives have been launched during last years in terms of digital cultural policy, in particular, last year, a new digital channel, BMC Stream who presented a lot of works from their repertoire. The Artist's Forum, an event specially dedicated to the Principality's artists, opted for a 100% digital format due to the exceptional health crisis of COVID-19 and thus proposed a virtual exhibition bringing together nearly 80 works by local artists, thus offering the Principality's artists, whether professional or occasional, the opportunity to disseminate their work more widely.

2.5. Cultural and social diversity

2.5.1. NATIONAL / INTERNATIONAL INTERCULTURAL DIALOGUE

Not applicable in Monaco.

2.5.2. DIVERSITY EDUCATION

See chapter 5.

2.5.3. 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.

2.5.4. LANGUAGE

The official language of Monaco is French.

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

The Principality signed to the *Charte de la Francophonie* and has nominated a representative to the Mondial Organization of Francophonie (OMF).

2.5.5. GENDER

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);
- 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.

Furthermore, the Committee for the Promotion and Protection of Women's Rights was created on October 25th 2018.

2.5.6. DISABILITY

Information is currently not available.

2.6. Culture and social inclusion

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

2.7. Societal impact of arts

Information is currently not available.

2.8. Cultural sustainability

Information is currently not available.

2.9. Other main cultural policy issues

Information is currently not available.

3. Cultural and creative sectors

3.1. Heritage

The government gives priority to the implementation of a comprehensive and planned heritage policy.

Created in 2017, the *Institut du Patrimoine*, a service attached to the Department of Cultural Affairs, is responsible for the preservation and promotion of the national heritage.

In addition, since 2009, the Heritage Council, composed of 10 members, formulates proposals to guide or improve the identification, protection, preservation, promotion, enhancement and transmission to future generations of the national heritage.

A museographic centre is now well established in the Principality with the *Nouveau Musée National* of Monaco and the Museum of Prehistoric Anthropology which has been the subject of an in-depth scientific inventory.

The Audiovisual Institute of Monaco, which is responsible for managing and promoting the Principality's audiovisual archives, offers a thematic season of screenings each year as well as evenings showcasing its collections.

The Archives of the Prince's Palace preserve a large number of old texts relating to the Principality's historical and intangible heritage.

3.2. Archives and libraries

Created in 1909 by Prince Albert I, the library of Monaco – the *Médiathèque* is today spread over four sites: the games library, the youth library – *Bibliothèque Caroline*, the sound and video library and the municipal library – *Bibliothèque Louis Notari*. It provides nearly 350.000 documents: books, DVDs, CDs, games, digital resources, French and foreign newspapers, magazines, dictionaries, encyclopaedias, manuscripts, prints, photographs, musical scores, correspondence, etc.

Actor of the Monegasque cultural life, the *Médiathèque* organises many literary meetings, conferences, exhibitions, concerts, film screenings and workshops on writing and reading.

It also hosts the Legal Deposit and the heritage collection.

3.3. Performing arts

The large cultural associations, subsidised by the State (see chapter 1.2.5.) constitute the cultural landscape of the Principality. Also:

- the Monte-Carlo Ballet, under the direction of the choreographer Jean-Christophe Maillot, brings together three institutions serving the art of choreography: the Monte-Carlo Ballet Compagny, whose audience and reputation have reached an international level, the Monaco Dance Forum, which offers the advantages of a

multi-faceted festival, and the Princess Grace Academy, which trains dancers through an establishment that provides high-level artistic and academic education. In 2018, the Monte-Carlo Ballet created an event by launching the first edition of the *F(ê)aites de la danse*. This unique format of meeting with the public was a great success, bringing together thousands of spectators and dancers around the Casino square, which was transformed, for one evening, into a magnificent dance floor.

- The Monte-Carlo Opera, whose important season with a varied repertoire proposes the rereading of classics and the discovery of new works. Created in 2015, the baroque music ensemble, placed under the artistic direction of Cécilia Bartoli and named "Les Musiciens du Prince", is intended to accompany the singer on some of her tours.
- The Monte-Carlo Philharmonic Orchestra, which offers a musical season that subtly combines innovation and tradition.
- The Festival *Printemps des Arts of Monte-Carlo*, created in 1970 by the Prince Rainier III, offers a contemporary and eclectic musical programme.
- The Princess Grace Theatre, which for over thirty years has welcomed the greatest names and given young talent their chance. With an artistic line now refocused on theatre, it contributes to the cultural influence and reputation of the Principality, notably with performances in English and Italian.

3.4. Visual arts and crafts

This information is currently not available.

3.5. Cultural arts and creative industries

3.5.1. GENERAL DEVELOPMENTS

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

3.5.2. BOOKS AND PRESS

Information is currently not available.

3.5.3. AUDIOVISUAL AND INTERACTIVE MEDIA

Please find the available information on this subject in 3.5.1.

3.5.4. MUSIC

Please find the available information on this subject in 3.5.1.

3.5.5. DESIGN AND CREATIVE SERVICES

Please find the available information on this subject in 3.5.1.

3.5.6. CULTURAL AND CREATIVE TOURISM

Please find the available information on this subject in 3.5.1.

4. Law and legislation

4.1. General legislation

4.1.1. 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".

4.1.2. 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;
- 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*).

4.1.3. 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 (*Law n°1.360 on July 4th, 2009*) who can, on some conditions, benefit from social security as independent professional artists.

4.1.4. 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.

4.1.5. LABOUR LAWS

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

4.1.6. 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.

4.1.7. 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° 1165.

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

4.1.8. LANGUAGE LAWS

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

4.1.9. OTHER AREAS OF GENERAL LEGISLATION

Not applicable to Monaco.

4.2. Legislation on culture

4.2.1. GENERAL 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.

4.2.2. LEGISLATION ON CULTURE AND NATURAL 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° 491 of 24th November 1948 to protect literary and artistic works;
- 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;
- Act N°1. 446 of 12th June 2017 about preservation of national heritage;
- French-Monegasque bilateral agreement;
- Exchange of letters signed in Monaco on 1st August 1977.

About Museums:

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

4.2.3. LEGISLATION ON PERFORMANCE AND CELEBRATION

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° 2.397 of October 12th 2009 concerns the new naming of the Academy of Music.

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 9th 1963 concerns the creation of the Academy of Music.

4.2.4. LEGISLATION ON VISUAL ARTS AND CRAFTS

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

4.2.5. LEGISLATION ON BOOKS AND PRESS

Since June 29th 2006, Act N°1 313 has provided a framework for the legal deposit of all textual, illustrated, audio, visual and multimedia documents in the Principality of Monaco. In application of this text, each printer and publisher has to deposit, depending on their nature, two to four copies of documents published, printed and designed in the Principality of Monaco. In addition to being a legal obligation, this deposit has a strong

patrimonial interest. The Media Library is in charge of the legal deposit.

Also:

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

4.2.6. LEGISLATION ON AUDIOVISUAL AND INTERACTIVE MEDIA

About 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.

About Audiovisual:

- 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° 2 512 of 26th April 1961 creating a radio and television Broadcasting Council;
- 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.

4.2.7. LEGISLATION ON DESIGN AND CREATIVE SERVICES

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

About Architecture :

- *Act N° 674* of 3rd November 1959 concerning town planning, building and highways, amended;
- *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.

About 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. Arts and cultural education

5.1. Policy and 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 high school (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 schoolchildren.

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 schoolchildren. 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;
- at the high school, 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.

5.2. Arts in schools

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.

5.3. Higher arts and cultural education

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 *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.

5.4. Out-of-school arts and cultural education

Over 192 cultural associations formed an important and varied offer.

5.5. Vocational and professional training

Please find the available information on this subject in chapter 5.3.

6. Cultural participation and consumption

6.1. Policies and programmes

To promote participation in cultural life, the government has introduced an artistic education policy in schools and colleges (see chapter 5).

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.

6.2. Trends and figures in cultural participation

Table 3: People who participated in or attended a certain cultural activity during the last 12 months in Monaco

Activities heavily subsidised by the state	2018	2019	2020
<i>Main cultural institution (number of performance)</i>			
Monte-Carlo Ballet	91	76	26
Monte-Carlo Opera	23	23	16
Philharmonic Orchestra	50	55	59
Audiovisual Institut	31	30	19
<i>Main cultural institution (number of entries)</i>			
Princesse Grace Teatre	8884	9478	6558
Nouveau Musée National of Monaco	22503	16606	10370
Océanographic Museum	640054	656004	334946
Anthropological museum	406911	100045	9623
<i>Main cultural events (number of entries)</i>			
Summer exhibition of Grimaldi Forum	80000	80000	<i>cancelled</i>
Printemps des arts of Monte-Carlo Festival	10213	8292	<i>cancelled</i>
Fort-Antoine Theatre Festival	1927	1810	2204
International Festival of Organ	2106	900	360
European Heritage Day	16405	17155	<i>cancelled</i>
International Circus Festival	52000	52000	51000
<i>Library</i>			
Number of inscription	5229	6078	7270
Number of book lending	65447	93388	74738

Consultation of the online press	6633	8990	16549
Consultation of the online book	444	790	1851
Online music streaming	260	508	768
Online film streaming	2896	3742	7563

Source: "Monaco en chiffres" edited by the IMSEE, 2021

According to 2020 figures, about 621 people are employed on a full-time basis in the cultural institutions that are funded by the government and the municipalities. This figure does not include service providers and suppliers (arts agents, concert offices, press agents, communication agencies, graphic designers, printers, etc.).

In the private sector, employment figures for cultural activities in the Principality's economic directory show that there are 305 people employed.

In 2020, 36 self-employed professional artists were listed by the government. Also, 183 occasional artist are listed.

Table 4: People who have carried out artistic activities in Monaco in the last 12 months by type of activity, number of people, period 2018-2020

	2018	2019	2020
Writing	1	1	1
Painting or drawing	16	18	18
Other visual arts	0	0	1
Photography	3	4	4
Making videos	0	0	0
Designing web pages*	0	0	0
Drama	0	0	0
Dance and ballet	Na	Na	47
Playing an instrument	Na	Na	96
Singing in a choir	Na	Na	63

Sources: Ministry of the Interior. Department of Cultural Affairs.

* This speciality is not part of the criteria for the appointment of independent professional artists.

Na: not applicable/ not available

6.3. Trends and figures in household expenditure

This information is currently not available.

6.4. Culture and civil society

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

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

7. Financing and support

7.1. Public funding

7.1.1. INDICATORS

The Principality's main influence abroad, culture benefits from 5% of the State's budget, which is mainly devoted to supporting entities and artists, developing quality programming, elaborating projects to enhance the value of the heritage, but also to financing the running of appropriate cultural facilities.

Indicator 1: Public culture expenditure, all levels of government, per capita in 2021 was 1 173 EUR.

Indicator 2: When publishing this document, the GDP for 2021 was not yet known.

Indicator 3: The share of cultural expenditure of the total public expenditure in 2021 was 5%.

Source: Ministry of the Interior.

7.1.2. EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT LEVEL

Table 6: Public cultural expenditure by level of government, 2021

Level of government	Total expenditure in EUR*	% share of total
State (central, federal)	45 000 000	97
Regional (provincial, Länder, etc.)	Nc	-
Local (municipal, incl. counties)	1 200 000	3
TOTAL	46 200 000	100

Sources: Department of Cultural Affairs. The Municipality.

Nc: Not concerned (see chapter 1.2.2.)

*Nota Bene: With regard to its territory and its functioning (see chapter 1), the Principality of Monaco pays directly to the main entities responsible for culture in Monaco (other department, main cultural associations, etc.)

7.1.3. EXPENDITURE PER SECTOR

Table 7: Direct state cultural expenditure and transfers (central level)*: by sector, 2021, in EUR

Field/Domain/Sub-domain	Total in EUR	Total in %	of which: Direct expenditure	of which: <u>Transfers</u> ** to NGOs, companies, individuals
I. Cultural Heritage				
<i>Historical Monuments</i>	0	-	Na	Nc
<i>Museums</i>	4330200	12.21%	4330200	Nc

<i>Archives</i>	0	-	Na	Nc
<i>Libraries</i>	328000	-		328000
<i>Intangible Heritage / Folk Culture</i>	493200	1.39%	493200	Nc
II. Visual Arts				Nc
<i>Fine Arts / Plastic Arts</i>	163500	0.46%	163500	Nc
<i>Photography</i>	0	-	Na	Nc
<i>Architecture***</i>	0	-	Na	Nc
<i>Design / Applied Arts</i>	0	-	Na	Nc
III. Performing Arts				Nc
<i>Music</i>	11466000	32.34%	11466000	Nc
<i>Theatre</i>	1784400	5.03%	1784400	Nc
<i>Dance</i>	10114000	28.52%	10114000	Nc
<i>Opera</i>	2700000	7.61%	2700000	Nc
<i>Multidisciplinary</i>	0	-	Na	Nc
IV. Books and Press				Nc
<i>Books</i>	0		Na	Nc
<i>Press</i>	0		Na	Nc
V. Audiovisual and Multimedia				Nc
<i>Cinema</i>	35000	0.10%	35000	Nc
<i>Television</i>	0 €	-	Na	Nc
<i>Sound recordings</i>	0 €	-	Na	Nc
<i>Radio</i>	0 €	-	Na	Nc
<i>Multimedia</i>	1857000	5.24%	1857000	Nc
VI. Interdisciplinary				Nc
<i>Socio-culture</i>	1226400	3.46%	1226400	Nc
<i>Cultural Relations Abroad</i>	132500	0.37%	42000	90 500 €
<i>Administration****</i>	238500	0.67%	238500	Nc
<i>Cultural Education****</i>	101000	0.28%	101000	Nc
VII. Not covered by domain I-VI	490200	0.00%	490200	Nc
TOTAL	35459900	100%	35041400	418500

Sources: Department of Cultural Affairs. Department of Education, Youth and Sport. The Municipality. Ministry of External Relations.

Na: not applicable/ not available - Nc: Not concerned

*Nota Bene: With regard to its territory and its functioning (see chapter 1), the Principality of Monaco pays directly to the main entities responsible for culture in Monaco (other department, main cultural associations, etc.).

7.2. Support programmes

7.2.1. STRATEGIES, PROGRAMMES AND OTHER FORMS OF SUPPORT

The pursuit of this policy is based on three main axes:

- the dissemination of culture;
- conservation and development of heritage; and
- support for creation.

7.2.2. ARTIST'S FUNDS

See chapter 7.2.4. and 7.3.

7.2.3. GRANTS, AWARDS, SCHOLARSHIPS

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

- The Prince Pierre Foundation rewards artists in the fields of literature, music and contemporary art;
- The Princess Grace Foundation;
- Department of Education, Youth and Sport attribute each year scholarships, based on social criteria; and
- The town hall of Monaco through the ESAP and Prince Rainier III Music and Theatre Academy.

7.2.4. SUPPORT TO PROFESSIONAL ARTISTS' ASSOCIATIONS OR UNIONS

The government pays particular attention to the integration of artists and their associations into its cultural policy:

- Each year, the Department of Cultural Affairs allocates project grants to Monaco's artists and associations under certain conditions. Furthermore, the enactment in 2009 of a law on the support of artists enables them, under certain conditions, to access the status of Independent Professional Artist and thus benefit from social protection and various forms of support such as installation aid.
- The government makes available, through a call for tenders, artists' studios for a period of 6 months to 1 year.
- Cultural associations have the use of two theatres free and are given preferential rates for the use of the museum-standard exhibition hall of 800m².
- Created in 2014, the house of associations provides them free meeting rooms and computers.
- Updated in 2020, the *Annuaire des Artistes* 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: <http://www.annuairedesartistes.mc>.
- Organised every two years, the Artists' Forum and the Cultural Association's Forum offer professional or occasional artists from the Principality the opportunity to exhibit a work of their choice, and for associations to present their activities.

7.3. Private funding

The *SOGEDA, Société de Gestion des Droits d'auteur* (copyright management), main vocation is to manage and administer copyright in the Principality of Monaco. Through its public service mission, it also plays a real role as a cultural patron by subsidising associations and cultural entities of Monaco each year and contributes to musical and artistic creativity by awarding cultural grants to deserving young students.

Expert Authors

Françoise Gamerdinger

DIRECTOR CULTURAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Since 2002, Françoise Gamerdinger has been Head of the Division for "International Cultural Politics" within the Directorate for Cultural Affairs of the Principality of Monaco. She has also been in charge of the organisation of the European Days of Heritage in the Principality, coordinator of the inventories of heritage in the Principality, charged with the National Commission Monegasque for UNESCO. She was a professor of literature from 1989 to 2001. Since 2008, Ms. Gamerdinger is the deputy director of Cultural Affairs of the Principality of Monaco and in 2019 she was appointed director.

[More information »](#)