



30th European Heritage Days

Sunday october 5, 2025

«Architectural heritage - a window into the
past, a door into the future»



OUR PROGRAM



MUNICIPAL SITES

- 1 MAIRIE DE MONACO**
Self-guided Tours, exhibition, concerts
- 2 L'ÉCOLE SUPÉRIEURE D'ARTS PLASTIQUES**
Exhibition (free entrance)
- 3 ACADÉMIE RAINIER III**
Self-guided tours, guided tours (by reservation), concerts
- 4 CENTRE BOTANIQUE**
Guided tours (by reservation)

CONCERTS

«HORS LES MURS» BY
L'ACADÉMIE RAINIER III

- 5 CHAPELLE DE LA MISÉRICORDE**
- 6 PRINCESS GRACE IRISH LIBRARY**
- 7 ATRIUM**

Find the complete program
on the website www.mairie.mc :



Monaco City Hall, at the heart of daily life

The Principality of Monaco covers just 2 km², around 40 hectares of which was reclaimed from the sea in the 1970s. Recent years have seen new expansion projects designed to add a further 6 hectares of reclaimed land.

Monaco consists of eight neighbourhoods. Together, they form a single “commune” or municipality, whose boundaries are exactly identical to those of the State of Monaco. This means that Monaco City Hall’s geographical remit covers the whole country.

There are 38,423* permanent residents living in Monaco, 9,883* of whom are Monegasque nationals. Monaco is a cosmopolitan country home to residents of some 145 different nationalities, who form a well-knit, welcoming, multicultural community.

The Commune itself is run by the Council of the Commune, and is one of the various assemblies and bodies that help to govern the country.

History of the Commune

History shows that the Commune is the most ancient expression of the Monegasque people's devotion to their Sovereign. First created in the 13th century, the Commune's form and structure steadily evolved over time, until it was reformed with the formal adoption of the Constitution in 1911. The Principality of Monaco was then divided into three separate communes, each with its own Mayor appointed by the Sovereign, and an elected Council of nine members. At the time, City Hall was the centre of Monegasque political life.

That structure lasted until the Constitution was suspended in 1917. A popular movement led to the single Commune being restored at the end of the First World War, while the Council of the Commune was expanded from nine to fifteen members, each elected for a three-year term by direct universal suffrage. Suffren Reymond became the first Mayor of Monaco elected by direct universal suffrage in 1918. A new law was passed in 1920, governing the Commune's organisation and functions.

The 1911 Constitution and the Act of 1920 kick-started the process of modernising the Commune, which continued with the Constitution of 1962 and the reformed Commune Organisation Act of 1974, later amended in 2006.

How Monaco City Hall works

Monaco City Hall's procedures, powers, and bylaws are enshrined by Act No. 959 of 24 July 1974 on the organisation of the Commune, amended by Act No. 1,316 of 29 June 2006. The amendment reaffirmed the principle that the Commune is free to administer its own affairs.

The Prince's Government merely reviews the Council's decisions to ensure they comply with national laws. City Hall remains free to determine how it achieves its policy goals.

The Council of the Commune

The Council of the Commune is chaired by the Mayor and has fifteen members, all Monegasque nationals. The members are elected by Monegasque citizens for a four-year term by direct universal suffrage and by a double-ballot majority list poll, and deliberates on day-to-day Commune business.

COUNCIL OF THE COMMUNE 2023 – 2027



**Georges
MARSAN**
Mayor of Monaco since 2003

- Espace Léo Ferré
- Social Action Unit – Seniors & Social Action Department
- Associations – Municipal Sports & Associations Department



**Camille
SVARA**
1st Deputy Mayor
responsible for Social Affairs

- Delegation: Seniors Unit
- Delegation: Municipal Library



**Marjorie
CROVETTO**
2nd Deputy Mayor responsible for
Living Environment, Ecology &
Sustainable Development

- Delegation: Department for Commune owned Land – Trade & Markets
- Delegation: Communications Department



**Chloé
BOSCAGLI**
3rd Deputy Mayor, responsible
for Youth, Gender Equality & Parity

- Delegation: Early Years and Families Department



**Jacques
PASTOR**
4th Deputy Mayor

- Delegation: Sports Establishments -
Municipal Sports & Associations Department



**François
LALLEMAND**
5th Deputy Mayor,
responsible for Built Assets

- Delegation: Technical Services Department



**Axelle
AMALBERTI VERDINO**
6th Deputy Mayor, responsible
for Entertainment & Leisure

- Delegation: City Entertainments Department



**Jean-Marc
DEORITI-CASTELLINI**
7th Deputy Mayor

- Delegation: Pavillon Bosio – Arts &
Scenography – École Supérieure d'Arts
Plastiques, City of Monaco



**Karyn
ARDISSON SALOPEK**
8th Deputy Mayor,
responsible for Culture

- Delegation: Academy of Music & Theatre,
Prince Rainier III Foundation, Conservatoire
of the City of Monaco



**André J.
CAMPANA**
9th Deputy Mayor,
responsible for Green Spaces

- Delegation: Exotic Garden



**Charles
MARICIC**
10th Deputy Mayor, responsible
for Digital Transition

- Delegation: IT Department



**Georges
GAMBARINI**
City Councillor

- Delegation: Billboards Department



**Nada
LORENZI**
City Councillor

- Delegation: Civil Registry Department –
Nationality
- Delegation: Municipal Expenditure Control
Department



**Nathalie
VACCAREZZA**
City Councillor

- Delegation: HR Management Department
- Delegation: Espace Lamartine - City Councillor



**Jean-Luc
PUYO**
City Councillor

- Delegation: Municipal Police

The Commune's budget

The Commune has an annual budget over 90 million euros, but raises no funds from taxation. Instead, its income is derived from an annual fixed grant, index-linked to State expenditure, and also a separate government grant for equipment and investment that was introduced into the Preliminary State Budget Act in 2007. The Commune also has a financial fund.

Municipal policy

The municipal policy adopted by City Hall and the Council of the Commune is intended to ensure maximum engagement with the people of Monaco.

To that end, decisions affecting the Commune aim to make life easier for both Monegasque citizens and residents, by taking swift, practical measures to improve their living environment and quality of life.

To optimise and rationalise the actions taken and promote the general interest, the City's policy is built around nine key themes:

- Social Affairs
- Living Environment, Ecology & Sustainable Development
- Youth
- Gender Equality & Parity
- Digital Transition
- Built Assets
- Culture
- Entertainment & Leisure
- Green Spaces

Monaco City Hall maintains relations in other countries, and has been twinned with Ostend in Belgium since 1958, Lucciana in Corsica since 2009, and the Italian town of Dolceacqua since 2023.

The Commune also has two seats on the Council of Europe's Congress of Local and Regional Authorities, one in the Chamber of Local Authorities and the other in the Chamber of Regions.

The building's history

The building currently occupied by City Hall appears on maps dated to the early 16th century. At that time, it was a private home with a large garden. Its last private residents were members of the de Millo family (General de Millo played a key role during the French Revolution, acting as liaison between the revolutionary authorities in France and the Prince of Monaco).

In 1881, Monsignor Charles Theuret, Bishop of Monaco, converted the buildings into a private school called "Collège Saint-Charles", which remained open until 1896. Its pupils included the author Guillaume Apollinaire.

Monaco City Hall and the Civil Court occupied the ground floor of the building from 1901 onwards, while the upper floor was used as a barracks until 1905. In 1911, the Civil Court made way for the National Council (now the Salle du Conseil), which vacated the premises in January 1956.



La Salle des Mariages

The Salle des Mariages (“Wedding Room”) is the only room to retain its original brown, red, and gold decoration dating from the creation of City Hall in 1902.

Typical of turn of the century architecture, with Classical and Renaissance influences, the room has a splendid coffered ceiling, oak panelling decorated with gold leaf arms, and a remarkable Renaissance revival fireplace with a portrait of Prince Albert I, a copy of the original by Léon Bonnat (1900) that hangs in the Palace.

The gold leaf arms of the House of Grimaldi are on the left side of the room. They bear the inscription “Deo Juvante” (“With God’s Help”), the motto of the Prince Family.

The windows bear the hallmark of Maison Vantillard, 6 Passage Stanislas, Paris. They are a fine complement to the room, which retains its original furnishings. Other paintings, depicting successive Sovereign Princes, have been added to the original decor.

NB: The portrait of Albert I (1848-1922) in uniform is dated: 1900.

The portrait of Louis II (1870-1949) is signed by G. Picciole.

The watercolour depicting Prince Rainier III (1923-2005) is unsigned.

Two new portraits have been added to the Wedding Hall: the portrait of Princess Grace by Paul Werner Sochtig, which belonged to the private collection of Prince Rainier III, and that of HSH Princess Charlene by Stéfanie Van Zyl.

These two works are on loan from HSH the Sovereign Prince, who officially unveiled them on June 2, 2025.



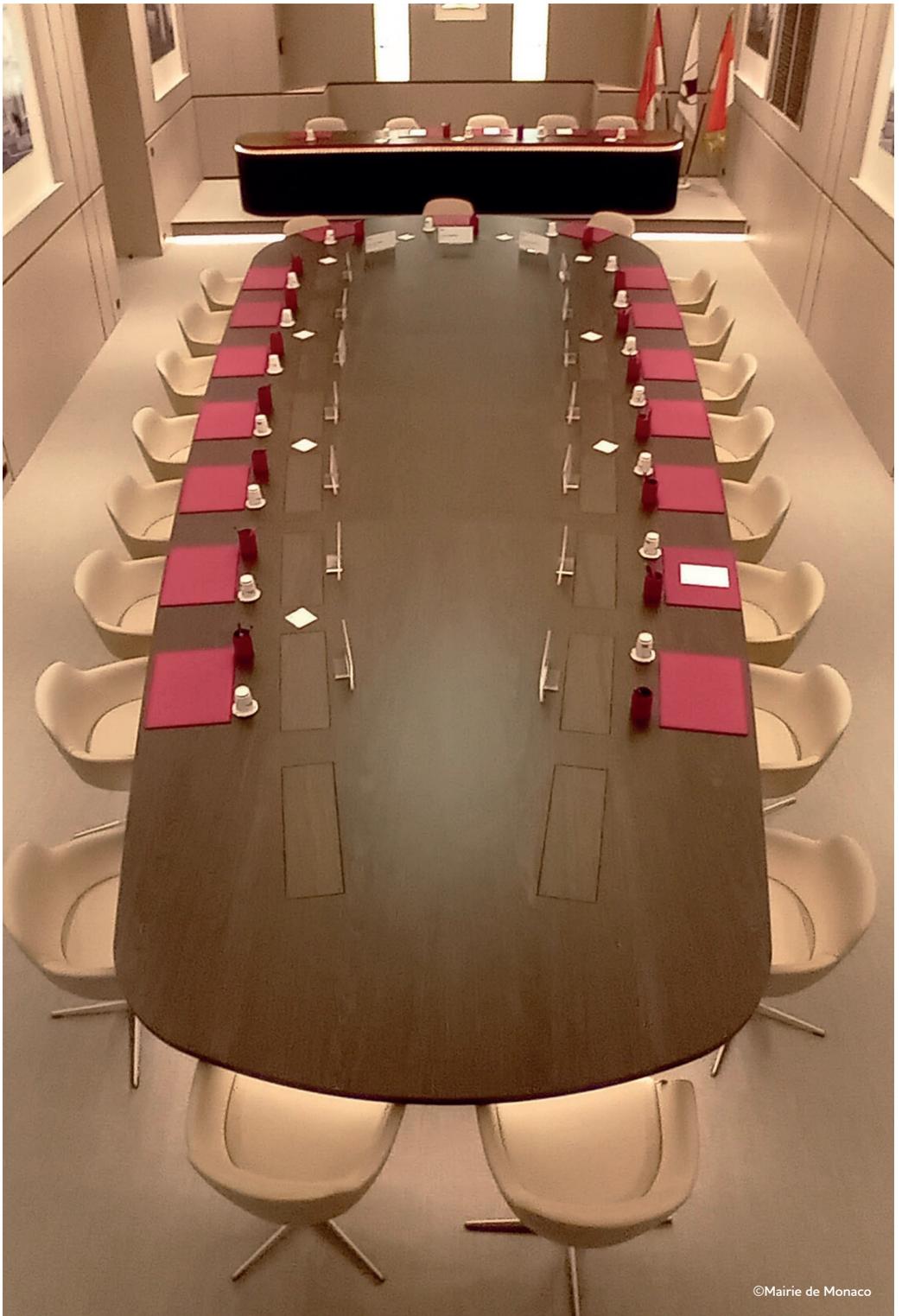
La Salle du Conseil

The Salle du Conseil ("Council Room") is where the Council of the Commune meets to deal with the day-to-day business of the Commune.

The room was refurbished in May 2024, as part of a project designed to improve the facilities and work environment, while retaining the room's distinctive character.

It is now dominated by a large droplet-shaped table made from genuine smoked oak and equipped with cornice lighting.

The walls are decorated with large black and white framed photos of various sites of the Commune, and major events organised by City Hall.



Municipal sites open for the 30th European Heritage Days:

Monaco City Hall

Place de la Mairie
98000 Monaco

Hours: 10 am to 5 pm

Académie Rainier III

1, boulevard Albert 1^{er}
98000 Monaco

Hours: 9 am to 12 am

École Supérieure d'Arts Plastiques - Pavillon Bosio

1, avenue des Pins
98000 Monaco

Hours: 10 am to 5 pm

Botanical Centre

87, boulevard du Jardin Exotique
98000 Monaco

Hours: 8:30 am to 3:30 pm

To keep up with all the latest news from Monaco City Hall, visit www.mairie.mc

