



STATE OF THE HERITAGE REPORT

2010

THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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1.0 Introduction

Preamble

The State of the Heritage Report reflects the National Strategy for the Cultural Heritage 2006. It follows four major themes that are repeatedly addressed in the National Strategy.

This year's State of the Heritage Report is the sixth edition. Every year improvements have been made to the different sections of the document. More meaningful data has been collected to provide a more comprehensive state of the national heritage, seen through these aspects. The publication of the State of the Heritage Report and its presentation during a national forum on Cultural Heritage is embedded in the Cultural Heritage Act, Article 16 (3).

Building on gained experience, a few important innovations have been included in the analysis in the 2010 State of the Heritage. While in the main part, the report retains the same manner in which data have been gathered and presented, a number of important changes have been introduced in this edition. The Superintendence developed a more user-friendly data-gathering tool to assist and guide those providing information so as the quality of the feedback could be improved. The data was analysed in a customised tool created specifically for this purpose to improve the accuracy of the report.

To evaluate the state of the heritage of a country is no easy task. The variety of ways in which cultural heritage is introduced into the everyday life of a community which in turn contributes to the enrichment of the individual, of the locality as well as of the community, is only restricted by the limits of one's imagination. Cultural heritage is one of Malta's most valuable resources. Its uniqueness and ubiquitous presence throughout the archipelago makes not only an attraction of cultural importance, or even a source of our national identity, but also an instigator of economic externalities tied to conservation and restoration industries, as well as to tourism.

What's new?

The 2010 State of the Heritage Report responds to the difficulties of representing stakeholder opinion by including more information sources. Since its first edition, the success and usefulness of the State of the Heritage Report has depended on the contribution of government agencies, departments, NGOs and Local Councils. The State of the Heritage Report is not *owned* by the Superintendence. Nor is it the annual report of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage. It is an attempt at compiling cross-sector information whose soundness depends on the valuable contribution of all those who are active in the field.

In this edition, information from Wirt Ghawdex, Gozo's foremost cultural heritage NGO, is introduced. The Rambler's Association have also provided interesting information on their operations. Though not directly operating in the field of cultural heritage this institution has a lot to offer to a more complete understanding of the state of the heritage. Furthermore, apart from information on the number of activities and schools involved, the Superintendence has collected data on the number of students involved in activities organised by cultural heritage entities and Local Councils alike.

Much effort has been made by the Superintendence to collect 2010 data from all 68 Local Councils. With the dedication of Superintendence staff and the invaluable support of the Department of Local Government, responses from all Local Councils were received. For the first time since this document was first published, we get a fuller picture of the direct contribution of Local Councils to the cultural heritage sector.

It is important to mention that the data available for previous years does not cover all Local Councils, and that the number of respondents varied from year to year. A direct comparison with previous years is therefore indicative only. However, this does not diminish the value that certain trends may still emerge through comparison of this data.

The 2010 State of the Heritage Report also includes new sections and data to promote the National Strategy principles.

New areas of information have been requested from cultural heritage entities on local and foreign exhibitions, staff training in the cultural heritage sector, operational standards and guidelines, cultural heritage management plans, as well as on accessibility of cultural heritage resources. This data should also provide a more realistic picture on the extent of the impact on school children by these initiatives.

Data was also collected and presented on the months when the activities were being organised in 2010. Through this data it was possible to illustrate not only the volume of activities organised but also how these were distributed across the year. Some interesting observations emerged. It is important to note that an activity organised over more than one month was considered across all the mentioned months since the scope was to show what activities were ongoing throughout the year.

Data has been collected in relation to European Union funding at a decentralised level through several funding mechanisms for which Malta has national contact points.

Broadening Citizen Participation: general observations

Cultural heritage entities and Local Councils have maintained their positive attitude to this theme throughout 2010. Overall increases in the number of exhibitions, heritage trails/walks and public lectures have been registered in 2010 when compared to 2009. This trend indicates that these activities are still considered to be major contributors in broadening citizen participation.

During the period under review, a total of 149 exhibitions, 118 heritage trails/walks, 89 public lectures and 263 other cultural events were organised in Malta and Gozo. The period of the year when these activities were organised varied depending on the activity as well as on the type of institution organising them.

In 2010, 17 exhibitions organised by guest exhibitors were hosted locally by the cultural heritage entities providing feedback, while one was hosted overseas in another European member state.

As many as 142 activities were organised specifically for school children with the participation of 197 schools, between September 2010 and July 2011. These activities were organised by cultural heritage entities (including NGOs operating in the cultural sector) and Local Councils. A total of 10,886 students participated in the above activities.

232 cultural activities containing another form of art were also organised in 2010. These were organised mostly in the summer months or around the Christmas period. In some cases the events listed here were events already provided under different headings but which also fell clearly in this category.

Important achievements have been noted in the physical and intellectual accessibility of culture to wider audiences. In some instances this is perceived by cultural heritage entities as restricted to providing physical to persons with disability. Awareness on social inclusion has risen with increasing participation in EU-funded initiatives. With guidance by relevant entities working in the field this concept is being introduced more effectively in national initiatives resulting in a more integral part of the management planning process.

Public outreach through television has become increasingly more widespread. All cultural heritage entities and 50.00% of Local Councils claimed to have been approached by television stations to promote one or more activity/initiative/attraction falling under their responsibility. Moreover, 60.00% of cultural heritage entities and 35.29% of Local Councils took the initiative themselves to approach television stations to promote a cultural heritage related issue.

Improving Governance in the Cultural Heritage Sector: general observations

Malta's contribution to the international sphere through signing and ratification of international conventions, as well as the adoption of principles included in various charters, guidelines and recommendation has been gradual but consistent. By the end of 2010 the process to ratify four conventions, two UNESCO conventions, one Council of Europe convention, and one UNIDROIT convention were well under way. An updated view of the status of each is presented in this edition.

Staff training initiatives by cultural heritage entities is rather limited and in general appears to be restricted to the immediate needs of an entity rather than to a specific training plan identifying between general and individual training needs. Training activities organised are relevant to the continued development of staff working in the sector.

On the other hand cultural heritage entities seem to appreciate the use of standards and guidelines to formalise and communicate procedural and operational aspects within their entities. 12 operational guidelines and/or standards have been put in place until 2010. The Superintendence is already aware that another 3 documents have been drafted and implemented in 2011.

The highest recorded recurrent and operational expenditure through direct Government contributions since 2006 has been recorded in 2010 which stood at €7,094,000. This amount is only €92,000 less than the 2003 financial contribution which amounted to €7,186,200 and marked the first year of operation of the newly set up Heritage Malta and Superintendence of Cultural Heritage. This amount is the direct contribution represented in the financial estimates. Other indirect financial contributions towards the protection and management of cultural heritage exist at departmental levels within other institutions but the respective amounts are not easily discernible.

Government capital investment was also on the increase in 2010 when compared to 2009. Whilst this value stood at €3,844,000 in the year under review it was not the highest recorded amount in the last 5 calendar years. Whilst an alternating pattern in capital investment appears to be emerging in recent years, it is not possible to determine through the data whether the emerging cycle is coincidental.

Cultural heritage entities are becoming increasingly more aware of the benefits generated by active participation in EU-funded initiatives. The positive impacts of these initiatives are normally felt in the medium to long term, with a few having a more immediate impact through activities organised during the project life-cycle. Participation in such initiatives is resource reliant and cultural entities might require adjusting themselves accordingly to balance between the national obligations identifiable through their core business functions and international commitments resulting from EU-funded initiatives.

The Care and Use of the Cultural Resource: general observations

Data suggests that there is an increasing awareness of the potential for the safeguarding, maintenance and presentation of cultural heritage assets through Guardianship Deeds. It is still not certain whether the broadening of stakeholder participation and its obligations brought about by a Guardianship Deed are evident enough for applicants. Nevertheless, recent experiences with Guardianship Deeds indicates that at present this model best addresses the needs of the cultural sector in our country, and ought to be monitored at arms length. In the field of cultural heritage, Malta has

ensured a place in for third sector participation by means of appropriate policies and a legal framework.

Scheduling has become a standard approach to underline a property or resource as one having natural or cultural heritage significance. The decline in the number of scheduled architectural properties, also recorded in 2010 could be linked to the high number of scheduled properties in the initial years of implementation. Till the end of 2010 this mechanism contributed to the scheduling of 2326 resources of architectural (1798), archaeological (305) and ecological importance (223).

Sustainable Use of Heritage Resources: general observations

During 2010, the Creative Economies Working Group was set up within the Ministries responsible for Finance and Culture. The objective of this working group was to make preparation for the strategic development of the country with respect to instigating creative economies. The working group's objective was to create a professional and vigorous environment for the proliferation of the arts in Malta and Gozo

The report on this lengthy exercise is due for publication in the coming months and shall contain an updated view on the condition of the cultural heritage sector than shall contribute to our better understanding and appreciation of this continuously evolving sector.

Inter-agency consultations on land-use issues and development planning applications aiming at the continuous protection of the natural and cultural heritage resources were constant throughout 2010, with the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage registering further increases in its operations towards consultations on these issues.

Closing remarks

The publication of the 2010 State of the Heritage Report in November 2011 marked an important stage in the presentation of this document and related data. As from 2012, the State of the Heritage Report shall be drafted towards the beginning of the year followed by the National Forum of Cultural Heritage being organised in the first half of the calendar year rather than in the last quarter.

The challenges faced by this are considerable since data would have to be gathered more efficiently from cultural heritage entities and Local Councils alike much earlier on the year. However, the benefits for the sector will be much greater since stakeholders will be in a position to discuss meaningful data with very minimal time having lapsed between the period under review and discussions on the same data. Furthermore, any proposed action may be taken within the same calendar year as the discussions to be reported upon within the State of the Heritage Report a few months after the end of the period of review, rather than after a time-lag of almost a full calendar year.

2.0 Themes



The National Strategy for Cultural Heritage 2006 identified 4 main themes from which a total of 31 strategic objectives were derived.

By serving as a link between the strategy and the report, these themes provide a gauge with which the achievement of strategic objectives can be assessed on an annual basis.

1.0 Broadening citizen participation Cultural heritage and local community

- 1.01 Development and implementation of an educational campaign with the aim of increasing public awareness on the importance of cultural heritage and the role it plays for the development of our identity.
- 1.02 Promote the use of sites and museums for educational purposes. Integrate projects on cultural heritage sites as part of the education and University curricula
- 1.03 Promote the link between heritage and the arts with the local population. This might include the promotion of events and or alternative use of sites / museums.
- 1.04 Promote the link between heritage and the arts internationally. This might include the promotion of events and / or alternative use of sites / museums.
- 1.05 We will promote a programme of guardianship deed as a means for increasing the participation of local councils and NGOs in the cultural sector.
- 1.06 Increase physical and intellectual accessibility to sites and museums. This programme should cater for all social classes, genders and persons with different needs.
- 1.07 We will invite local and foreign journalists to produce documentaries and programmes on our cultural heritage
- 1.08 We will revise the extended public service obligation guidelines in order to ensure that at least 20% of programmes aired are related to Malta's cultural heritage
- 1.09 We will ensure an increase in the % of culture programmes aired on PBS (a % of which must be on culture heritage).
- 1.10 Develop and implement a project that uses cultural heritage sites / museums and the arts as the foundation for promoting social inclusion programmes
- 1.11 Government will assess the possibility of offering tax incentives to private companies who contribute to the conservation and protection of cultural heritage sites / museums

2.0 Improving governance in the cultural heritage sector

Investment in the administration setup for the local cultural heritage

- 2.01 We will invest further in the regulation of our cultural heritage by manning the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage so that this can meet the demands imposed upon it.
- 2.02 We will ensure that the sites and museums of Heritage Malta are properly manned so as to meet international criteria.
- 2.03 We will train personnel working in the cultural heritage sector.
- 2.04 We will increase the protection, conservation and enforcement in cultural heritage sites / attractions by drafting co-operation protocols that are endorsed by relevant entities.
- 2.05 The cultural heritage inventory is a critical asset for planning conservation and management issues. Such an inventory will be developed and used for development of plans and intervention measures.
- 2.06 We will provide more in-depth and accurate statistics on cultural issues.

3.0 The care and use of cultural resources

Preservation and conservation

- 3.01 We will establish standards for the conservation and preservation of sites, monuments and national collections.
- 3.02 We will keep assessing the possibilities of setting up PPPs or give management of secondary sites to local councils and non-governmental organisations. We will set up management criteria that must be adhere to by the managing body.
- 3.03 We will keep investing in restoration by training current staff and inviting more to get into this business
- 3.04 We will do a risk assessment for each site in order to establish conservation needed. We will draw up a priority list that will help us identify which sites are at greater risk and need attention.
- 3.05 Heritage and the arts have a lot in common and used in tandem can help in the development of the local identity. We will develop a plan that will set the guidelines for alternative use of sites, identifying which sites are to be used for such purposes, security measures that must be in place, conservation and preservation issues and other related matters. All of this will be done while respecting the sensitivity of place and environs. We will run the necessary risk assessments before enlisting any sites / museum
- 3.06 Government will assess the possibility of introducing state indemnity facilitating organisation of exhibitions, events and mobility of artefacts
- 3.07 We will further promote high quality scientific research in cultural heritage. We will promote the setting up of a National Research Agenda and work with private operators in order to create the required funds for such an endeavour.
- 3.08 Unification leads to success. We will create the necessary fora in order to unite all participants in the cultural heritage sector and bridge the necessary gaps
- 3.09 We will promote the importance and value of intangible culture and natural landscapes. We will look for more European funds in order to protect and re-invest in these areas and develop the concept of landscape management

4.0 The sustainable use of heritage resources
Sustainable use of cultural heritage

- 4.01 We will embark on a scheduling program of cultural and natural landscapes and sites.
- 4.02 Management plans will be developed for each heritage site (including historical buildings used for contemporary uses such as Auberges) and museums.
- 4.03 Land usage and development in the vicinity of heritage sites affects the same sites. We will embark on a study of land usage in order to determine if there are any negative effects and in this case take the necessary precautions.
- 4.04 Malta is rich in military architecture. Most of these areas also need conservation interventions. We will develop a plan that identifies the needs and measures that need to be undertaken, together with the identification of resources and timeframes.
- 4.05 We will develop a plan that maps underwater heritage, identifying what can be done to preserve and protect such assets.

2.1

Broadening Citizen Participation

Article 4 (2) of the Cultural Act, 2002:

'every citizen of Malta as well as every person present in Malta shall have the duty of protecting the cultural heritage as well as the right to benefit from this cultural heritage through learning and enjoyment. The cultural heritage is an asset of irreplaceable spiritual, cultural, social and economic value, and its protection and promotion are indispensable for a balanced and complete life.'



National Cultural Heritage Strategy:

**1.01, 1.02, 1.03, 1.04, 1.06,
1.07, 1.08, 1.09, 1.10.**

A major objective in the cultural heritage sector, the right to enjoy culture and therefore be provided with access to it, finds its roots far back in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, in the 'Declaration of Principles' of the Constitution of Malta, and more recently in the Cultural Heritage Act of 2002, amongst others. The human right to enjoy culture creates obligations of physical and intellectual accessibility. This challenge has been upheld by public entities and non-governmental organisations alike.

Access to cultural heritage has been constantly improved through management structures, technological advancements and through creative solutions. During the last two decades, these aspects have been greatly enhanced as a result of direct investment in education, in capacity building, in the use of technology, through the direct participation of NGOs as a result of careful decentralisation of stakeholder participation, and as a result of an overall increase in direct investment in cultural heritage. Keeping the momentum going as well as maintaining a keen eye on new audiences is the key to continue broadening citizen participation.

In this report the following trends are addressed:

- (a) public awareness about the importance of cultural heritage and its role in the development of Maltese identity
- (b) sites, monuments, buildings and museums as media for education
- (c) linking cultural heritage and the arts

- (d) social inclusion through cultural heritage and access to cultural heritage for all
- (e) the use of documentaries and programmes to promote cultural heritage.

To provide a meaningful analysis of progress in this area the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage requested quantifiable data from various governmental and non-governmental entities as well as Local Councils.

2.1.1 Public Awareness on the Importance of Cultural Heritage and the Role it Plays for the Development of Maltese Identity

Local Councils, NGOs, Heritage Malta and other organisations were requested to provide quantifiable data in relation to activities organised for the general public.

The following entities submitted feedback for evaluation:

- Din l-Art Ħelwa
- Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti
- Heritage Malta
- Local Councils
- St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation
- The Archaeological Society of Malta
- Wirt Ghawdex

To ensure data that may be compared to previous statistics, for calendar year 2010, information was requested on the following activities organised for the general public:

- exhibitions
- heritage trails/walks
- public lectures
- other events organised for the public with the aim of promoting the importance of cultural heritage and aiding the development of Maltese Identity

Respondents were also requested to provide the month in which the activities were organised. In this way the distribution of activities across a calendar year could be mapped.

So as to maintain the same form of previous editions, data collected from entities working directly in the field of cultural heritage and data collected from Local Councils is here presented separately.

2.1.1.1 Exhibitions

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities (Exhibitions)

Table 1 shows the number of exhibitions organised by cultural heritage entities for the general public during calendar year 2010. It compares these with the figures presented in previous State of the Heritage Reports. The Archaeological Society of Malta as well as Wirt Għawdex are being included in this table for the first time. Data for these two organisations was not available for previous years.

Number of EXHIBITIONS organised by cultural heritage entities (period covered: calendar year)					
Organisations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Din l-Art Ħelwa	2	2	2	2	2
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	-	-	1	2
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	-	-	-	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	50	57	55	17	26
St. John's Co-Cathedral	-	1	1	-	-
The Archaeological Society of Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Wirt Għawdex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2

Table 1: Number of Exhibitions by Cultural Heritage Entities

A closer look at the data suggests that in 2010 the number of exhibitions followed a more positive trend, despite data values being lower than those reported for the period 2006-2008. In terms of volume, exhibitions are organised predominantly by Heritage Malta, which determines in the greater part the positive or negative trend of this activity.

Higher standards which require increased financial and human resources as well as the duration of exhibitions are possible reasons for the decline in the number of exhibitions organised.

The distribution of exhibitions organised across calendar year 2010 represented according to month are being presented graphically in Table 2 below.

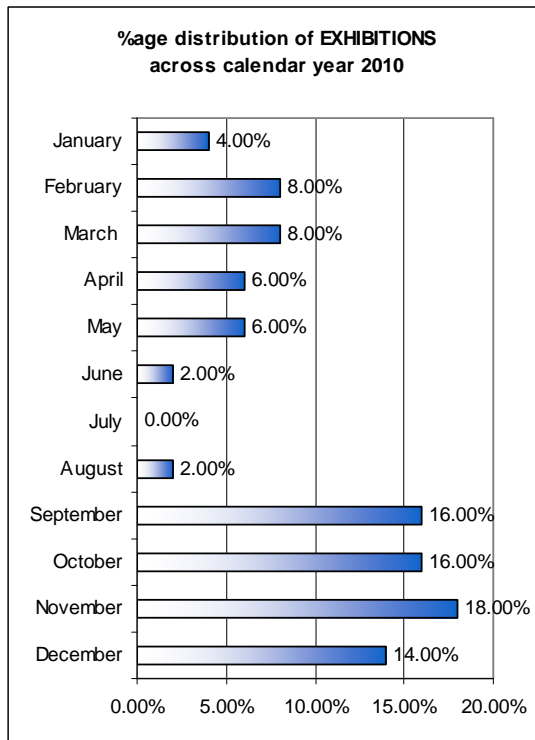


Chart 1: %age distribution of exhibitions by Cultural Heritage Entities (2010)

64.00% of exhibitions held in 2010 took place during the last quarter of 2010 (September to December). November, with 18.00%, was the month during which the largest number of exhibitions were held, followed by September and October both at 16.00% and December with 14.00%. During all the other months in 2010 (January to August) the percentage of exhibitions never exceeded 8.00% with July ranking lowest with 0.00%.

Statistics from Local Councils (Exhibitions)

Local Councils were requested to provide information on the number of exhibitions/visits to exhibitions organised by the Local Council for persons in their locality. In instances where visits to exhibitions were organised the locality where the exhibition was held was immaterial. The focus was to gather data on activities organised in view of exhibitions to increase citizen participation through the initiative of Local Councils.

Number of EXHIBITIONS by Local Councils (period covered: 2010)			
NONE (0)	28	SIX (6)	0
ONE (1)	16	SEVEN (7)	0
TWO (2)	11	EIGHT (8)	0
THREE (3)	3	NINE (9)	0
FOUR (4)	2	TEN (10)	0
FIVE (5)	6	More than Ten (10+)	2

Table 2: Number of Exhibitions by Local Councils

From a total of 68 Local Councils, 40 Local Councils (58.82%) organised visits to one or more exhibitions. From these, the majority (40.00%) organised 1 exhibition-related activity, followed by 27.50% of Local Councils organising 2, 15.00% organising 5, 7.50% organising 3, 5.00% organising 4 or more than 10 respectively. The total number of exhibition-related activities organised in 2010 by Local Councils amounted to 117. This figure includes a permanent museum exhibition (The TEMPRA Museum for Contemporary Art which is housed in the Mġarr Local Council) that was open to the public throughout the whole year.

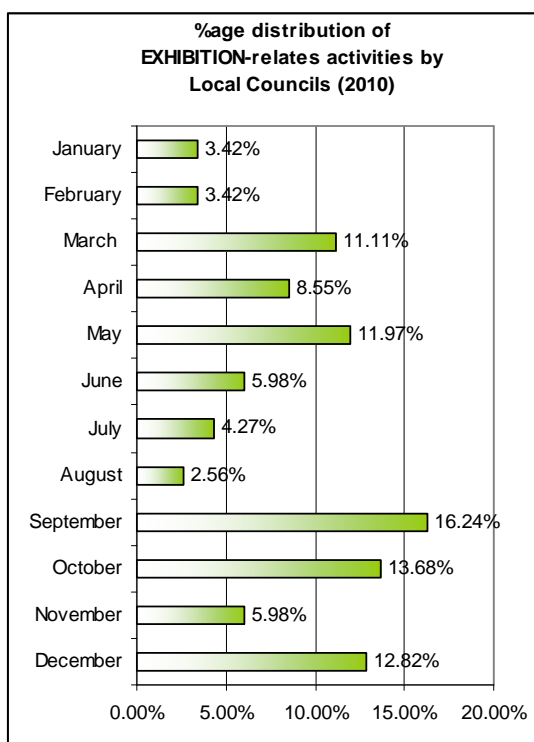


Chart 2: %age distribution of exhibitions by Local Councils (2010)

During 2010, September, with 16.24% was the most favoured month for the organisation of or visits to exhibitions by Local Councils. This was followed by October with 13.68% and December with 12.82%. There is overall a rather even distribution of activities organised all year round with a clear decrease in the coldest and hottest months of the year indicating that amongst others this could be a determining factor. 55.55% of exhibition-related activities were organised in the last half of 2010.

2.1.1.2 Heritage Trails/Walks

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities (Heritage Trails/Walks)

Table 3 shows the number of heritage trails organised by cultural heritage entities during calendar year 2010, and it compares these with the figures presented in previous State of the Heritage Reports. Wirt Ghawdex and the Ramblers Association are included in this table for the first time. Data pertaining to these institutions are not available for comparison with previous years. Data for 2006 and 2007 has been provided by the Archaeological Society of Malta for inclusion in this year's edition.

Number of HERITAGE TRAILS organised by cultural heritage entities (period covered: calendar year)					
Organisations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Din l-Art Helwa	1	1	1	-	-
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	-	-	-	-
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	12	12	12	Not provided	Not provided
Ramblers Association Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39
Heritage Malta	7	6	6	4	5
St. John's Co-Cathedral	-	-	-	1	-
The Archaeological Society of Malta	7	6	8	7	9
Wirt Ghawdex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2

Table 3: Number of Heritage Trails by Cultural Heritage Entities

According to the information provided from respondents, in 2010, four cultural heritage entities organised a total of 55 heritage trails/walks between them. To maintain a fair analysis of the trend across time data pertaining to those entities that are consistently represented are being considered. For those entities it is noted that in 2 out of 3 cases there has been a slight increase in the number of heritage trails/walks from the previous year. In the case of the Archaeological Society of Malta the number of heritage trails/walks organised in 2010 (9) is the highest since 2006, whilst Heritage Malta is still 2 activities short of the highest recorded number of heritage trails in 2006.

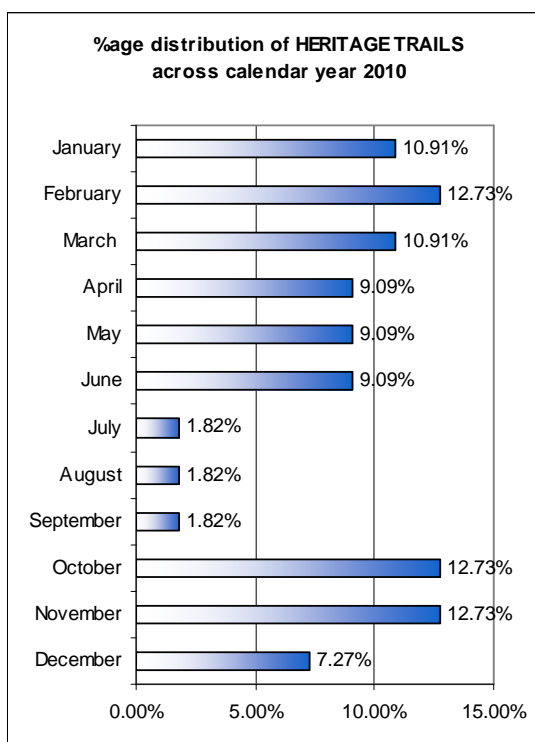


Chart 3: %age distribution of Heritage Trails by Cultural Heritage Entities (2010)

Heritage trails/walks were organised throughout all the months of 2010. With the exception of the hottest months of the year (July, August and September) all other months are rather equally balanced. Three months in particular, February, October and November were the preferred choice (12.73%) followed by January and March (10.91%) and April, May and June with 9.09% of heritage walks/trails organised during these months.

Statistics from Local Councils (Heritage Trails/Walks)

Local Councils were asked to provide information on the number of heritage trails/walks organised by their Local Council for persons in their locality between January and December 2010.

Number of HERITAGE TRAILS/WALKS by Local Councils (period covered: 2010)			
NONE (0)	44	SIX (6)	-
ONE (1)	12	SEVEN (7)	-
TWO (2)	6	EIGHT (8)	-
THREE (3)	4	NINE (9)	-
FOUR (4)	-	TEN (10)	-
FIVE (5)	1	More than Ten (10+)	1

Table 4: Number of Heritage Trails/Walks by Local Councils

Out of a total of 68 Local Councils, 24 Local Councils representing 35.29% organised heritage trails/walks for persons in their locality. This is an encouraging figure since it equates to almost double that recorded for 2009, and only short by 2.71 percentage points when compared to the highest recorded values in 2007 and 2008.

Heritage trails/walks were not restricted to the boundaries of localities but reflected the activity organised itself other than the location. On closer analysis of the figures for those Local Councils which did organise one of more heritage trail/walks in 2010, as many as 50.00% organised one activity. The number of Local Councils organising heritage trails/walks decreases consistently with the increase in the number of activities organised to 25.00% of Local Councils organising 2 heritage trails/walks, 16.67% organising 3, and 4.16% organising 5. One Local Council organised (constituting 4.16%) more than 10.

The total number of heritage trails/walks organised by Local Councils in 2010 amounted to 63. One Local Council (Il-Fontana) reported that it organised 11 heritage/walks over the course of 2010. This figure is significantly higher than those reported for periods 2006 till 2009. The main cause for this is the number of Local Councils providing a reply. Future reporting will permit a more reliable comparison over time.

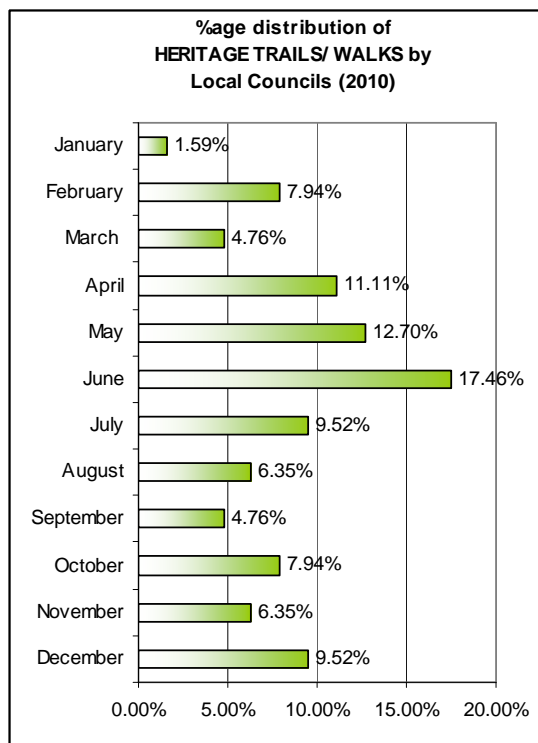


Chart 4: %age distribution of heritage trails/walks by Local Councils (2010)

June 2010, was the favoured month by Local Councils (17.46%) for the organisation of heritage trails/walks. The temperate climate during June was most probably the main motivating factor leading to this occurrence.

June was followed by May (12.70%) and April (11.11%) as the next most commonly selected months for this type of activity. Every month of the year saw the organisation of heritage trails/walks, with January ranking lowest with 1.59%.

2.1.1.3 Public Lectures

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities (Public Lectures)

Table 5 shows the number of public lectures organised by cultural heritage entities for during calendar year 2010 and compares these with the figures presented in previous State of the Heritage Reports. The Gozitan NGO Wirt Ghawdex is being included in this table for the first time. Data pertaining to this institution is not available for comparison with previous years. On the other hand, data for 2006 and 2007 has been provided by the Archaeological Society of Malta for inclusion in this year's edition.

Number of PUBLIC LECTURES organised by cultural heritage entities (period covered: calendar year)					
Organisations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Din l-Art Ħelwa	19	10	10	7	9
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	-	1	5	7
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	3	2	1	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	80	31	19	7	9
St. John's Co-Cathedral	-	-	-	1	3
The Archaeological Society of Malta	7	9	9	10	8
Wirt Ghawdex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7

Table 5: Number of Public Lectures by Cultural Heritage Entities

A total of 43 public lectures were organised in 2010. While this value is not comparable to those reported in 2006 it is a positive representation of the year under review.

Four cultural heritage entities reported an increase in the organisation of public lectures in 2010 when compared to 2009, whilst one reported a reduction. Comparing 2009 with 2010 (excluding the data provided by Wirt Ghawdex since it was not reported upon in 2009) 2010 saw an increase of 20.00% in public lectures organised over those held in 2009.

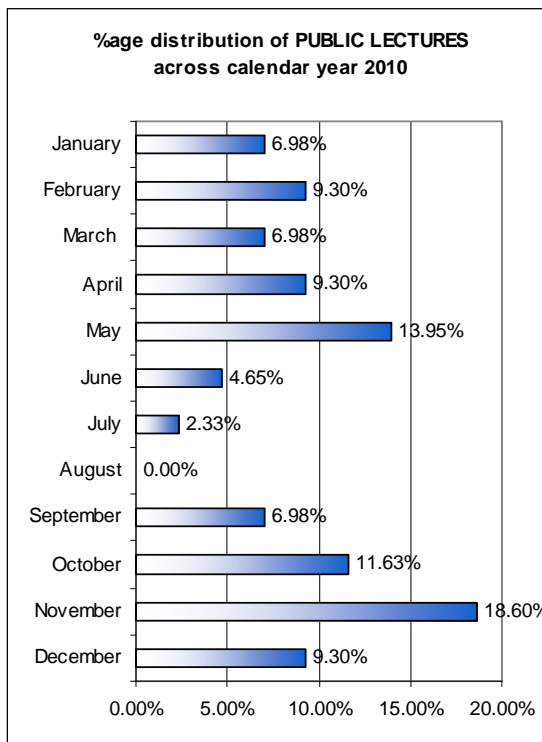


Chart 5: %age distribution of Public Lectures organised by cultural heritage entities (2010)

With the exception of August, all months throughout the year were considered for the organisation of public lectures by cultural heritage entities. The lack of public lectures for the month of August could be linked to the general lack of academic and other education-related activity during this particular month. This could be confirmed through comparison with similar data for past.

With 18.60%, November ranked as the month during which most public lectures were organised, followed by May (13.95%) and October (11.63%). February, April and December were selected for 9.30% of public lectures respectively.

Statistics from Local Councils (Public Lectures)

Local Councils were also requested to provide some insight on the role played by Local Councils in the organisation of public lectures within their locality during 2010.

Number of PUBLIC LECTURES by Local Councils (period covered: 2010)			
NONE (0)	55	SIX (6)	0
ONE (1)	7	SEVEN (7)	0
TWO (2)	2	EIGHT (8)	0
THREE (3)	1	NINE (9)	0
FOUR (4)	2	TEN (10)	0
FIVE (5)	0	More than Ten (10+)	1

Table 6: Number of Public Lectures by Local Councils

Similarly to previous reporting periods, public lectures are not organised by many Local Council. In 2010 only 19.12% of Local Councils reported that at least one public lecture was organised during. However, when comparing this percentage to that recorded in 2009, despite the difference in the number of respondents, the percentage equivalent varies by just 0.88%.

In total, during the course of 2010, 46 public lectures were organised, with one Local Council (Iż-Żejtun) organised 2 lectures on a monthly basis. The majority of Local Councils which organised public lectures (53.85%) organised just one, 15.38% organised 2 and 4 public lectures in 2010, and 7.69% organised 3.

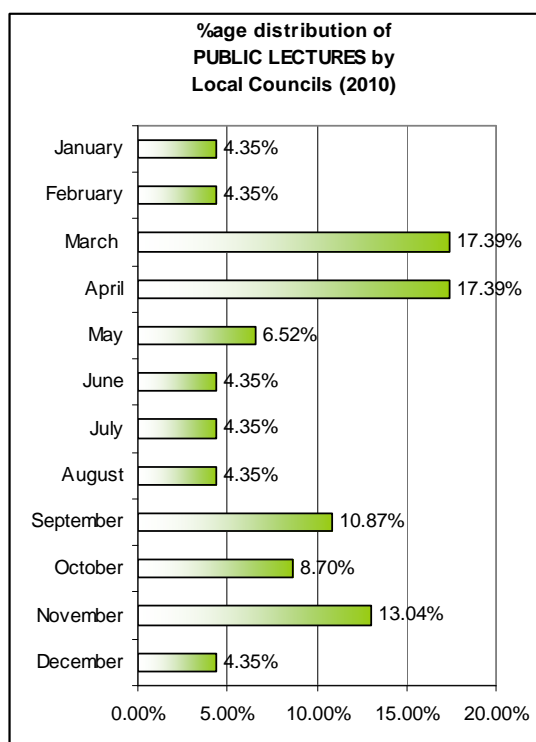


Chart 6: %age distribution of public lectures by Local Councils (2010)

The data reflects a rather consistent representation for the organisation of public lectures by Local Councils throughout 2010 with a veritable peak during the months of March and April that represented 17.39% of the public lectures organised respectively. The next most popular months for organising public lectures was November (13.04%), followed by September (10.87%). Interestingly and unlike cultural heritage entities, during August 2010 4.35% of public lectures were organised by Local Councils – the same percentage representation for the months of January, February, June, July, August and December 2010. This similarity in distribution is most probably due to the public lectures organised on a monthly basis by one Local Council.

2.1.1.4 Other Cultural Events

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities (Other Cultural Events)

Table 7 represents the number of other cultural events organised by cultural heritage entities for the general public during calendar year 2010 and compares these with the figures presented in previous State of the Heritage Reports. The Gozitan NGO Wirt Ghawdex is being included in this table for the first time. Data pertaining to this institution is not available for comparison with previous years.

The option to include activities organised by cultural heritage entities in a generic section entitled *other cultural events* is an attempt to include other activities/initiatives taken by these entities that do not fall directly within the other three categories mentioned previously, but which are still relevant to the assessment of the state of the heritage.

Number of OTHER CULTURAL EVENTS organised by cultural heritage entities (period covered: calendar year)					
Organisations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Din l-Art Helwa	4	4	4	9	9 (?)
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	6	5	Various (no figure)	2
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Various (no figure)	Various (no figure)	Various (no figure)	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	89	31	Not provided	46	38
St. John's Co-Cathedral	14	14	14	2	2
Wirt Ghawdex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5

Table 7: Number of Public Lectures by Cultural Heritage Entities

For the period covered by this review a total of 56 other cultural events were organised by respondents to the questionnaire. Even with the inclusion of the figures for Wirt Ghawdex, the overall number of other cultural events appears to be on the decrease. In this category cultural heritage entities have included an array of very interesting and creative activities. These vary from traditional cooking methods to design competitions for megalithic sites to art-related activities.

Heritage Malta is consistently the most active entity in this sphere. Regretfully, indications over the years are suggesting that such activities are at a decline.

One entity reported 9 other cultural events for 2010. However, in the absence of further details in the feedback provided by this respondent on the actual content of the activities, as well as the months in which they were organised it was not possible to consider this data in the monthly distribution of activities.

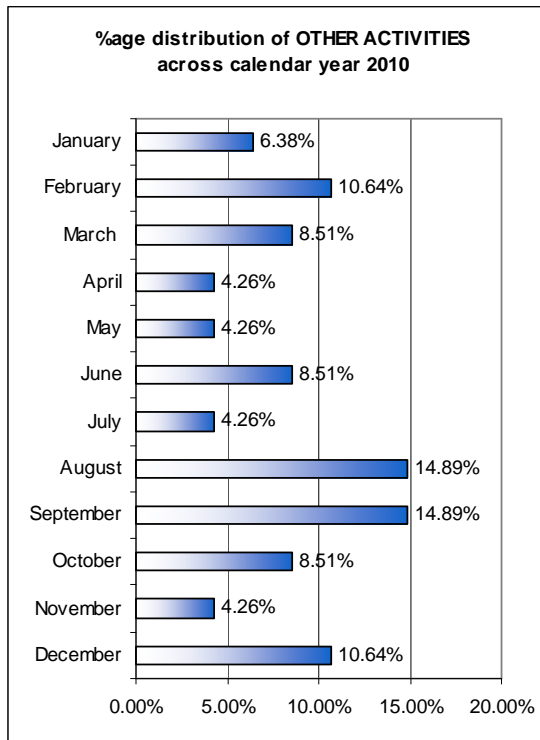


Chart 7: %age distribution of other cultural events by cultural heritage entities (2010)

Other cultural events were carried out throughout the calendar year with two months, August and September, featuring as the most prominent with 14.89%. This is in contrast with the other three categories reported upon in which the hot summer months, particularly August features as the least favoured month for the organisation of exhibitions, heritage trails/walks or public lectures. This strongly indicates that during this period cultural heritage entities adjust their resources to concentrate on other activities that may not necessarily be adaptable (for various reasons) to the rest of the year, or are best carried out in summer.

Statistics from Local Councils (Other cultural events)

Local Councils were asked to provide data on other cultural events organised by Local Councils within their locality during 2010 that could not be categorised under the previous three headings.

Number of PUBLIC LECTURES by Local Councils (period covered: 2010)			
NONE (0)	24	SIX (6)	4
ONE (1)	14	SEVEN (7)	1
TWO (2)	6	EIGHT (8)	0
THREE (3)	5	NINE (9)	1
FOUR (4)	6	TEN (10)	2
FIVE (5)	1	More than Ten (10+)	4

Table 8: Number of Other Cultural Events by Local Councils

Forty-four out of 68 Local Councils which amounts to 64.71% of the cluster organised one or more other cultural event. The majority of Local Councils organised other cultural events (31.82%) organised 1 event, 13.63% organised 2 to 4 events, 11.36% organised 5, 9.09% organised 6 and more than 10 respectively, while 4.54% organised 10 events and 2.72% both organised 5 or 7 events respectively.

In total these 44 Local Councils organised 207 *other cultural events* in 2010. Although comparisons with the exact values for cultural events organised by Local Councils between 2006 and 2009 cannot be made at this stage, the reported value shows that there is a lot of culture-related activities at locality level that are contributing to bringing culture (in the widest sense) closer to the general public and consequently broadening access to it in a variety of ways.

Chart 8 below takes a look across the distribution of other cultural events across all of 2010.

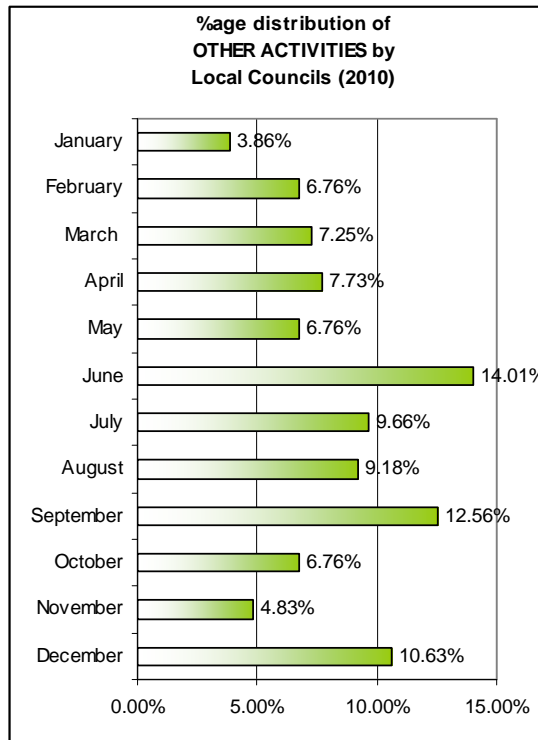


Chart 8: %age distribution of other cultural events by Local Councils (2010)

There appears to be a rather smooth distribution of other cultural events through 2010. Interestingly, after a slow rise in values in the first months of the year, there appears to be a recurrent peak and dip at three month intervals, with the respective peak and dips reducing at similar intervals. June peaks with 14.01% of events organised during this month only to dip to 9.66% and 9.18% in July and August respectively. There is a marked peak in September (12.56%) followed by a dip in October (6.76%) and November (4.83%) only to rise again in December to 10.63%.

2.1.2 Local and Foreign Exhibitions Hosted by Your Organisation for the General Public

This year's State of the Heritage Report presents information provided by cultural heritage entities on local and foreign exhibitions hosted by them and open to the general public. Data on exhibitions hosted locally or abroad were collected. This section is different from the one presented previously which only catered for the organisation of an exhibition or the visit to one by the cultural heritage entity itself. For this section further information was sought regarding exhibitions organised by others but hosted by local cultural heritage entities.

With the introduction of this section, a wider knowledge on exhibitions organised at a national level has been gathered from host organisations.

Number of EXHIBITIONS HOSTED (locally and abroad) by cultural heritage entities in 2010		
Organisations	Hosted Locally	Hosted Abroad
Din l-Art Ħelwa	1	-
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	2	-
Heritage Malta	14	1
St. John's Co-Cathedral	-	-
Wirt Ghawdex	-	-

Table 9: Number of Exhibitions hosted (locally and abroad) by Cultural Heritage Entities (in 2010)

A total of 17 exhibitions were hosted locally, 14 of which by Heritage Malta. Most of these were hosted within the Museum of Fine Arts. Other exhibitions were hosted at the Heritage Malta Head Office, Malta Maritime Museum, and the Gozo Area Exhibition Hall (The Citadel). Heritage Malta was the only respondent which hosted an exhibition overseas. Organised in Torino (Italy) between November 2009 and April 2010, the exhibition was entitled *From the Templars to Napoleon: Knights across European history and art, 13th - 19th century*.

Two other cultural heritage entities, Din l-Art Ħelwa and Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti hosted a total of 3 exhibitions locally between them.

As part of an independent data-gathering exercise, it was suggested that it would be an important achievement for Malta to develop ways of mapping standards on exhibitions being hosted (and organised) locally and associating a quality rating. In this way exhibition visitors, irrespective of the organiser, can be aware of what to expect of exhibitions through the quality rating awarded. Entry fees may also be adjusted accordingly resulting in an added incentive for organisers to increase the quality of exhibitions. Naturally such a concept and accompanying mechanism

would have to be developed further to ensure that the system remains inclusive and accessible for the widest possibly audience.

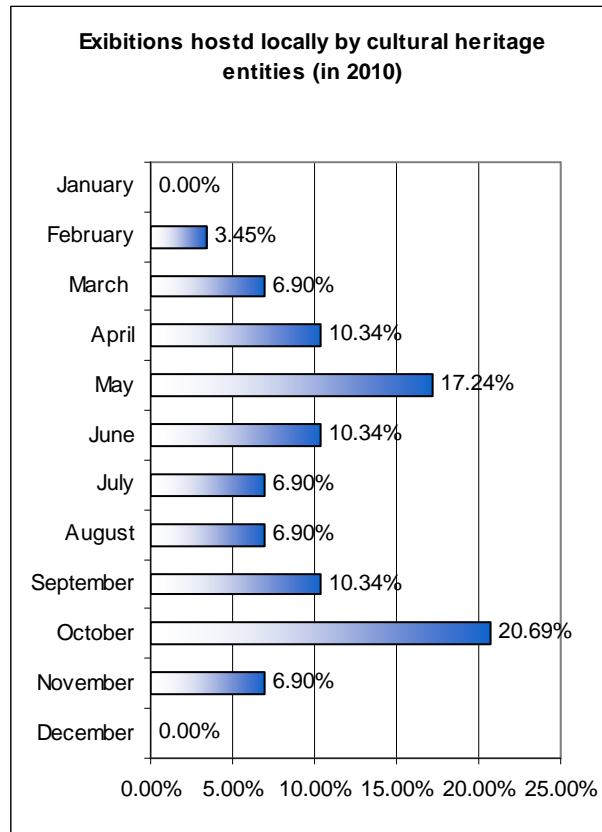


Chart 9: %age distribution of exhibitions hosted locally by Cultural Heritage Entities (2010)

Chart 9 provides a glance at the distribution of exhibitions hosted locally by cultural heritage entities. Two months in particular stand out. October with 20.69% of exhibitions hosted during this month was followed by May at 17.24%. Another two popular months were April and September with 10.34% respectively. Both these months preceded the highest two ranking months mentioned earlier, which together with the visible growth and fall of the table represent a natural peak of exhibitions rising from January to May, and another from July to October.

Over the years with more statistics to represent them it will become possible to track changes also in this highly interesting area.

2.1.3 The Use of Sites and Museums for Educational Purposes

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities

Five cultural heritage entities (i.e. Din l-Art Ħelwa, Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti, Heritage Malta, St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation and Wirt Għawdex) provided valuable information on activities organised by them for school children aimed to promote the cultural heritage through the use of sites and museums. The activities to be listed had to be organised specifically with school children in mind as a main audience being targeted. Contrary to the standard calendar period used throughout, for this section data related to the scholastic period September 2010 and July 2011 was requested.

Cultural heritage entities were provided information on whether activities were organised by them or in response to requests made directly by one or more school.

All activities organised were initiated by the cultural heritage entities themselves. This is in line with the principle of broadening citizen participation through the organisation of activities relating to cultural heritage for different audiences.

Cultural heritage entities also reported instances when requests to participate in a cultural activity organised by them were declined by one or more schools. Cultural heritage entities were also asked to inform whether they found the justification for non-participation acceptable to them. Only 1 cultural heritage entity reported that such a situation had occurred. The justification for refusal received from schools was however considered acceptable by the cultural heritage entity. Requests for participation by schools in activities organised for school children by cultural heritage entities are usually for large numbers (60 - 70 students). Since most activities included a hands-on element and due to the very limited number of staff at the cultural heritage entity (2 in all) involved in the delivery together with availability of space, only smaller numbers not exceeding 30 to 35 students may be accommodated. This means that schools would have had to incur more transport charges. As a result some schools opted not to attend. However, it should be noted that such events were fully booked within the first few hours the invitation was issued indicating a very positive response from schools.

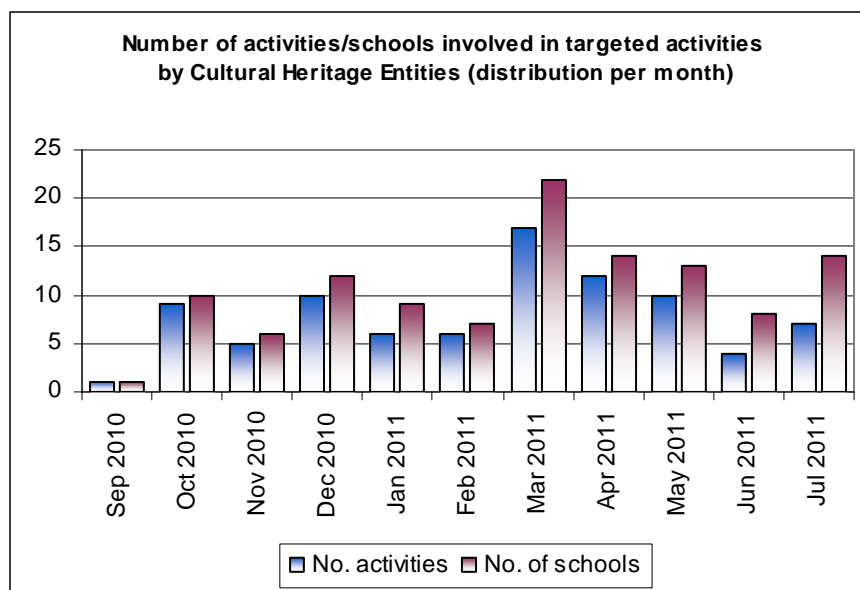


Chart 10: Number of activities/schools involved in targeted activities by Cultural Heritage Entities (distribution per month)

As in previous editions data related to school activities organised by cultural heritage entities was collected. In the 2010 edition entities were also requested for on the month of July, This information was informative on the volume of activities at the end of a scholastic year.

The total number of activities organised for the period under review was 87, with 116 schools participating. It was interesting to note that the number of activities organised for schools during the month of July averaged at 7. The impact on schools during the same month ranked second highest at 14. During 2010, the most popular month for school activities was March, with 17 activities organised involving a total of 22 schools.

The number of activities and the number of participating schools are important factors when considering how active cultural heritage entities are in promoting cultural heritage among school children. However, in order to better understand the extent to which students benefited from these activities it would be necessary to quantify the attendance at these activities. The values below provide an insight on the approximate number of students involved in these activities. The approximation is based on the fact that some entities were uncertain on the exact figures for all activities organised but were confident enough to provide close approximations. Chart 11 below illustrates the results.

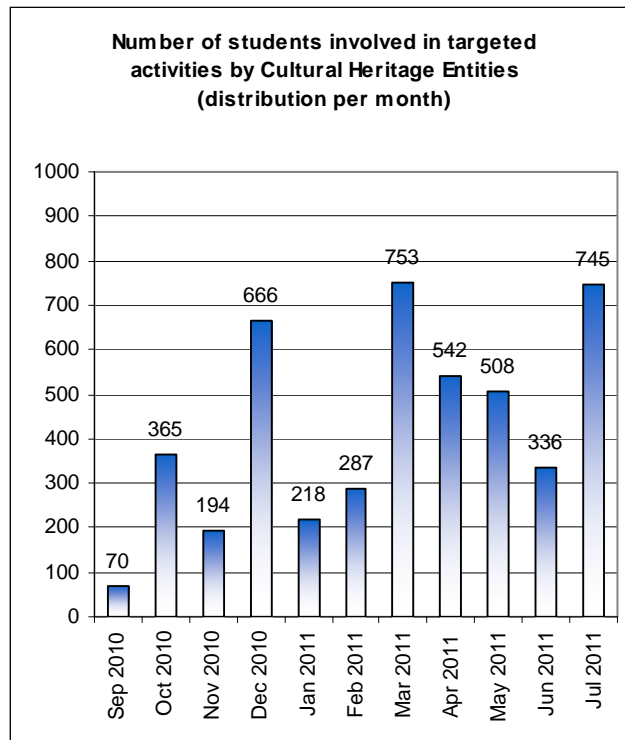


Chart 11: Number of students involved in targeted activities by Cultural Heritage Entities (distribution per month)

A clear relationship exists between the results in Chart 10 and those obtained in Chart 11 with the high and low points following similar patterns. The total number of students participating in these activities amounted to 4684. March ranked highest with 753 students involved in activities organised for schools during that month. Surprisingly the month of July ranked second highest with 745 students participating. This value was greatly influenced by a Heritage Malta activity organised in this month which alone attracted as many as 639 students. The activity, Skolasajf, also carried on into August during which similar values were recorded. This indicates that it may be necessary to start collecting data that reflects a different period of time to collect even more meaningful data relating to the participation of school children in organised cultural heritage activities.

Number of ACTIVITIES organised by cultural heritage entities for schools (period covered: September 2010 – June 2011)						
Organisations	Sep'05 – Jun'06	Sep'06 – Jun'07	Sep'07 – Jun'08	Sep'08 – Jun'09	Sep'09 – Jun'10	Sep'10 – Jun'11
Din l-Art Helwa	7	4	2	2	N/A	-
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	4	19	-	N/A	-
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	N/A	Not provided
Heritage Malta	30	32	25	4	N/A	31
St. John's Co-Cathedral	91	62	73	36	N/A	43
Wirt Ghawdex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6

Table 10: Number of Exhibitions hosted (locally and abroad) by Cultural Heritage Entities

In order to remain consistent with data collected in previous years, the data for July was not included in Table 10 above. Furthermore, data for the period September 2009 and June 2010 was not available for comparison with that of 2011. Comparisons between September 2010/June 2011 data with the most recent data available (i.e. September 2008/June 2009), indicates an increase in number of activities being organised. For one particular entity the number of activities organised have decreased consistently over time only to increase slightly during the last period of review.

Statistics from Local Councils

The above clarifications are also relevant for data collected for Local Councils. Some interesting results were also obtained from this data.

Between September 2010 and July 2011, 22 out of 68 Local Councils, constituting 32.35% of the cluster organised activities for schools. Of these, 77.27% organised these activities on their own initiative, while the remaining 22.73% organised activities in response to requests made by schools. None of the Local Councils organised activities for schools both on their own initiative, as well as further to requests made.

Local Councils were also requested to provide information if schools refused to participate, and whether the justification provided was considered acceptable by them. Only 2 Local Councils informed that initiatives organised by them for schools had been turned down. 1 Local Council organised an activity during June during the same time when the students had their end of year examinations. As a consequence they received no attendance but understood that the justification for refusal to participate by the schools was understandable. The other Local Council organised a large activity for the general public during a weekend, and a

part of it targeted school children directly. All schools were invited to attend, but those who did not attend provided no particular reason.

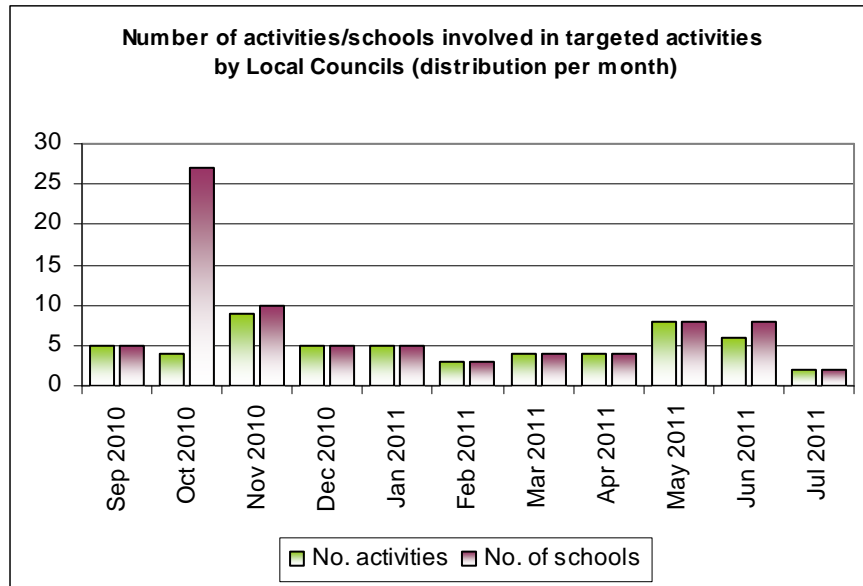


Chart 12: Number of activities/schools involved in targeted activities by Cultural Heritage Entities (distribution per month)

During the period under review the highest number of activities (9) organised was in November and attended by 10 schools. Although October did not rank high as one of the highest months during which activities were organised by Local Councils, October saw by far the highest number of schools attending these activities (27).

The main reason for this peak was the Birgufest activity which is held in October during which part of the activity is organised specifically for schools twenty-one schools participated in this activity.

Other popular months during the period of review were November, May and June. Other months of the year are very similarly represented.

In total 55 activities were organised by Local Councils specifically for schools during the period September 2010 and July 2011. With the exception of the Żurrieq Local Council which organised multiple visits to the Xarolla Windmill and Punic Cathacombs for a total of 16 schools, the figures obtained for previous years (i.e. on average 1 to 2 activities for schools per Local Council) tallies with the results received this year.

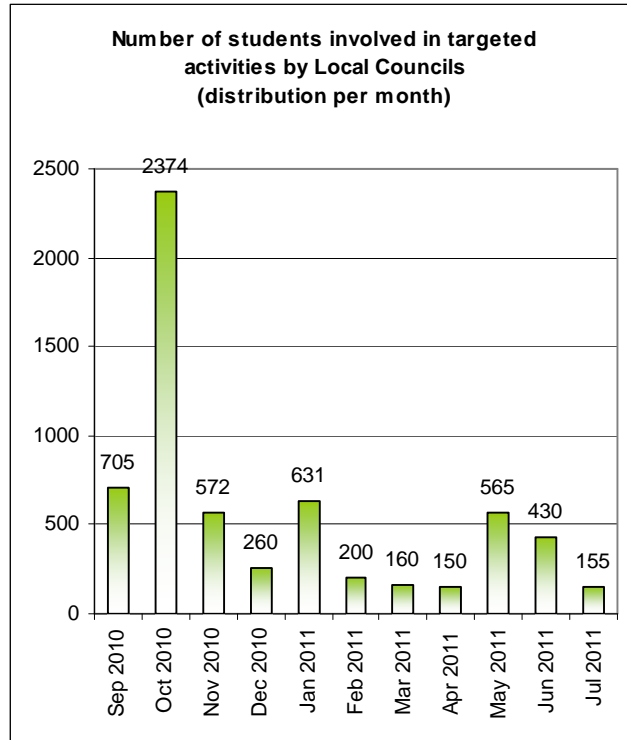


Chart 13: Number of students involved in targeted activities by Local Councils (distribution per month)

In this edition Local Councils were asked to provide an indication of the number of students who attended their activities. From feedback received, during the period September 2010 and July 2011 as many as 6202 students participated in Local Council organised activities. This value does not indicate on who initiated the request to organise an activity.

2.1.4 To Promote a Link between Cultural Heritage and the Arts

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities

Boundaries between cultural heritage and the arts cannot be clearly defined. Cultural heritage serves as a background for the creative and performing arts. The latter activities often serve to animate ancient places, as well as museums and historic spaces. The objective of this section in the questionnaires sent out to cultural heritage entities was to gather information on activities that included both cultural heritage-related events and others of a more artistic nature, be it theatre, music, dancing or other forms of artistic expressions.

The following responses were obtained for 2010, and included together with other figures from previous data-gathering exercises:

Number of CULTURAL EVENTS WHICH INCLUDED ART FORMS organised by cultural heritage entities (period covered: calendar year)					
Organisations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Din l-Art Helwa	4	5	4	6	10
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	4	3	Various (no figure)	-
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	-	-	1	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	7	14
St. John's Co-Cathedral	3	4	3	2	2
Wirt Għawdex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-

Table 11: Number of cultural events which included art forms organised by Cultural Heritage Entities

The number of cultural activities organised during 2010 which included other forms of art has increased across the years. Both Heritage Malta and Din l-Art Helwa saw an increase in the number of activities organised by them in this area. The total number of cultural activities recorded amounted to 26. In previous years the number of cultural activities including other forms of art cannot be used for comparison since data from a major contributing entity is not available. Nevertheless, there is a clear increase from 2009 by two institutions that ought to be noted.

The type of activities organised vary. Amongst them were: an activity on traditional Maltese games; a festival on traditional art and crafts that are linked to the traditional Maltese feasts; live music as an accompaniment to organised activities; and musical concerts within a historical building and/or setting.

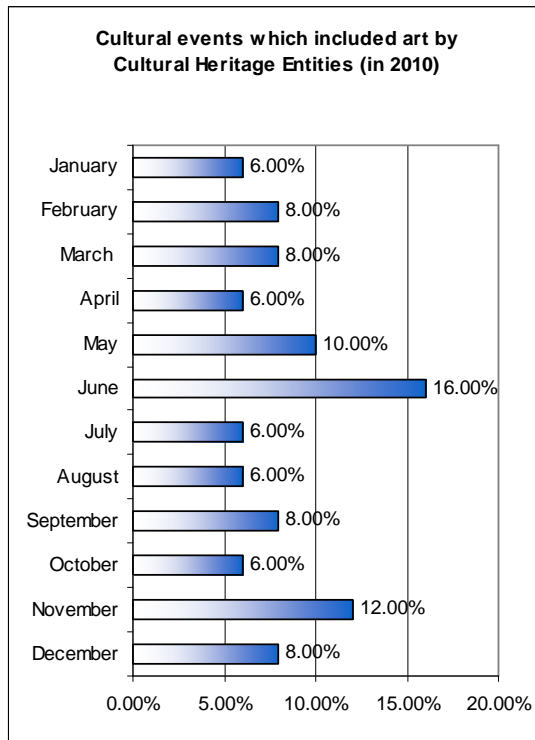


Chart 14: Cultural events which included art by Cultural Heritage Entities (distribution per month)

Across 2010 the most popular month for the organisation of such activities was June (16.00%) followed by November (12.00%) and May (10.00%). In general all the months of the year are well addressed for such activities indicating that the country is served throughout the year with cultural activities incorporating one or more art forms.

Statistics from Local Councils

Local Councils were also asked to provide some insight on cultural activities organised which included music, dance or some other art form. It is not uncommon to attend Local Council activities organised throughout the year which are full of colour, traditional culinary delights, music and at times a view at traditional methods used in food preparation including agricultural methods used prior to the adoption of mechanical equipment.

Number of CULTURAL EVENTS WHICH INCLUDED ART FORMS by Local Councils (period covered: 2010)			
NONE (0)	15	SIX (6)	7
ONE (1)	11	SEVEN (7)	0
TWO (2)	10	EIGHT (8)	3
THREE (3)	6	NINE (9)	1
FOUR (4)	9	TEN (10)	2
FIVE (5)	3	More than Ten (10+)	1

Table 12: Number of cultural events which included art forms organised by Local Councils (2010)

As many as 53 out of 68 Local Councils (77.94%) informed that they organised one or more cultural activities that also included another form of art during the same activity. Whilst the highest number of Local Councils which organised such activities (39.62%) organised one or two, the majority of Local Councils organising such events (60.38%) organised more than two.

In total 206 events are claimed to have been organised locally by Local Councils throughout 2010. Naturally, such events may have already been listed previously under other sections that were more specific to a particular aspect of culture. Nevertheless, the volume of activities organised indicates that the vast majority of Local Councils consider this type of presentation for their activities. The months when such activities were organised is presented in Chart 15 below.

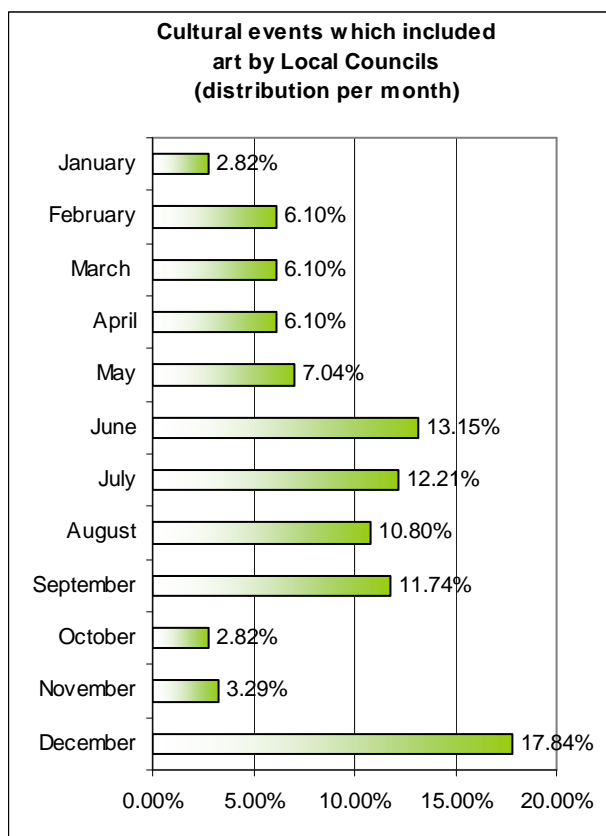


Chart 15: Cultural events which included art by Local Councils (distribution per month)

Not surprisingly the distribution across the year for these events is during the warm summer period and during the Christmas period. From June to September, as many as 47.90% of events were organised. From feedback received this trend appears to be linked to the organisation of outdoor activities for the general public which include the selling of Maltese agricultural produce (wine, fruits, honey, olives and vegetables) as well as other derived products. These activities are in the greater part accompanied by musical performances, sometimes dancing, re-enactments and the representation of traditional methods, including arts and crafts. This time of year also coincides with the period when most traditional religious feasts are organised, during which Local Councils also contribute with accompanying activities in their locality.

An isolated peak was noted in December (17.84%). Data suggests that this is linked to the recent trend to organise Christmas activities in the form of village feasts in the different localities around Malta and Gozo.

Other months are fairly well represented with the lowest occurrences (January and October with 2.82%) taking place just after the peak periods noted above.

2.1.5 Social Inclusion and Accessibility for Persons with Different Needs and Physical and Intellectual Backgrounds

Social inclusion and issues pertaining to accessibility have seen much advancement over the years. Guided by, and working closely with the National Commission Persons with Disability, cultural heritage entities have been introducing initiatives to ensure that inclusion is widespread across as many publically accessible sites as possible as well as during activities organised by them for the general public.

Social inclusion and accessibility are not limited to physical constraints relating solely to mobility impairment, whether due to age or disability, but also includes intellectual accessibility. This concept should also be taken to include different stakeholder groups that due to their age, linguistic capabilities, visual or hearing impairments or social background do not have the same learning capacity as the mainstream visitor without targeted assistance.

From feedback received, it appears that the general understanding of the meaning of accessibility is predominantly the need to ensure compliance to regulations to provide physical access to a site or venue.

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities

Cultural heritage entities were requested to provide information on the following:

- whether initiatives were taken by the entity;
- the type of accessibility addressed;
- the year when the initiative was first introduced.

INITIATIVES ON ACCESSIBILITY taken by cultural heritage entities (period covered: calendar year)			
Organisations	Initiative taken?	Type addressed	Year of introduction
Din l-Art Ħelwa	NO	N/A	N/A
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	NO	-	-
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	YES	Physical / Intellectual	Various
St. John's Co-Cathedral	YES	Physical	Not provided
Wirt Ghawdex	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 13: Initiatives on accessibility taken by cultural heritage entities (2010)

In the 2008/2009 edition of the State of the Heritage Report, important observations were made with regards to Din l-Art Ħelwa and Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti. Both institutions faced difficulties to introduce full physical accessibility due to the particular nature of the sites they manage.

Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti had reported that with the exception of a rooftop area, Palazzo Falson was accessible to all. This suggests that some form of initiative to ensure physical accessibility does in fact exist. Based on the feedback received, it is possible that some entities might not have correctly understood/replied to this question. Nevertheless, their replies have been presented in Table 12 as received.

St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation stated that ramps have been introduced to make physical access possible. No mention was made of intellectual accessibility initiatives.

Heritage Malta stated that since 2005 sites and museums alike were being reviewed to accommodate the needs of mobility impaired individuals, making them physically accessible to all. During the period 2005 till 2011 the requirement of the following sites were attended to:

- National Museum of Archaeology;
- National War Museum;
- Roman Domus;
- Malta Maritime Museum;
- Ġgantija Temples;
- Palace State Rooms;
- Tarxien Temples;
- Haġar Qim visitor centre.

With regards to intellectual accessibility, Heritage Malta reported that a number of initiatives have been introduced at various sites under its management. Measures include interpretation panels using simple Maltese and English language, as well as the use of multi-lingual audio-guides. Several leaflets and other publications have been published that address many aspects, amongst them educational programmes.

Comments on above theme from the National Commission Persons with Disability

The National Commission Persons with Disabilities (KNPD) was asked to comment on advancements made on national initiatives to widen accessibility for persons with disability. The areas of focus were archaeological and historical sites, museums, access during public exhibitions, and other events of a cultural nature across Malta and Gozo.

KNPD stated that all relevant MEPA development applications are vetted as part of the consultation process leading to a decision. This is done to ensure that the development applications and building designs comply with KNPD's *Access for All Design Guidelines (AADG)* to the maximum extent possible. The constraints of the heritage status of properties is taken into consideration and limitations imposed by the buildings are considered during this stage. Therefore, the major heritage projects, whether funded through local sources or with the support of the European Commission, are carried out with KNPD consultation and approval. Requests for exemptions from compliance with AADG are carefully considered by KNPD's Test of Reasonableness Board, which is well represented by disabled persons.

Recent examples of development projects that followed the above process include:

- The Valletta City Gate Project;
- The Grand Harbour Rehabilitation Project;
- The Cittadella Project in Gozo;
- Projects in Bormla and Valletta;
- many smaller projects including the upgrading of Tarxien Temples, Ħaġar Qim, Ġgantija, World War II shelters, and so on.

KNPD is currently involved with the Malta Tourism Authority in a social tourism project entitled CALYPSO. Collaboration through this project will result in an accessibility audit of particular tourist areas, amongst which are buildings and communities of cultural and heritage value.

KNPD also encourages organisers of cultural activities to consult its services at planning stages in order to ensure maximum participation of disabled persons in all activities. Some recent examples include:

- Isle of MTV music festival and other music festivals;
- The Qormi Bread Festival;
- Kinemastik cinema (arrangements made for profoundly Deaf viewers).

To ensure maximum participation of disabled people in all activities, and in order to guide local authorities and organisers of public activities (including those of a cultural nature), KNPd had published a booklet entitled *Rights, Not Charity: Guidelines towards an inclusive society and a positive difference in the lives of Maltese and Gozitan disabled people* (2007). This publication spells out clearly measures that should be taken, appropriate language to be used, the manner in which to best present information and suggestions on the organisation of communication for increasing the level of inclusivity of participation of disabled persons. Together with the *Access for All Design Guidelines* (2005) publication, both are freely available for download from KNPd's website: www.knpd.org.

The inclusion and full participation of disabled people in all aspects of their communities and also promoted by other legal national and international instruments:

- *the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disability* (2007);
- *the Equal Opportunities (Persons with Disability) Act* (2000);
- *MEPA Circular 03/10 which revised Circular PA 3/99 (Part 2) - Access for All*

Moreover, all EU-funded programmes have as a priority area the inclusion of socially-disadvantaged groups. This definition includes a wider audience and comprises individuals and groups with lesser opportunities or which reside in areas considered as socially-disadvantaged. Effective steps must be taken to promote inclusivity of the above groups. Though obligatory for EU-funded initiatives, this principle is starting to be extended beyond projects and integrated in home-grown initiatives.

2.1.6 Documentaries and Media Programmes on Cultural Heritage

The use of media for documentaries and media programmes to promote cultural heritage is undoubtedly important to ensure wider accessibility to culture heritage, as well as to impart knowledge and recent interpretations on our past. It is another means for cultural entities to interact with the public.

Cultural heritage entities were asked to inform on the use they did of the media to promote cultural heritage. In particular, they were required to provide information whether they took the initiative to develop a feature (or request to be featured) on one or more television programmes, or whether they were approached by local television stations/production companies.

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities

All cultural heritage entities answering to our questionnaire informed us that they had featured on one or more television programme, as follows:

Officials of Din l-Art Ħelwa were chosen to appear on various cultural programmes aired on radio and/or television programmes to discuss the work done by their NGO. Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti had two of their exhibitions featured on various television programmes. Furthermore, various publications of theirs which included Treasures of Malta and three other books published in 2010 were featured on various cultural programmes.

Restoration works on the Gunpowder Magazine site at the Ċitadella as well as the Santa Ċeċilja Chapel, which NGO Wirt Għawdex are caring for were featured. Moreover, restoration projects on different areas of the Co-Cathedral under the responsibility of the St Johns Co-Cathedral Foundation were also selected for public broadcasting.

Heritage Malta often received requests for filming and eventual broadcasting. These included:

- George Cross;
- Royal Wedding;
- Natural History;
- Heritage Malta Exhibitions;
- Press information about events and activities on all television news stations;
- Guva at Fort St Angelo;
- Ħarq Ħamiem;
- General info of various Heritage Malta sites like Għar Dalam and St Paul's Catacombs;
- Indepth reporting on various Heritage Malta activities like the conservation project at Palace Armoury;
- Indepth reporting of various Heritage Malta activities like lectures at the Gozo Archaeology Museum regarding Xlendi underwater wrecks.

On the other hand, 3 out of the 5 respondents took the initiative themselves to develop a feature for television, or to request that a feature is made. Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti, Wirt Ghawdex and Heritage Malta were the three cultural heritage entities. Apart from the list mentioned above, requests were made to provide general information on Heritage Malta Museums and Sites (26 programmes). Moreover, 12 programmes were dedicated to the history relating to the maritime activity around the Grand Harbour, and another 13 programmes related to War in Malta. 13 other programmes were committed to provide information on restoration practice and techniques used.

Cultural heritage entities were also asked to provide information on the potential of their institution to develop more media-oriented initiatives. Wirt Ghawdex informed us that they are currently working on giving interviews about work carried out by them to be featured on television and magazines. They are also working on the production of a DVD about the history and heritage-related work of the society.

Statistics from Local Councils

50.00% of Local Councils (34 out of 68) reported that they were chosen to be featured on one or more television programmes throughout calendar year 2010. 24 out of 68 Local Councils (35.29%) informed that they themselves took the initiative to request that one or more feature is made regarding cultural heritage or cultural heritage related activities in their locality.

Local Councils who provided a negative reply to one of the previous questions were asked whether they considered that their locality had anything to offer in relation to cultural heritage which could be featured on television. 76.92% of these informed that they considered that their locality could contribute towards a feature on cultural heritage in their locality. Some Local Councils went as far as outlining the areas of interest that they were aware of that could be featured. The remainder either did not reply to the question or informed us that they did not consider that their locality had anything to offer in relation to cultural heritage that could be televised.

Data from National Television Stations

National television stations were asked to provide information on their broadcasts of cultural heritage programmes as well as the frequency of these. At least 16 television programmes were aired focusing on the themes of culture and/or the arts. Most were broadcast on a weekly basis and covered several weeks. Some were also repeated during the same or other weeks increasing the viewing air-time and consequently the potential number of viewers.

TV Station	Programme / Feature	Description	Frequency per week in 2010
Education 22	Wirt Arti u Kultura	A 30 minute programme featuring activities in the sphere of Heritage, Art and cultural activities of the respective week	Ongoing, Weekly (with 2 weekly repetitions)

Education 22	Wirtna	A 30 minute programme highlighting the restoration process on buildings	Weekly running for 13 weeks (with 2 weekly repeats)
Favourite Channel	7000	Presenter had invitees associated with cultural heritage activities or sites/venues. The aim was to instil a sense of ownership in the audience to increase appreciation of the cultural heritage present in different localities around the islands	Weekly
Favourite Channel	Kont taf?	A five minute programme preceding the 20:15 news. The theme was related to culture, history and arts in Malta and Gozo	Daily
Favourite Channel	Stenbah	A slot in the programme <i>Stenbah</i> would discuss restoration projects being undertaken by the Government	Weekly
ONE TV	Teżori	Library fillers - 5 to 10 minute in duration. Cultural documentaries featuring historic sites, artefacts, culture and customs	2 x daily Jan 2010 - June 2010 and Oct 2010 - Dec 2010
ONE TV	Mela Isma Din	10 minute features about culture and traditions	Monday to Friday Jan 2010 - March 2010
ONE TV	Malta fuq Kanvas	60 minute production whereby a renowned local artist visits a local place of interest and/or heritage site and while painting the landscape, presenter discusses historic and cultural interest of the site with local historians	Weekly Jan - June 2010
PBS	Ħadd Ghalik	Two 10min slots featuring cultural sites	Weekly running for 39 weeks
PBS	Għawdex illum	Cultural features and various features about drama, music and art exhibitions in Gozo	Weekly running for 52 weeks
PBS	Meander	Cultural features and various features about drama, music and art exhibitions in Malta	Weekly running for 39 weeks
PBS	Encore	Cultural features and various features about drama, music and art exhibitions in Malta	Weekly running for 13 weeks
PBS	Żona Avventura	Cultural features for kids	Weekly running for 13 weeks
PBS	Kenn il-Baħħara	A documentary about the Cities that surround the Grand Harbor	Weekly running for 12 weeks
PBS	Bijografji	Documentary regarding Maltese personalities.	Weekly running for 12 weeks
Smash	Użu tal-Ilsien Malti	Programme to promote the correct use of the spoken Maltese language	Weekly

Table 14: Television programmes aired on national television stations in 2010

Apart from providing further insight to what was actually aired in some of the above programmes, Heritage Malta also informed on some other programmes/slots in which their institution was involved. These included:

- PM: George Cross, Royal Wedding, Natural History
- News (all tv stations): Press information about events and activities
- Taht l-Art - Guva at Fort St Angelo, Harq Hamiem
- Newsroom: Indepth reporting on various Heritage Malta activities like the conservation project at Palace Armoury
- Bongu: General information about Heritage Malta Museums and Sites (26 programmes)
- Mill-Karba tas-Serena - History related to War in Malta (13 programmes x 2)
- Restawr - Restoration practice (13 programmes x 2)

2.2

Improving Governance in the Cultural Heritage Sector

Article 4 (3) of the Cultural Heritage Act, 2002:

'the State in Malta shall have the duty of establishing and maintaining the administrative and regulatory structures of superintendence so as to ensure that this heritage is protected and conserved, as well as such other structures as are required for the management of the care, exposition and appreciation of this heritage.'



**National Cultural Heritage Strategy:
Tasks 2.01, 2.05, 3.01, 3.02, 3.06, 3.08.**

Governance in the Cultural Heritage Sector is another principle identified in the National Cultural Heritage Strategy 2006. By definition, governance refers to the decision-making process leading to and including the implementation of decisions taken. Governance also places focus on the direct and indirect actors involved in decision-making, their involvement in implementing the decisions made as well as on the respective structures that have been set up to arrive at and implement the decision.

Through the Cultural Heritage Act 2002 particular attention was placed to ensure that the new structures were not only corporate bodies with independent legal personalities but also that they had the necessary supporting legal and financial framework – a concept that was lacking in the previous Antiquities Protection Act of 1925. Further to the setting up of national structures focus was directed towards the identification of the respective business processes to spearhead government objectives on cultural heritage in an organised and effective manner.

The State of the Heritage Report addresses this aspect through the careful examination of the following areas:

- (i) international conventions;
- (ii) state indemnity for travelling exhibitions and loans;
- (iii) human resources and training in the cultural heritage sector;
- (iv) the cultural heritage inventory;
- (v) standards and guidelines for sites and monuments;
- (vi) financial investment in the cultural heritage sector.

2.2.1 International Conventions

Malta's adoption of international conventions is a key constituent in today's global importance of cultural heritage. The ratification of international conventions is a crucial advancement for Malta's cooperation in the international dialogue and enhancement of the internationally adopted principles and standards in the management and preservation of cultural heritage. The consideration of such an international commitment is a global effort important for the protection of the world cultural heritage.

International conventions related to cultural heritage at present adopted by the international community falls into three organisational areas: the Council of Europe, UNESCO and UNIDROIT.

A list of these international conventions and their respective state of implementation by Malta is found in the tables below. For a brief overview of each international convention refer to the State of the Heritage Report 2008/2009, in which a lengthy section was dedicated for this purpose.

As part of Malta's bid to sign and ratify outstanding conventions, in 2010 the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage drafted preparatory documents for the ratification process of the:

- UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export and transfer of ownership of cultural property (1970);
- UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects (1995);
- UNESCO Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its First and Second Protocols (1954, 1999), and its 2 protocols;
- UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage (2001).

A draft preparatory document for the ratification of the Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, Faro (2005) was also prepared in the same year.

Procedures are currently underway for Malta to ratify the European Landscape Convention (2000).

CONVENTIONS – COUNCIL OF EUROPE	SIGNED	RATIFIED
European Cultural Convention, 1954	✓	✓
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, London 1969 (London Convention 1969)	✓	✓
Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe, Granada 1985 (Granada Convention 1985)	✓	✓
European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Revised), Valletta 1992 (Valletta Convention 1992)	✓	✓
European Landscape Convention, Florence 2000 (Florence Convention 2000)	✓	
Council of Europe Framework Convention on the Value of Cultural Heritage for Society, Faro 2005 (Faro Convention 2005)		

Table 15: Status of Council of Europe Conventions in 2010

CONVENTIONS – UNITED NATIONS	SIGNED	RATIFIED
Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague 1954 (Hague Convention 1954)		
Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague 1954 (Hague Protocol 1954)		
Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, Paris 1970		
Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, Paris 1972	✓	✓
Second Protocol to the Hague Convention of 1954 for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, The Hague 1999 (Hague 2nd Protocol 1999)		
Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage, Paris 2001		
Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, Paris 2003		
Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expression, Paris 2005	✓	✓

Table 16: Status of United Nations Conventions in 2010

CONVENTIONS – UNIDROIT	SIGNED	RATIFIED
Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects, Rome 1995		

Table 17: Status of UNIDROIT Conventions in 2010

2.2.2 State Indemnity for Travelling Exhibitions and Loans

Though state indemnity for travelling exhibitions is not governed by a policy document, Government has successfully implemented a state-coverage policy, first, in the case of the Museums Department, and then with Heritage Malta events. State indemnity is implemented on a case-by-case basis and only with the support of the Office of the Prime Minister and that of the Ministry of Finance.

Over the past few years, Heritage Malta has been following this issue closely through the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) Expert Working Group on the Mobility of Collections. The OMC is increasingly becoming more relevant at European level as a new mode of governance. It has been identified as the structure most suitable to areas of policy in which the European Union has few or negligible legislative competencies, but where cooperation between Member States is identified as indispensable. This method relies on the good will of Member States to share good practices and experiences between them as well as in the setting up of guidelines, identification of indicators and for benchmarking purposes.

The OMC Expert Working Group on the Mobility of Collections built on a the work carried out in the light of the *Action Plan for the EU Promotion of Museum's Collections' Mobility and Loan Standards*. The working group were required to make recommendations on the following aspects:¹

- incentive mechanisms for the mobility of collections, including long-term loans (e.g. indemnity, digitisation, non-insurance, expert meetings, comparison of valuation systems for collections, building up trust);
- studying possibilities of eliminating barriers to the mobility of collections that still persist in relevant legal and administrative frameworks at national level (e.g. insurance matters, lack of immunity from seizure);
- comparing national laws on museums or equivalent in order to promote access to culture;
- exchanging best practices in the prevention of theft, return of stolen goods, trafficking of collections and examining ways of improvement, including by applying the relevant Community law, etc.;
- exchanging best practices on promoting access to museums.

In June 2010, the OMC working group presented their recommendations to the European Commission in their document entitled *Final Report and Recommendations to the Cultural Affairs Committee on improving the means of increasing the Mobility of Collections*. For further information on the work and recommendations made, the final report may be viewed through the following link:

http://ec.europa.eu/culture/documents/omc_mobility_collections_reportrome_07_10.pdf

¹ <http://register.consilium.europa.eu/pdf/en/08/st09/st09018.en08.pdf>

2.2.3 Staffing and Training in the Cultural Heritage Sector

Until recently information on the number of persons employed within the cultural heritage sector and positively contributing to the national economy was entirely absent. Through the work carried out by the *Creative Economy Working Group* [established in January 2010 under the auspices of the Ministry for Finance, the Economy and Investment (MFEI) , and in close collaboration with the Ministry responsible for Culture] for which a full report is to be issued in the next few months vital data on the number of persons gainfully employed in the cultural heritage sector (and creative industries) as well as the contribution of the sector to the national economy started emerging.

The National Cultural Policy published in July 2010 provides several interesting insights on the above and gives positive indication for the cultural and creative industries in Malta. According to the review presented, in Malta as many as 4000 enterprises are operational in this sector and employing around 9000 individuals. Furthermore, the economic indicators used provided meaningful information which pointed to the cultural and creative sectors contributing to around 4% of GDP (Gross Domestic Product) with an annual growth of 3%.

With staffing and employment figures rising emphasis starts being directed towards qualifications, improving skills and competences as well as continuous training and re-training.

Cultural heritage entities were requested to provide insight on any initiatives taken by them to organise staff training in 2010 and on whether any member of their staff complement acquired and specialisation during the year under review.

Data was also requested from MCAST and the University of Malta with regards to formal training and tuition held during 2010 as well as the respective levels of participation for each. Unfortunately, not all the required information reached us in time to permit their inclusion in this edition.

INITIATIVES ON TRAINING taken by cultural heritage entities (period covered: calendar year)		
Organisations	Initiative taken?	No of initiatives
Din l-Art Helwa	NO	-
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	NO	-
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	YES	4
St. John's Co-Cathedral	YES	1
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage	YES	1
Wirt Ghawdex	NO	-

Table 18: Initiatives on training taken by cultural heritage entities (2010)

Cultural heritage entities acting as respondents informed us that 2010, 6 initiatives were taken in view of staff training – 4 were taken by Heritage Malta, 1 by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage and 1 by St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation.

Heritage Malta organised the following staff training initiatives in 2010:

- *Enhancing Leadership Potential & Management Skills:*
Training was provided for staff at managerial level between April and July 2010;
- *The Experience Economy in Tours and Heritage:*
In February 2010 Heritage Malta staff was provided with the opportunity to attend to sessions on the above topic. Participation was not obligatory and open to all levels of staff;
- *Point of Sale Training:*
Training provided for front of staff officials during March 2010;
- *Euro Money Training:*
Training provided for front of staff officials during April 2010.

The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage was engaged in actively training four new officials in the various business functions of the Superintendence. Whilst it was reported that only 1 training initiative was organised it is clearly understood that this was a process that was spread across a large part of the year.

In April 2010, St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation provided training to 31 staff members on Customer Care (MISCO).

During the period under review it was reported that no staff members employed by the cultural heritage entities received any specialisation, either from local or foreign awarding bodies.

2.2.4 National Cultural Heritage Inventory

The collection of Malta's Cultural Property Inventory is an ongoing and continuous process since the number of cultural heritage objects and sites of cultural value keep increasing with every new discovery. This created some interesting dynamics as well as several challenges that required forward planning and a clear methodology.

Data population has been ongoing since 2008. Apart from the preceding exercises, in 2010, the Superintendence started capturing data relating to chapels, churches, niches and other monuments. To retain a clear trail work relating to the data-gathering exercise it was decided to categorise the cultural heritage according to the respective Local Council. The central region of Malta was the first area for which data for the national inventory started being collected.

Data relating to cultural heritage falling under 14 Local Councils, amounting to a total of 438 cultural heritage sites were recorded in 2010, and distributed accordingly:

Local Council	Number of entries
Ħal Balzan	26
Ħ'Attard	16
Birkirkara	113
Lija	27
Ħal Qormi	181
Gżira	3
Pietà	11
Msida	13
San Ġiljan	9
San Ġwann	8
Santa Venera	12
Sliema	53
Iklin	/
Ta' Xbiex	/
Total	438

Table 19: Data collected for the National Cultural Heritage Inventory – distributed by Local Council (2010)

The collected data is being processed so as to be made available on the online portal CHIMS which till the end of 2010 contained the following records:

Type	Number of Entries
Heritage Sites	65
Archaeological Interventions	10
Artefacts	1567
Artistic Artefacts	23
Guardianship	9

Table 20: Records in CHIMS by end December 2010

In the years that follow the entries shall continue to increase to include more cultural heritage from across Malta and Gozo, and continuously updated when new discoveries are made.

2.2.5 Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation and Preservation of Sites, Monuments and Collections

Guided by international charters, guidelines and declarations national cultural heritage entities have been introducing sound principles for the conservation and preservation of our national heritage. Whilst various instruments exist and others are continuously being developed, a few of the more reputable are being recounted very briefly hereunder.

The Athens Charter of 1931 was the first historical document in which a multi-national attempt was made to define basic principles on the restoration of historic monuments, and address common needs and concerns. In 1964, in the 2nd Congress of Architects and Specialists of Historic Buildings, held in Venice, the International Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites, more commonly referred to as the Venice Charter was passed, and another, put forward by UNESCO, provided for the creation of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS).

In 1983, the Declaration of Rome underlined the serious deficiencies identified by the symposium in relation to the conservation and restoration practices in Italy. This led to valid recommendations being made to considerably improve the coordination between the various bodies responsible to safeguard historical monuments in Italy. Importantly, emphasis was placed on the necessity that individuals working on the restoration of historic buildings receive specialised training prior to carrying out restoration works.

The 1992 Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Heritage Value addresses issues relating to fundamental conservation methodology as well as various conservation processes and their applicability, or otherwise, depending on the state of preservation of a site. In 1993 ICOMOS put forward Guidelines for Education and Training in the Conservation of Monuments: ensembles and sites. The guidelines recognise the need to increase cooperation and dialogue on conservation attitudes and approaches with all those who may have a direct or indirect impact on cultural property both at national and international levels.

In 1994 a very important document addressing conservation practices was presented in Nara, Australia. The Nara Document on Authenticity clearly brought together notions identified in previous charters and introduced amongst others the importance of acknowledging the values and authenticity within a site as an integral part of conservation practice and how these are intrinsically affected through direct intervention on the fabric of a site or monument.

Also through Australian ICOMOS efforts, in 1999 the third version of the Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance was adopted. The Burra Charter, as it is more commonly referred to set out

standards and good practice in conservation implementation methods to act as comprehensive guidelines for those working in the field of heritage conservation. The Burra Charter also included a flowchart to illustrate in a clear manner its views on the planning process required for the decision-making of heritage places – the Burra Process.

Cultural heritage entities were requested to provide a list of operational standards and guidelines that are used to guide staff in the implementation of various tasks within the organisation they represent. The list was not restricted solely to standards and guidelines addressing conservation practices but was inclusive of other operational documents used by institutions in their operations, which would directly or indirectly contribute to the continued preservation of national cultural heritage.

Three entities informed that they have drafted and put in place a total of 15 standards and guidelines between them, 3 of which were put in place in 2011 (also included in Table 21 below for information purposes to provide the complete list to date).

To aide clarity in presentation, a comprehensive list is being represented hereunder on the different operational standards and guidelines currently in place in the entities of at the various respondents, as well as when these were first introduced:

Name of cultural heritage entity	Title of operational Guideline or Standard	Year when first introduced
Wirt Ghawdex	Guidelines and standards as indicated in Statute which was introduced in 1981 and is updated as/when required	1981
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	Top stringent standards both in relations to exhibitions and the running of Palazzo Falson	1992
Heritage Malta	End of Day Reporting	2008
Heritage Malta	Publications	2008
Heritage Malta	Contact with Media	2009
Heritage Malta	Exhibitions at HM sites	2009
Heritage Malta	ICT Procedures	2009
Wirt Ghawdex	Operational standards & guidelines as required by the Commissioner for Voluntary Organisations (VO/0227)	2009
Heritage Malta	Applications for Funding	2010
Heritage Malta	Events at HM sites	2010
Heritage Malta	School Visits	2010
Heritage Malta	Travel Abroad	2010
<i>Heritage Malta</i>	<i>Conservation Projects Monitoring Procedure</i>	2011

<i>Heritage Malta</i>	<i>Lecturing and Supervision of Practical Sessions</i>	<i>2011</i>
<i>Heritage Malta</i>	<i>Use of Vehicles: Operational Policy and Procedures</i>	<i>2011</i>

Table 21: Operational standards and guidelines being implemented in cultural heritage entities and in place (distributed in chronological order)

2.2.6 An insight on financial investment in the cultural heritage sector

The Cultural Heritage Act 2002 dedicates a full section – Part V (Financial Provisions) – to address financial issues relevant to the cultural heritage sector, more specifically the operational costs of the entities set up through it. Since 2003, with the coming into force of the Act, financial investment in the cultural heritage sector has mushroomed.

In the years following Malta's entry into the European Union other sources of funding have been explored in the form of EU-funded initiatives. Capital investment projects through ERDF funding such as the restoration of coastal fortifications (for which approximately €40million has already been dedicated), and the *Ħaġar Qim* and *Mnajdra* Project, to mention a few are regenerating the sector and having a direct positive impact on national economy. Furthermore, human investment projects through ESF funding have been sought by various entities to upgrade the skills of workers and the local community alike on matters relating to cultural heritage.

In this edition the tables presented in past State of the Heritage Reports are being included and updated, and shall present the data as from 2006. This has been decided so that it reflects the same period covered by the National Strategy 2006.

Recurrent and operational Expenditure (Contributions to Government Entities)

Recurrent and Operational Expenditure (Contributions to Government Entities)					
Entity	2006 Euro	2007 Euro	2008 Euro	2009 Euro	2010 Euro
Office of the President - Improvements to Presidential Palaces	59,000	59,000	59,000	60,000	60,000
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage	302,800	302,800	303,000	303,000	353,000
Heritage Malta	3,834,100	3,834,100	2,795,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Committee of Guarantee	35,000	35,000	35,000	5,000	5,000
Malta Council for Culture & Arts	1,164,700	1,164,700	1,165,000	1,165,000	1,165,000
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	116,500	116,500	116,000	116,000	116,000
Manoel Theatre Management Committee	256,200	256,200	280,000	230,000	230,000
National Philharmonic Orchestra	675,500	675,500	978,000	978,000	1,300,000
St. James Cavalier Centre for Creativity	326,100	396,000	396,000	396,000	530,000
Ministry for Gozo - Subsidies to Cultural Organisations & Cultural Council	32,600	32,600	32,000	32,000	35,000
Total	6,802,500	6,872,400	6,159,000	6,585,000	7,094,000

Table 22: Recurrent and operational expenditure for the various entities within the cultural heritage sector of the state (Contributions to Government Entities)

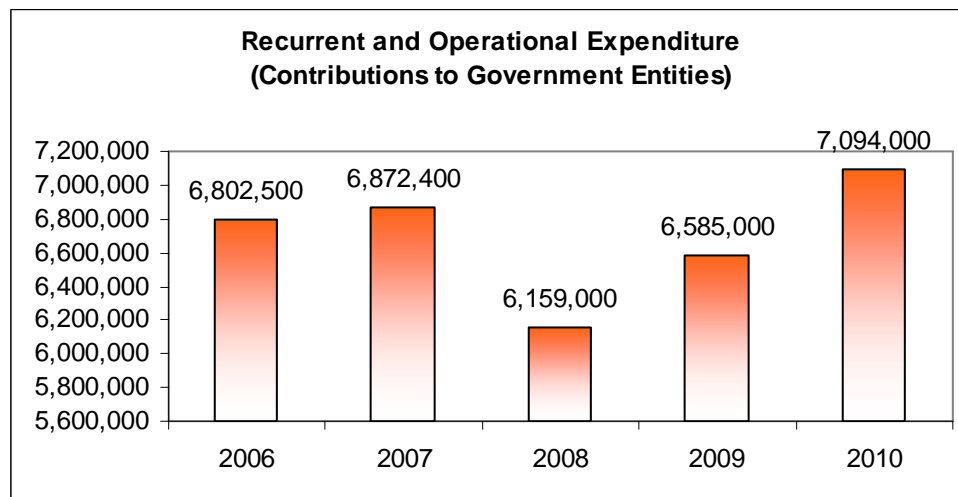


Chart 16: Recurrent and operational expenditure for the various entities within the cultural heritage sector of the state (Contributions to Government Entities) – values in Euro

Recurrent and operational expenditure has increased steadily since 2008, and the figures are expected to increase further in 2011. The 2010 figure of

€7,094,000 is only short of €92,000 from the highest recorded amount (that of 2003) which was recorded at €7,186,200. It is to be noted that during this year the Cultural Heritage Act had just come into force and initial expenses were required to set up the structures, expenses that were not replicated in 2004.

The above figures do not include other financial contributions given by Government to cover salaries and other costs incurred by departments within other government structures or ministries. The actual amount relating to these are decided within the entity itself, the figures of which are not included in the financial estimates issued by Government. Examples of such departments include the Heritage Protection Unit (HPU) within MEPA, the Restoration Directorate within the MRRA, and the History & Culture Segment within the MTA.

Certain aspects of the National Library as well as the National Archives are also considered to fall within the parameters of cultural heritage. The National Cultural Policy, launched in July 2010 has left no doubt on the value that these two areas play within the cultural heritage sector. Yet the exact financial impact is a cost that is not easily determined.

Furthermore, entities such as Local Councils contribute towards cultural heritage and dedicate time and energy to various initiatives. The State of the Heritage Report provides testimony of the positive impact at community and national level left by these entities.

It therefore follows that the exact financial contributions toward cultural heritage are not attainable directly through one comprehensive source and would require a separate focused study to determine a reliable value.

Government also contributes towards programmes and initiatives relevant to the cultural sector. In 2010 the following direct contributions were identified:

Recurrent and Operational Expenditure (Programmes and Initiatives)	
Programme/Initiative	Amount in 2010 Euro
<i>Office of the Prime Minister (Tourism and Culture)</i>	
Culture Contact Point	25,000
Arts and Culture Events	466,000
European Capital Culture	200,000
Manoel Theatre Special Events	80,000
<i>Ministry for Gozo</i>	
<i>Subsidies to Cultural Organisations²</i>	<i>16,000</i>
Total	787,000

Table 23: Recurrent and operational expenditure 2010 (Programmes and Initiatives)

Government Capital Expenditure

Government Capital Expenditure					
Targeted Initiative	2006 Euro	2007 Euro	2008 Euro	2009 Euro	2010 Euro
EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms 2004-2009: Heritage Malta national contribution	not defined	not defined	135,000	36,000	60,000
EU Interreg: Heritage Malta	N/A	not defined	105,000	9,000	N/A
EU Structural Funds 2004-2006: Heritage Malta national contribution [EU Post Accession Programmes]	N/A	N/A	1,249,000	N/A	N/A
EU Structural Funds 2007-2013: Heritage Malta national contribution	N/A	not defined	107,000	272,000	179,000
Ġgantija Heritage Site	1,630,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Improvements at Museums & historical sites, and restoration works	698,800	465,900	582,000	500,000	500,000
Rehabilitation of St. James Cavalier	20,100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rehabilitation Projects	338,400	116,500	466,000	465,000	465,000
Restoration and improvements to historical sites (Gozo)	46,600	69,900	70,000	70,000	70,000
Restoration of Fort St Angelo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500,000
Restoration of Forts, Fortifications & historical places	680,000	232,900	699,000	495,000	995,000
Restoration of Palaces	N/A	N/A	117,000	N/A	N/A
Restoration Works V Italian Protocol	189,300	16,300	N/A	N/A	N/A

² Amount already included in Table 22 above

St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	232,937	256,231	256,000	25,000	25,000
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage – CHIMS	35,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Superintendence Relocation of Premises	N/A	186,400	N/A	N/A	N/A
Surveillance, Security & Automated Ticketing System	69,900	11,600	N/A	N/A	N/A
Upgrading of Manoel Theatre	500,800	11,600	575,000	150,000	50,000
Total	4,442,437	1,367,331	4,361,000	2,022,000	3,844,000

Table 24: Government capital expenditure (table contains figures not previously included in prior editions)

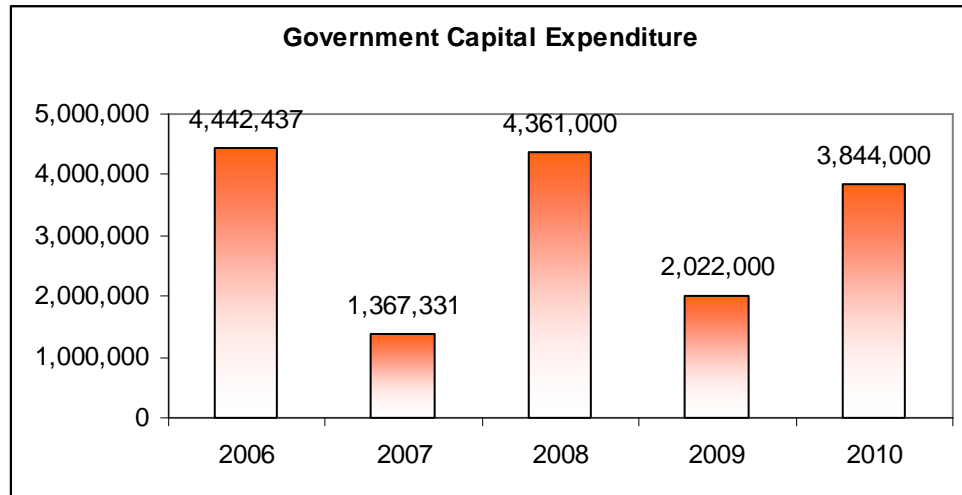


Chart 17: Government Capital Expenditure (amounts in EUR)

Since 2006 the portfolios of Ministries have changed and cultural heritage entities and related initiatives have moved with them. As a consequence it becomes increasingly difficult to categorise the different initiative according to the Ministry under which each falls during all the years under review. It has therefore been decided to list these as per initiative rather than by Ministry (see Table 24 above).

Over time new initiatives are introduced whilst others were completed over many years. It is important to note that an initiative could be awarded an elevated budget in one year and a significantly lower one in the subsequent year. The reason for this is most probably linked to the different stages the initiative would be in the respective years.

For use during calendar year 2010 the Government also allocated the amount of €3,000,000 for the *upgrading of main touristic areas*. It is not possible to determine at face value what the exact financial contribution is towards the upgrading of main touristic areas which were in the vicinity of or carried out in areas of cultural heritage significance. However, given that Malta is renowned for and has been promoted by the History and Culture Segment within the MTA as a cultural destination, it is not

pretentious to form an assumption that a percentage of this amount contributed towards cultural heritage in the year under review. The actual expenditure in the preceding year (2009) to upgrade main touristic areas was equivalent to €1,823,621.

For 2010 the total Government capital investment rose to €3,844,000 from €2,022,000 in 2009. It is noticeable that a pattern appears to be emerging since 2006 (see Chart 17). Year 'n' being at a peak is followed by a significantly lower year 'n+1'. To date this cycle has been viewed over the period 2006 till 2010. On closer analysis the following large financial contributions emerge – contributions that are dedicated solely to that year and not the next, as follows:

- 2006 : €1,630,600 towards the Ġgantija Heritage Site Project
- 2008 : €1,249,000 toward funding the national contribution on EU Structural Funds 2004-2006: Heritage Malta [EU Post Accession Programmes]
- 2010 : €1,500,000 for the restoration of Fort St Angelo

By reducing these amounts from the respective years, one may observe that the contribution towards cultural heritage results in a smoother average of between €2,000,000 and €3,000,000 per annum.

Initiatives through European Funding

Beneficiary	Project Title	Public Funding Paid To Beneficiary			
		Year Of Allocation	Year Of Final Payment	Amounts Committed Malta & EU Share	Amount Committed EU Share
Operational Programme I - Cohesion Fund					
Malta Maritime Authority	Refurbishment of the Valetta and Marsaxlokk Main Breakwater	2009	2012	€13,498,010.00	€11,473,308.50
European Agricultural Fund For Rural Development (EAFRD)					
Malta Tourism Authority	Malta Goes Rural - Sustaining Rural Tourism in the Maltese Islands	2009	2013	€1,600,000.00	€1,200,000.00
Ministry For Gozo	Walks and Trails on Rural Gozo	2009	2013	€799,000.00	€599,250.00
Wasteserv Ltd	Marsascala Leisure Area for Local and Foreign Visitors	2009	2013	€2,813,402.00	€2,110,051.50
Birzebbuga Local Council	Embellishment of the Rural Lanscape of Birzebbugia	2009	2014	€186,630.61	€139,972.96
Dingli Local Council	Dingli: Beyond The Cliffs	2009	2013	€390,693.39	€293,020.04
Mellieha Local Council	Selmun: Archaeological and Rural Heritage Trail	2009	2013	€300,000.00	€225,000.00
Mqabba Local Council	Promoting Mqabba's Rural Heritage	2009	2014	€466,812.80	€350,109.60
Munxar Local Council	Conservation of Munxar and the Promotion of Rural and Cultural Tourism	2009	2013	€168,989.00	€126,741.75
Qala Local Council	Exploring and Improving Qala's Quality of Life Through Rural Heritage Trail	2009	2014	€197,638.90	€148,229.18
Qrendi Local Council	Re-Living Qrendi's Rich and Simultaneously Enjoying Its Natural Beauty	2009	2014	€235,634.81	€176,726.12
St Paul's Bay Local Council	Conserving Our Rural Heritage for a More Sustainable Tourism Sector	2009	2014	€91,533.60	€68,650.20
Xewkija Local Council	Enhancement of Mgarr Ix-Xini Valley	2009	2014	€77,047.00	€57,785.25
Zurrieq Local Council	Embellishment of The Hal Millieri Rural Area	2009	2013	€192,613.00	€144,459.75
Heritage Malta	Rehabilitation of Roman Baths and Christian Catacombs (Rebaca) at Mosta and Mgarr	2009	2013	€4,835,700.00	€3,626,775.00
Gozo Action Group, Majjistral Action Group, GAL Xlokk	Setting Up of Trails That Interlink Various Sites of Tourist Value & the Provision and One Time Restoration of Small Scale Recreational Amenities	2009	2015	€1,156,850.09	€1,542,466.78
Birzebbuga Local Council	Embellishment of the Rural Landscape of Birzebbugia	2009	2013	€34,278.30	€25,708.73
Dingli Local Council	Dingli: Towards Sustainable Rurality	2009	2013	€45,752.28	€34,314.21
Gharb Local Council	Gharb's Cultural and Touristic Conservation Project	2009	2013	€485,550.01	€364,162.51
Iklin Local Council	Conserving and Promotion the Rural Landscape of the Locality of Iklin	2009	2013	€174,414.84	€130,811.13
Mosta Local Council	Embellishment of the Rural Locality of Mosta	2009	2013	€392,600.00	€294,450.00

Munxar Local Council	Conservation of Munxar and the Promotion of Rural and Cultural Tourism	2009	2013	€231,903.28	€173,927.46
Qala Local Council	Exploring and Improving Qala's Quality of Life Through Heritage Trail	2009	2013	€29,376.49	€22,032.37
San Lawrenz Local Council	Restoration and Enhancement of San Lawrenz's Rural Qualities	2009	2013	€716,888.60	€537,666.45
Sannat Local Council	The Tal-Bidwi Park	2009	2013	€43,047.46	€32,285.60
Zurrieq Local Council	Embellishment of The Hal Millieri Rural Area	2009	2013	€192,198.14	€144,148.61
Restoration Unit	Restoration and Conservation of Buskett Farmhouses	2009	2013	€460,509.80	€345,382.35
Storm Water Unit	Salini Rehabilitation Project - Conservation of Natural and Cultural Heritage	2009	2013	€5,663,365.70	€4,247,524.28
European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) And Of Its Financing Instrument (European Neighbourhood And Partnership Instrument - ENPI) Cross-Border Cooperation In The Mediterranean (CDCMED)					
UoM	Heland	2011	2014	€314,000.00	€282,600.00
Fondazzjoni Temi Zammit	Heland	2011	2014	€125,000.00	€112,500.00
The 7th Framework Programme					
Heritage Malta	Smartmuseum	2007	2010	€1,930,000.00	€1,480,000.00
Heritage Malta	NET-Heritage	2008	2011	€2,210,000.00	€1,990,000.00
ICT-Policy Support Programme (ICTPSP)					
Heritage Malta	Connecting Archaeology and Architecture in Europeana	2009	2013	€5,380,000.00	€4,300,000.00
Cross-Border Cooperation Programme (Italia-Malta)					
Heritage Malta	Lithos	2011	2013	€895,763.70	€761,399.40
UoM, MRRA, Organizzazzjoni Produtturi Gheneb Għall-Inbid Malti	Promed	2011	2013	€1,370,344.59	€1,164,792.90
Mosta LC, Heritage Malta, MTA and Rabat LC	Archaeotur	2011	2013	€1,364,816.51	€1,160,094.45
Heritage Malta	Remasi	2011	2013	€465,500.00	€395,675.00
International Environment Institute, UoM, MGOZ	Simbiotic	2011	2013	€1,002,028.98	€851,724.65
San Lawrenz LC, Uom	Panacea	2011	2013	€1,222,456.00	€1,039,087.60
UOM	The HUB	2011	2013	€895,764.00	€761,399.40
Lifelong Learning Programme (LLP)					
Heritage Malta	Vocational Training in Masonry Skills for Heritage Conservation	2009	2011	N/A	€14,972.00
Giovanni Curmi Higher Secondary School	European Customs and Traditions	2009	2009	N/A	€25,000.00
Heritage Malta	Territorial European Cultural Networks For Citizens (TECCN)	2009	2011	N/A	€20,000.00
Nature Trust	Comenius In-Service Training	2011	2011	N/A	€2,398.00

Heritage Malta	Inclusive Archaeology and Cultural Heritage: Volunteering Opportunities for Senior Citizens	2011	2013	N/A	€19,668.00
Heritage Enterprise Ltd. / ICOM Malta	Grundtvig Visits and Exchanges	2011	2011	N/A	€2,357.39
Kirkop Local Council	Ecoagro and environmental development plus sustainability	2011	2012	N/A	€38,276.00
Heritage Management Consultants	Vocational Heritage	2011	2013	N/A	€18,423.00
Europe In The Mediterranean (MED Programme)					
Fondazzjoni Temi Zammit	I.C.E	2009	2011	€224,684.69	€190,981.99
MIEMA	Enerscapes	2010	2012	€347,000.00	€294,950.00
MEPA	Medpan North	2010	2013	€142,000.00	€120,700.00
Operational Programme I - European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)					
Gharb Local Council	Wied Il-Mielah - Towards an Ecologically and Culturally Sensitive, Sustainable Tourism (Ref No 022)	2008	2010	€569,677.00	€484,225.45
Heritage Malta	Archaeological Heritage Conservation Project (Ref. No. 032)	2008	2013	€9,163,521.00	€7,788,992.85
Malta Tourism Authority	Tourism Zone Upgrade With Landscaped Urban Spaces and Other Facilities (Ref. No. 033)	2008	2011	€14,004,463.74	€11,903,794.18
Ministry For Resources And Rural Affairs	Restoration and Rehabilitation of Historical Fortifications of Malta and Gozo (Ref. No. 039)	2008	2013	€32,268,511.00	€27,428,234.35
The National Library Of Malta	Digitization Strategy And Framework for the National Library of Malta (Ref. No. 109)	2009	2012	€213,995.00	€181,895.75
Ta' Pinu National Shrine	Discovering Cultural & Religious Tourism In Gozo (Ref. No. 140)	2009	2010	€344,092.00	€292,478.20
Fondazzjoni Belt Victoria	The Making of a People – A Cultural and Historical Eco-Museum (Ref. No. 142)	2009	2013	€917,002.10	€779,451.79
Foundation Melitensis	Reviving Cospicua's Architectural Soul Through a Series of Museum Spaces (Ref. No. 145)	2009	2013	€1,091,138.00	€927,467.30
San Lawrenz Parish Church	Restoration of San Lawrenz Church to Enhance Cultural Tourism (Ref. No. 147)	2009	2010	€376,138.00	€319,717.30
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Re.Vi.Ve - Renewed Visitor Venues (Ref. No. 151)	2009	2011	€2,006,085.00	€170,517.23
Malta Aviation Museum Foundation	Construction of Main Exhibition Hangar And Run Off Water Reservoir (Ref. No. 155)	2009	2010	€313,546.09	€266,514.18
Grand Harbour Regeneration Corporation	Vertical Connection: Better Accessibility Through Innovation and Cleaner Transport (Ref. No. 183)	2009	2012	€1,913,558.00	€1,626,524.30
Hal-Balzan Local Council	Regenerating Balzan Square and Implementing a Tourist Heritage Trail	2011	2013	€410,943.23	N/A
Marsascala Local Council	The Regeneration of the Tourism Market in Marsascala	2011	2012	€311,149.73	N/A
Hal-Tarxien Local Council	Sustainable Tourism In A Village of Culture & Heritage	2011	2012	€301,964.13	N/A

Hal-Tarxien Local Council	Birkirkara Heritage Route - Discovering Our Past by Uncovering Historical Gems	2011	2012	€426,190.44	N/A
Hal-Tarxien Local Council	Peacock Gardens - Cultural Urban Landscapes for Tourism Sustainability	2011	2013	€723,434.86	N/A
Operational Programme II - European Social Fund (ESF)					
Malta Qualifications Council	Valuing All Skills For The Labour Market (Skillsplus) (ESF 1.29)	2008	2011	€354,167.00	€301,041.95
Heritage Malta	Wood CPR: Education & Training In Wood Conservation Restoration (LCMCH) (ESF1.31)	2008	2011	€541,427.00	€460,212.95
Malta Hotels & Restaurants Association (MHRA)	Cultural Heritage Awareness for Front-Liners (CHAFProject)	2010	2013	€229,115.00	€194,747.75
Tourism					
San Guliano Ltd	Grant Scheme for Sustainable Tourism Projects by Enterprises (Call 1)	2009	2010	€33,037.50	€28,081.88
Jzt Holdings	Grant Scheme for Sustainable Tourism Projects by Enterprises (Call 1)	2009	2011	€25,373.82	€21,567.75
Dar ta' Zeppi	Grant Scheme for Sustainable Tourism Projects by Enterprises (Call 1)	2009	2010	€15,357.76	€13,054.10
Limestone Heritage	Grant Scheme for Sustainable Tourism Projects by Enterprises (Call 1)	2009	2011	€141,167.31	€119,992.21
URBACT II					
Valletta Local Council	URBACT Project	2009	2011	Not Provided	€29,200.00
Paola Local Council	URBACT Project	2009	2011	€55,577.27	€44,461.82

Table 25: Project through European funding (list in not exhaustive)

Table 25 above provides a comprehensive list of projects approved funding in recent years that have either been initiated by Maltese institutions or in which Maltese institutions are participating together with other foreign entities. Due to the numerous amounts of projects funded on an ongoing basis under different schemes and programmes, coupled with the intensive filtering exercise required to identify projects addressing natural and/or cultural heritage, the above list cannot be considered exhaustive.

Furthermore, some programmes such as Culture 2007, Media 2007, Europe for Citizens and others that are of a centralised level do not always have the above data easily available since programmes such as these are centralised in nature and the national contact points act as information relay centres rather than managing authorities (as in the case of ESF and ERDF, amongst others).

Other project initiatives, especially those that concern infrastructural works (such as major road works), that do not address the natural or cultural heritage as part of the project objectives still have a direct impact on the natural and cultural heritage. The Superintendence for Cultural Heritage is actively engaged throughout the course of any year in the archaeological assessment of the potential impact of such projects, the monitoring of the same which at time also develop into archaeological excavations. It

therefore follows that other projects not listed above do in fact contribute directly towards the state of the heritage at national level through new discoveries as well as towards enhancing knowledge on the national cultural heritage through other financial sources.

It is also not uncommon that other projects focusing primarily on other subject matters (for instance education, visual arts, photography, training etc) could include elements relating to the natural and cultural heritage. Unfortunately, this knowledge is not always clearly transmitted through a project title. Furthermore, environment projects aiming towards the preservation of natural settings would normally include preservation of cultural heritage.

Table 26 displays the Revenue in the Public Cultural Heritage Sector from 2004 to 2010 from Heritage Malta sources.

Heritage Malta Admission Fees (2004-2010)						
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro	Euro
2,117,980	2,867,016	3,191,663	3,655,118	3,867,184	3,928,250	4,920,565

Table 26: Heritage Malta revenue through admission fees between 2004 and 2010

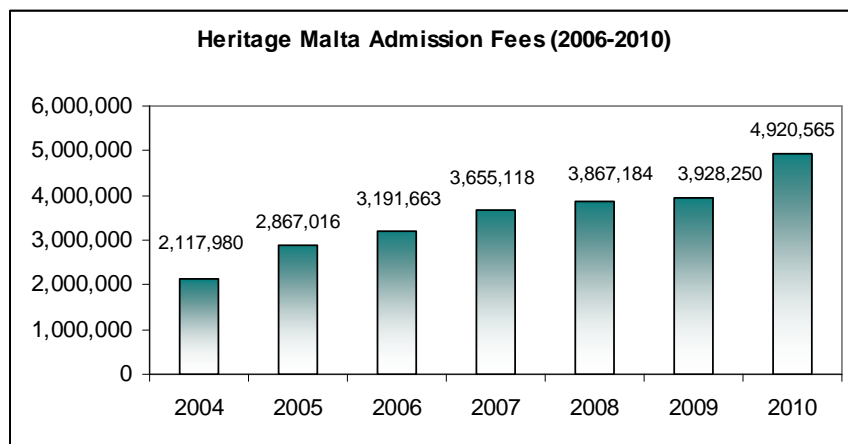


Chart 18: Graphical representation of Heritage Malta revenue through admission fees between 2004 and 2010 (amounts in EUR)

2.3

The Care and Use of the Cultural Resource

The Cultural Heritage Act, 2002, in article 4 (4):

'the duty to protect includes the duty to documentate, conserve, maintain, restore and includes the duty to intervene whenever deemed fit, including in circumstance of misuse, lack of conservation or application of wrong conservation methods. Such duty to protect also includes the duty to encourage the sustainable use and maintenance of the cultural heritage resource, in accordance with the principles of integrated conservation.'



National Cultural Heritage Strategy:

**1.05, 1.11, 2.04, 3.04, 3.05,
3.09, 4.01, 4.02, 4.04, 4.05.**

The third component of the National Cultural Heritage Strategy tackles the care and use of Cultural Heritage Resources, including Guardianship Deeds, Fiscal Policy, Management Plans, the Scheduling Program, and Cultural & Natural Landscapes & Sites.

2.3.1 Guardianship Deeds

The principle of Guardianship Deeds emanates from the Cultural Heritage Act 2002 Art. 48 which apart from introducing the actual concept also outlines the legal parameters within which Guardianship Deeds are awarded and managed.

A Local Council or NGO entering into a Guardianship Deed takes on the custody and administration of immovable cultural property on behalf of the Government of Malta who remains the sole owner.

Taking on the custody of a cultural property through a Guardianship Deed is undoubtedly very rewarding. Nevertheless, the commitment involved should not be under-estimated. Together with the Minister responsible for Culture the Superintendent must be very cautious to ensure that national heritage is not undermined. It may therefore be considered justifiable that the process leading to the awarding of a Guardianship Deed may sometimes be rather lengthy.

To safeguard the cultural heritage amongst other aspects a Guardianship Deed must for instance address, as inscribed by law:

- (a) *the protective measures that are to be taken to safeguard the cultural property subject to the guardianship deed; and*
- (b) *the conservation and management plan relative to the cultural property, and the organisational, operational and financial arrangements in connection therewith, and the organisational, operational resources to be dedicated therefor.*

The following table shows the state of Guardianship Deeds as at the end of 2010:

Guardianship Deeds	
NGO's	11
Local Councils	1
Total	12

Table 27: Status of Guardianship Deeds by end 2010

In 2010, the non-governmental organisation Fondazzjoni Wirt Paola signed a Guardianship Deed for the care of the World War II air-raid shelter at Santa Ubaldesca Street, Paola.

Other Guardianship Deed drafts were passed on for approval and were awaiting political decisions by the end of the period of review. For instance, Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna applied for the guardianship of 8 sites, amongst them the Couvre Porte Barracks and World War II air-raid shelter at Vittoriosa. Other NGOs and Local Council also submitted applications for the custody of cultural heritage property through a Guardianship Deed, applications of which were at different stages of assessment.

2.3.2 Fiscal Policy

A number of incentives for the cultural heritage sector relating to fiscal policy were proposed in the last few years. The State of the Heritage Report has followed up on the implementation of these to monitor progress and the conclusions drawn further to these measures and their impact on existing instruments having been analysed.

- i. **Reduction of VAT by 5% (current VAT was 18%) on the renting of space for artistic and cultural activities, and on entrance tickets to museums, art exhibitions, concerts and theatres.**
- ii. **Exemption from VAT payment on training in the arts.**

The above measures (i and ii) were analysed by the Creative Economy Working Group which was set up in 2010. Whilst the reduction of VAT by 5% could not be implemented in terms of rental of space due to incompatibility issues with the current VAT regime the planned measure was however implemented in full in relation to entrance tickets for cultural events.

The Creative Economy Working Group revisited the VAT regime applicable to the operations of cultural and creative industries, and has integrated a number of recommendations and proposals that aim at maximising benefits for operators and clients of these services with the aim of:

- (a) stimulating organisational and entrepreneurial growth by operators;
- (b) stimulating attendance and participation in cultural activity by students and the general public;
- (c) supporting the further professionalisation of the sector by incentivising the removal of hindrances, including economic ones.

The recommendations now form part of a more holistic approach for the sector, and integrate fiscal incentives as one of a range of tools aimed at strengthening operators in the sector.

- iii. **Creation of the Film Fund.**

Following the first batch of projects submitted to The Malta Film Fund in 2008, a second group of 9 projects was selected for support in 2009, with implementation starting in 2010. Greater emphasis was placed on the research and preparation that goes into the initial phase of this activity, and this has been reflected in the number of projects seeking development funds as against those moving straight into production. The work carried out in the years leading to 2010 on film fund support has also brought into relief the need for audiovisual training for operators in the sector, a need which was addressed in a training course for locally-based film operators which was planned in 2010 and started implementation in 2011.

iv. Creation of the Arts Fund.

The Malta Arts Fund completed its first year of operation in early 2011, following the selection of the first batch of projects that took place in the end of 2009. Between October 2009 and March 2011, the Malta Arts Fund supported 95 projects with a total amount of €390,000. Over half of the selected projects were related to the performing arts, around 25% visual arts, 12% literature related, and 9% multidisciplinary projects.

v. Companies that provide financial assistance to cultural organisations and/or provide assistance to Maltese artists will be able to deduct the grants from their taxable income.

As already reported in the 2008/2009 State of the Heritage Report this measure was implemented in 2008 through Legal Notice 159 of 2008. The rule was passed as part of the Income Tax Act (CAP. 123) and is entitled *Donations (Sports and Culture) Rules, 2008*. The Inland Revenue Department have adopted the necessary claim forms for the implementation of this process.

vi. People employed in the public sector, and working in a semi-professional manner in the creative sphere, can take leave without pay for a definite period of time to develop their artistic products.

This aspect requires research and detailed analysis from the competent authorities (IRD, MCCA) for its proper implementation. Follow up on the above item shall be presented in future editions.

2.3.3 Cultural Heritage Management Plans

The concept relating to drafting management plans for cultural heritage properties was first introduced as an obligation through the UNESCO Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention in 2005 for those cultural properties enlisted on the World Heritage List.

Malta took on this principle and applied it also to Guardianship Deeds (see section 2.3.1 above) making it an obligatory criterion. Considering it as an important area in view of the protection of cultural heritage assets, management plans are also being gradually drawn up for all cultural heritage properties, with the first priority given to those sites inscribed on the World Heritage List.

As part of the data-gathering exercise, respondents were requested to inform on the number of management plans completed and being implemented, the number of foreseen management plans and the target date for completion. Naturally, a response on management plans was only expected from entities that were responsible for the care and maintenance of one or more cultural heritage properties for the year under review. A brief overview of the state of play of management plans at national level is presented hereunder.

Kordin III Management Plan

The Kordin III Management Plan was completed in 2005 as part of a European Union funding project titled TEMPER. The main issues of management and preservation of the Kordin III Temples are outlined in this plan. Strategies for improving these aspects are provided.

The Megalithic Temples of Malta World Heritage Sites Management Plan

A management plan for the Megalithic Temple Sites (namely Ġgantija, Ғaġar Qim, Mnajdra, Tarxien, Ta' Ғaġrat and Skorba Temples) was prepared as a draft for consultation by Heritage Malta in 2008, the final version of which foreseen for publication in 2011.

This plan provides a framework of decisions concerning the conservation, management, preservation and enjoyment of the Megalithic Temple Sites in Malta.

Ғal Saflieni Hypogeum Management Plan

At present, Heritage Malta is drafting a management plan for the Ғal Saflieni hypogeum. The completion of this plan is foreseen for the year 2012.

St John's Co-Cathedral Restoration Strategy Plan

St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation has prepared a strategy plan for the restoration of the Co-Cathedral as well as the many artefacts and paintings contained within. Updates on the work being carried out in relation to

restoration works is made available through the following internet link
<http://stjohnscocathedral.com/restoration.html>.

Our Lady of Victories Church, Valletta

Din l-Art Helwa is currently drafting a management plan for the Our Lady of Victories Church in Valletta. The implementation of this plan is envisaged for the year 2011.

Cittadella (Gozo)

As reported in the 2008/2009 State of the Heritage Report, a master plan for the Cittadella (Gozo) was compiled. By the date of publication of this report (November 2011) the Master Plan for rehabilitation and restoration of the Cittadella (Gozo) received the green light from national authorities in relation to the approval of an outline application and a visitor's centre.

City of Valletta and the harbour fortifications

Through the Rehabilitation Projects Office under the Restoration Directorate within the Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs, by end 2011, beginning 2012 the draft management plan for consultation for the City of Valletta and the harbour fortifications is scheduled to be completed.

2.3.4 Scheduling Program of Cultural and Natural Landscapes and Sites

Scheduling as stipulated by the Development Planning Act 1992 CAP 356 is an important mechanism intended for the protection of cultural and natural heritage sites. The continuous scheduling process of such heritage sites is thus essential.

As from 2009, the number of scheduled cultural and natural heritage sites continued to rise:

Number of Scheduled Sites by MEPA									
Sites having:	As per 2006	As per 2007	Increase	As per 2008	Increase	As per 2009	Increase	As per 2010	Increase
Architectural Value	1309	1539	230	1728	189	1783	55	1793	10
Archaeological Value	265	265	0	269	4	299	30	305	6
Ecological Importance	203	203	0	205	2	209	4	223	14

Table 28: Number of scheduled sites by MEPA (2006 – 2010)

Architectural Sites

An initial large number of architectural sites were scheduled by MEPA in 2006. In 2007 and 2008 scheduling was maintained with 230 sites scheduled in 2007 and 189 new sites in 2008.

In 2009 it was observed that 55 sites were scheduled. This downward trend is also noted in the year under review during which only a total of 10 new sites were scheduled.

Archaeological Sites

In 2006 a total of 265 archaeological sites were scheduled. Only few sites were scheduled since then, with an increase to 30 new sites in 2009. A total of 6 archaeological sites were scheduled in 2010.

Sites of Ecological Importance

In the State of the Heritage Report 2008/2009, only ecological sites were taken into account. In the present State of the Heritage Report, scheduled natural landscapes are also taken into consideration.

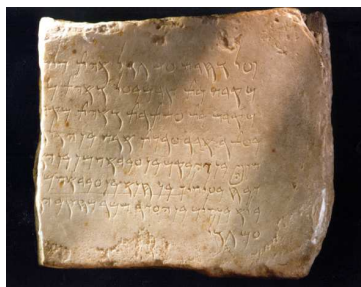
A similar trend to archaeological sites is observed in the scheduling of natural heritage sites, where a total of 14 new sites were scheduled in 2010.

2.4

Sustainable Use of Heritage Resources

The Cultural Heritage Act, 2002, in article 4 (5):

'The right to access to, and benefit from, the cultural heritage does not belong merely to the present generation. Every generation shall have the duty to protect this heritage and to make it accessible for future generations and for all mankind.'



National Cultural Heritage Strategy:
2.06, 3.07.

Malta has been addressing various concerns in relation to sustainability of resources. Focus has been placed mainly on development and land-use issues. However, sustainability issues are also relevant to cultural heritage resources.

A crucial element of sustainability relates to the reaching of a balance between the use made of a particular asset and the protection and maintenance it requires to avoid further deterioration. In all cases the latter is the determining factor that indicates when the breaking point is about to be reached.

Good practice has been observed in the work carried out by the former Museums department in the limitation of the number of persons entering the Ħal Saflieni hypogeum within a particular time-frame. In this case it had been decided that to control CO₂ in the hypogeum (caused by visitors' breathing) the number of visitors that could enter the site was limited to 10 persons every hour.

The sustainable use of heritage resources is the last of four themes that are addressed through the National Strategy for the Cultural Heritage 2006. To explore this area further, the State of the Heritage Report looks into two related aspects to provide further insight:

- Cultural Heritage Statistics
- National Research Agenda

2.4.1 Cultural Heritage Statistics

In 2010, the most notable work on this aspect was carried out predominantly by the Creative Economy Working Group which incorporated heritage as one of the four main areas of activity in the cultural and creative industries in Malta.

While preliminary work focused on the econometrics of heritage contribution towards the wider economy, the strategic planning exercise also focused its efforts on related areas which have a wider but equally significant contribution to the sector. These include the accessibility of heritage related studies to school aged children and the interlinks between the curriculum, extra-curricular activities and exposure to employment possibilities in the heritage sector.

Research by the working group shows that while heritage sites may be the most frequently visited venues by school children, there is wider scope in making such visits more meaningful through interpretation targeting children, mainly through multidisciplinary, interactive and participative approaches.

Work also focused on the needs to support the professionalisation and the official recognition of professionals operating in the sector, ranging from restoration architects to cultural site management to curatorial practices, including through the strengthening of existing educational services.

Studies relating to the use of heritage attractions in Valletta showed that there is a greater need for synergies between heritage venues, event organisers, and other services to enhance visitor experience and maximise on the economic potential of such attraction. Moreover, an increase in visitor flows may necessitate a revisiting of ticketing strategies.

The recommendations included in the strategy provide a holistic and integrated approach towards the development of the sector, rather than a segregated one. This reflects the interlinkages and interdependencies that have developed over the years between heritage operators, the wider cultural sector, education and tourism.

2.4.2 National Research Agenda

The National Research Agenda for Cultural Heritage (NRACH) is to be looked at as an instrument of public policy in a broad sense which contributes towards national achievement in view of the Lisbon Agenda which advocates the importance for European countries to move in the direction of creating knowledge-based economies.

The purpose of a National Research Agenda for Cultural Heritage (NRACH) is to advance knowledge, improve the mapping of cultural heritage assets and their conservation and protection requirements, and to support the creation of innovative experiences and heritage services.

The benefits of a NRACH are multi-fold. Certain issues of national concern require solutions the scale of which are well beyond the research means of an individual. Furthermore, a number of heritage research concerns also require multi-disciplinary approaches, for which resources are found in different institutions. Moreover, there are a number of operational sectors, such as monitoring of resources, the establishment of inventories, developing heritage management capacity at Local Council level, which depend on knowledge-based solutions which can only be devised as a result of medium to long-term research.

The National Research Agenda for Cultural Heritage will result in priority areas of research being outlined, the development of new directions of thought and practice, and further enhancement of knowledge-based philosophy of heritage management.

Through this agenda government and private research funding will be guided further on research projects. It will also provide and support avenues of research for individuals, specialists and institutions, and it will establish long-term objectives of a national concern and of public interest.

The objective of the National Research Agenda is not to regulate the research that every individual has a right to undergo, but to establish those areas of research that are to be considered as national priority areas.

The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage prepared a memo on the National Research Agenda proposing a more focused and coordinated approach towards cultural heritage research at national level. This memo has been approved by Government and is to be launched in the months to follow.

During 2010, the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage has continued to contribute to areas of research of national importance through the important pilot project that is being carried out in partnership with the Xewkija and Ta' Sannat Local Councils, a project that has now been ongoing for several years. In collaboration with the University of Malta and the local community, complex archaeological research has been carried out on the cultural landscape context in the area known as Mġarr ix-Xini valley.

This study which was in progress until the end of 2010, was still providing very interesting results which are continuously furthering our knowledge of the site and the relevant period of the national archaeological sequence.

2.4.3 Monitoring and protection of Cultural Heritage Resources

The Malta Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA) may decide to consult with the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage with regards to development applications received. Consultations also take place in relation to road work notices issued by the Transport Authority (AdT) especially when such notices relate to areas of known archaeological sensitivity.

With the new MEPA tracking system the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage is also being consulted in advance of an application actually being submitted. After application stage it is often required to recommend that development works are closely monitoring on site at specific stages to ensure that any potential discoveries are identified immediately, adequately documented and reported upon. In particular circumstances, the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage may request that an archaeological excavation is carried out at the development site by trained archaeologists at the expense of the developer.

As one of the core business functions of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage a lot of resources are dedicated specifically to this aspect. Statistical data is continuously collected to monitor the different stages of implementation. Apart from promoting a timely intervention on these cases this system ensures that development related discoveries and monitoring works are treated according to established standards, reported upon and easily retrievable. Furthermore, reviewing the number of cases treated on a yearly basis provides important information in the monitoring and identification of trends in development practices at national level.

Case Type	2008	2009	2010
MEPA consultation cases treated by the Superintendence	74	102	335
AdT consultation cases treated by the Superintendence	70	117	59
Other development-related issues treated by the Superintendence independently of MEPA/AdT consultations process	88	43	49
Monitoring briefs issued by the Superintendence	66	113	123

Table 29: The number of development and monitoring cases the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage treated between 2008 and 2010

Other development-related issues treated by the Superintendence independently of the MEPA/AdT consultations process may be considered as falling under 3 main classifications:

- Enforcement issues, which in 2010 amounted to a total of 21;
- Direct consultation with 3rd parties of which 19 cases were recorded in 2010;
- 9 information requests during 2010 initiated by the Superintendence which required feedback from MEPA.

It is important to note that despite each case being considered as a unit, amongst them are major land use projects that span across many months. Some important examples relating to 2010 as the year under review in this State of the Heritage report include:

- Smart City Project (Ricasoli)
- City Gate related Projects (various)
- Mdina rock-bolting Project

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AdT	Transport Malta
CDCMED	Cross-Border Cooperation In The Mediterranean
CHIMS	Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System
COE	Council of Europe
EAFRD	European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
ENPI	European Neighbourhood And Partnership Instrument
ERDF	European Regional Development Fund
ESF	European Social Fund
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
HPU	Heritage Protection Unit
ICCROM	International Centre for Renovation and Maintenance
ICMCH	Institute for Conservation and Management of Cultural Heritage
ICOMOS	International Council on Monuments and Sites
ICTPSP	ICT-Policy Support Programme
KNPD	National Commission Persons with Disability
LLP	Lifelong Learning Programme
MEPA	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
MFEI	Ministry of Finance, the Economy and Investment
MRRA	Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs
MTA	Malta Tourism Authority
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NRACH	National Research Agenda for Cultural Heritage
PA	Planning Application
PBS	Public Broadcasting Services
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
TVM	Malta's National Television Station
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNIDROIT	United Nations International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

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Local Councils (2010 data):

Attard Local Council	Mtarfa Local Council
Balzan Local Council	Munxar Local Council
Birgu Local Council	Nadur Local Council
Birkirkara Local Council	Naxxar Local Council
Birzebbugia Local Council	Paola Local Council
Bormla Local Council	Pembroke Local Council
Dingli Local Council	Pieta Local Council
Fgura Local Council	Qala Local Council
Floriana Local Council	Qormi Local Council
Fontana Local Council	Qrendi Local Council
Għajnsielem Local Council	Rabat (Gozo) Local Council
Għarb Local Council	Rabat (Malta) Local Council
Għargħur Local Council	Safi Local Council
Għasri Local Council	San Ġiljan Local Council
Għaxaq Local Council	San Ġwann Local Council
Gudja Local Council	San Lawrenz Local Council
Gzira Local Council	San Pawl il-Baħar Local Council
Ħamrun Local Council	Sannat Local Council
Iklin Local Council	Santa Lucija Local Council
Isla Local Council	Santa Venera Local Council

Kalkara Local Council
Kercem Local Council
Kirkop Local Council
Lija Local Council
Luqa Local Council
Marsa Local Council
Marsaskala Local Council
Marsaxlokk Local Council
Mdina Local Council
Mellieħa Local Council
Mgarr Local Council
Mosta Local Council
Mqabba Local Council
Msida Local Council

Siggiewi Local Council
Sliema Local Council
Swieqi Local Council
Ta' Xbiex Local Council
Tarxien Local Council
Valletta Local Council
Xagħra Local Council
Xagħjra Local Council
Xewkija Local Council
Żabbar Local Council
Żebbuġ (Gozo) Local Council
Żebbuġ (Malta) Local Council
Żejtun Local Council
Żurrieq Local Council

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