



STATE OF THE HERITAGE REPORT

2011

THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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1.0 Introduction

Preamble

The State of the Heritage Report is concerned specifically with the study and analysis of cultural heritage sector trends in Malta. It has performed this function for the last seven years, with the publication of the first Report for 2003. The value of the report is cumulative. This task is particularly important when one considers the growing importance of cultural heritage within the wider framework of Maltese culture, society and economy.

The 2011 State of the Heritage report is being published in the second financial quarter of 2012. This is closer to the end of the 2011 financial year, and therefore provides a more current perspective of trends.

The 2011 State of the Heritage Report includes new information from two hitherto unrepresented NGOs and it represents data gathered from 68 Local Councils.

The Archaeological Society of Malta and the Ramblers' Association Malta have provided data about their activities. The Archaeological society has advanced the role of a debating society, mostly concerned with learning and dissemination of research in the field of archaeology. The Ramblers' Association Malta is fast becoming the voice of many people who desire accessibility to the rural cultural landscape of Malta and Gozo.

As was the case for 2010, 68 Local Councils responded positively to our request to provide data about cultural heritage-related activities in their locations. The gathering of data from the full population sample permits a complete understanding of emerging patterns as well as persistent trends over time. In addition, Local Councils are important vehicles of conservation and preservation throughout Malta and Gozo. Their contribution to developing cultural heritage policies has still to reach its full potential.

Since data in the State of the Heritage Report are based on questionnaires, the margin of accuracy rests on the attention given by cultural heritage entities when completing the questionnaire template. In order to facilitate the reporting process, the electronic questionnaire template used in 2011 has been simplified with the introduction of drop-down menus with pre-determined values. The changes to the template should also help avoid imprecision and unnecessary variation in the submitted responses.

The 2011 Report also includes a much more complete coverage of the cultural heritage activities organised specifically for schools. Earlier editions of the Report had not included information on the activities organised for school children outside of the scholastic year. Yet, as can be seen from this report, numerous activities are organised for school children in the summer months, between July and August.

So as to contextualise data, various entities were asked to give their analytical views on specific trends documented by the State of the Heritage Report. Particularly important were views on events or factors that may have triggered off, or had influenced observed trends. The institutions so contacted included the Malta Tourism Authority, the National Statistics Office, St James Cavalier Centre for Creativity, and the Malta Environment and Planning Authority.

Broadening Citizen Participation: general observations

As shown in Table 1 below the total number of activities organised by cultural heritage entities and Local Councils during 2011 amounted to 782.

OVERALL Number of activities organised (period under review: 2011)			
Activity	Cultural Heritage Entities	Local Council	Totals
Exhibitions	28	91	119
Heritage Walks/Trails	80	64	144
Public Lectures	35	33	68
Other Cultural Activities	70	158	228
Activities organised specifically for schools	81	51	132
Cultural events which included other forms of art ¹	37	54	91
TOTALS	331	451	782

Table 1: Overall number of activities organised by Cultural Heritage Entities and Local Councils in 2011

The cumulative number of activities recorded in 2011 by cultural heritage entities amounted to no less than 331, whilst those organised by all 68 Local Councils were 451. These figures show the sustained commitment shown by cultural heritage entities and Local Councils alike towards the organisation of cultural heritage events. It also indicates the extent of popular demand for such events.

The total number of exhibitions organised in 2011 amounted to 119, with 28 organised by cultural heritage entities and 91 by Local Councils. Cultural heritage entities favoured June and January for the organisation of their exhibitions while Local Councils favoured September, followed by April.

¹ The events listed under this category may at times be duplicate entries of other activities already recorded in previous sections but which due to their nature also classify under this heading.

Heritage Walks and Trails accounted for 144 activities in 2011. 80 heritage trails walks were organised by cultural heritage entities and took place mostly in November and in May. On the other hand, Local Councils preferred October and April for the organisation of heritage trails/walks which in 2011 totalled 64.

Public Lectures were the least organised cultural activity with a total of 68 being organised by the sample population, 35 by cultural heritage entities and 33 by Local Councils. The highest percentage of public lectures were organised in May, February and March by cultural heritage entities while Local Councils favoured the months of June and December.

A total of 228 *other cultural activities* were organised in 2011 with 70 being organised by cultural heritage entities and 158 by Local Councils. Cultural heritage entities organised the highest number of *other activities* during September and October, while Local Councils opted for December and June.

The data relating to activities for school audiences is also significant. A total of 132 activities (81 were organised by cultural heritage entities and 51 by Local Councils) were organised specifically for schools in 2011, and involved up to 299 schools and 13,794 children.

A total of 186 initiatives were recorded as having been carried out by MTA to promote Malta's cultural heritage overseas. These actions were not restricted solely to the year 2011. Furthermore 3028 articles /advertorials were published in numerous specialised magazines. Several tables have been included providing an exhaustive coverage of these initiatives.

In 2011 also marked an increase in the number of TV programmes dedicated to cultural heritage subjects, with a total of 27 programmes aired on national television channels. A comprehensive table on this aspect is included.

Improving Governance in the Cultural Heritage Sector: general observations

Further preparatory work towards the ratification of international conventions continued in 2011. Focus on international commitments was also seen in the light of the work carried out by the *OMC sub-group on state indemnity and shared liability agreements*. An update on progress in this area and Malta's position is provided.

During 2011 a total of 7 internal training initiatives were provided by cultural heritage entities. These varied from training on leadership and management skills, to pointing techniques and the use of *deffun*, through to improving linguistic competences.

Statistics on enrolment and graduate figures from Higher Education Institutions in relation to 2010 and 2011 are presented. Furthermore, this edition of the State of the Heritage Report collates information on other course choices taken by students attending MCAST and the University of Malta.

The publication on the Government Gazette of the first 25 properties of the national cultural heritage inventory is highlighted together with an update of the data presented in CHIMS. These figures properties complement the data that is placed on CHIMS. However, because of a lack of resources published figures do not reflect the actual data that has been captured, which is considerably more.

Building on the data collection in the previous edition, an update on the standards and guidelines by cultural heritage entities is being presented. In 2011, 6 new standards and/or guidelines were launched and 1 other was revised.

Recurrent and Operational expenditure in the cultural sector was pegged at €8,591,000 for the period under review. Contributions to Government Entities marked the highest recorded commitment since the coming into force of the Cultural Heritage Act in 2003. At €7,471,000 it exceeded the 2003 contribution by Government by €284,200.

At €3,800,000, Government Capital Investment remained at a par with 2010 values, whilst revenue generated by Heritage Malta appears to have reduced slightly. It must be noted that the value presented in this edition does not include amounts generated in December 2011. The above deduction is based on a mathematical calculation which might not necessarily reflect the actual value once this is provided.

The Care and Use of the Cultural Resource: general observations

2011 saw the signing of two new Guardianship Deeds with two major cultural heritage NGOs, namely:

- The Couvre Porte Barracks at Vittoriosa and the underlying WWII shelter which was entrusted to Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna;
- Our Lady of Victory Church, Valletta which was entrusted to Din l-Art Helwa.

The signing of these two new Guardianship Deeds has brought the number of historical properties placed under Guardianship Deeds to a total of 14. These two guardianship deeds are significant because of the financial investment that they have attracted, as well as their generating valuable research, presentation and conservation initiatives.

In 2011 four Management Plans were complete (i. the Maltese megalithic temple, ii. the restoration plan for St John's Co-Cathedral, iii. gunpowder magazine Cittadella, iv. Mgarr ix-Xini Tower, Ghawdex. Two plans (Hal Saflieni Hypogeum and Sancta Cecilia Chapel Ghajn Sielem are at an advanced stage of drafting. Cultural heritage entities also submitted information on their plans to drawn up three new Management Plans in the coming years.

The 2011 Report also reports on the Scheduling Process of cultural properties by MEPA. This year's edition also includes an extensive discussion on how these procedures are applied. Different scheduling classifications also portray where and when scheduling was placed by MEPA from 1994 till 2011.

Sustainable Use of Heritage Resources: general observations

A review of a four-year data-gathering plan used by the NSO, as well as a brief overview of the cultural participation survey provides further insight on work carried out in this regard. Furthermore a list of surveys relevant to the cultural sector published by the NSO between 2005 and 2011 are being presented in a comprehensive table.

An update on the case load of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage relating to land development and planning issues illustrates a varying situation. While a decrease in the number of MEPA consultations has been recorded for 2011, the monitoring services by the Superintendence have increased significantly in 2011. The increase is substantial even when compared to the high figures registered in the previous few years. These figures show important developments in planning procedures. There is now a marked streamlining of consultation requirements, with less duplication of resources, thus freeing the Superintendence to pursue more on-the-field monitoring.

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.'

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

In preparing the 2011 State of the Heritage Report a wide range of organisations have been approached to provide quantifiable data relating to the cultural heritage activities organised for the general public. Feedback was received from the following entities:

- Archaeological Society Malta
- Din l-Art Ħelwa
- Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti
- Heritage Malta
- 68 Local Councils
- St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation
- Wirt Għawdex
- Ramblers Association Malta

Data on emerging trends was collected on activities organised for the general public in relation to the following cultural heritage categories:

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

Information on the period/month during which these activities were organised was also collected and compared to data collected for calendar year 2010.

Data collected from Local Councils and data collected from cultural heritage entities are being presented separately for this review.

2.1.1.1 Exhibitions

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities (Exhibitions)

Number of EXHIBITIONS organised by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2011)						
Organisations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Archaeological Society Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-
Din l-Art Helwa	2	2	2	2	2	1
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	-	-	1	2	1
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	-	-	-	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	50	57	55	17	26	25
Ramblers Association Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	-	1	1	-	-	-
Wirt Ghawdex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	1

Table 2: Number of Exhibitions by Cultural Heritage Entities (2006 – 2011)

During 2011, 28 exhibitions were organised by 4 cultural heritage entities, 4 less than in 2010. While not all cultural heritage entities organise exhibitions, those that do so, all reported one less exhibition organised in 2011 compared with the previous year.

The average number of exhibitions organised by Heritage Malta over the past three years stands at 23 exhibitions per year, down from an average of 54 per year between 2006 and 2008. This trend was in fact brought about by a conscious management decision made in 2009 by Heritage Malta to favour quality events over quantity.

Heritage Malta confirmed that its commitment towards quality exhibitions remains unchanged. The agency decided that it is preferable to organise a quality exhibition that is open for public viewing for a period of six months, rather than three of a lower quality each of two-month duration.

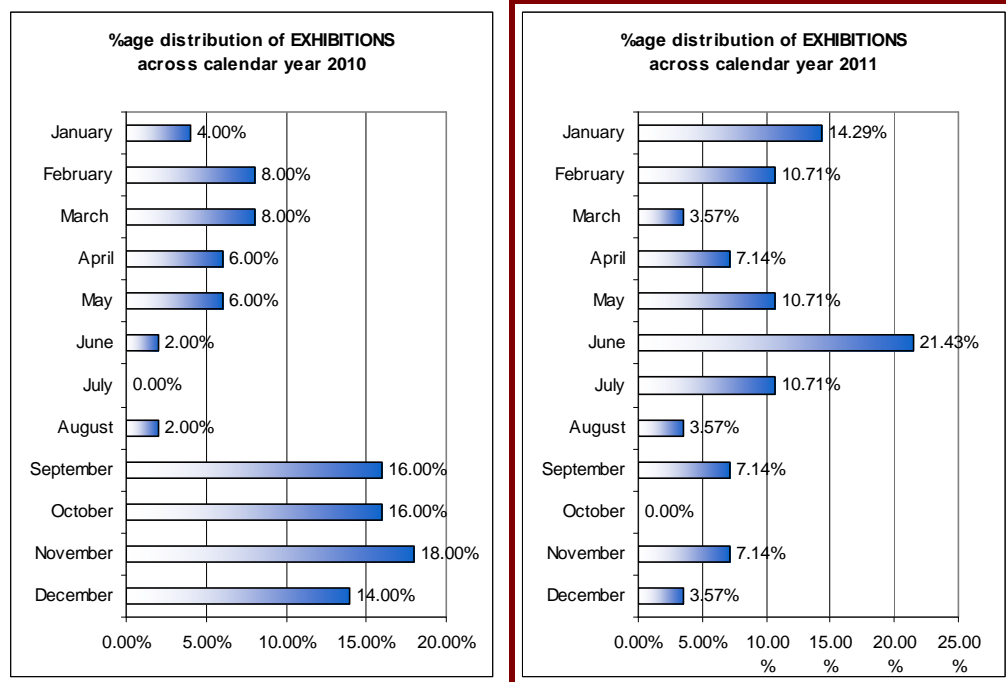


Chart 1: %age distribution of exhibitions by Cultural Heritage Entities (2011 vs. 2010)

With 21.43%, June was the favoured month for the organisation of exhibitions in 2011, followed by January (14.29%) and February, May and July (10.71% respectively). The least favoured month was October during which no exhibitions were organised.

Distribution data collected for 2010 and 2011 show a clear contrast in the choice of month for the holding of exhibitions. Whilst the last four months of 2010 were the preferred months, in 2011 none of these ranked accordingly. Furthermore, June and January in 2010 (favoured months for the organisation of exhibitions in 2011) only saw 2.00% and 4.00% of exhibitions being organised during these months.

The distribution indicates that cultural heritage entities are not restricted to a fixed schedule for the organisation of exhibitions across a calendar year. Cultural heritage entities could therefore be reacting to opportunities arising for the organisation of exhibitions and adjusting themselves accordingly on a case by case basis. Amongst other logistical aspects, a principal focus in the choice of when to organise an exhibition is influenced by the intended target audience, which in turn is determined by the theme of the exhibition.

Table 1 (Appendices) lists the exhibitions organised by local cultural heritage entities during 2011 as well as the month in which these were opened.

Statistics from Local Councils (Exhibitions)

Number of EXHIBITIONS by Local Councils (period under review: 2011)					
No. of Events	2010	2011	No. of Events	2010	2011
NONE (0)	28	32	SIX (6)	-	1
ONE (1)	16	19	SEVEN (7)	-	1
TWO (2)	11	8	EIGHT (8)	-	1
THREE (3)	3	2	NINE (9)	-	1
FOUR (4)	2	1	TEN (10)	-	-
FIVE (5)	6	1	More than Ten (10+)	2	1

Table 3: Number of Exhibitions by Local Councils (2011 vs. 2010)

In total 91 exhibitions were organised by Local Councils in 2011, down from 117 in 2010.

32 Local Councils (4 more than in 2010) reported that they did not organise exhibitions during 2011. Of the remaining 36 Local Councils (52.94%) that did organise exhibitions in 2011, 19 (52.78%) organised 1 event, 8 (22.22%) organised 2 events, 2 (5.56%) organised 3, and 7 (19.44%) Councils organised 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and more than 10 respectively.

The dip in the number of exhibitions is influenced mainly by the performance of two Local Councils which in 2010 had reported organising more than 10 exhibitions each. In 2011, these same Councils did not report the same high figures - one Council organising 5 events, and the second Council organising none. On the other hand Dingli Local council reported the organisation of 11 exhibitions in 2011 in contrast with only 1 in 2010.

A fairly similar distribution across 2011 was observed when compared with the 2010 data. September was the most favoured month for Local Council exhibitions, with 18.68% of the events being reported in 2011, and 16.24% in 2010. Whilst October (12.09%) remained an important month for the organisation of exhibitions in 2011, April ranked second after September with 13.19%.

With 1.10% August remained the least favoured month for the organisation of exhibitions by Local Councils, followed by January and February at 2.20% respectively. This incidence also mirrors closely the distribution recorded for 2010.

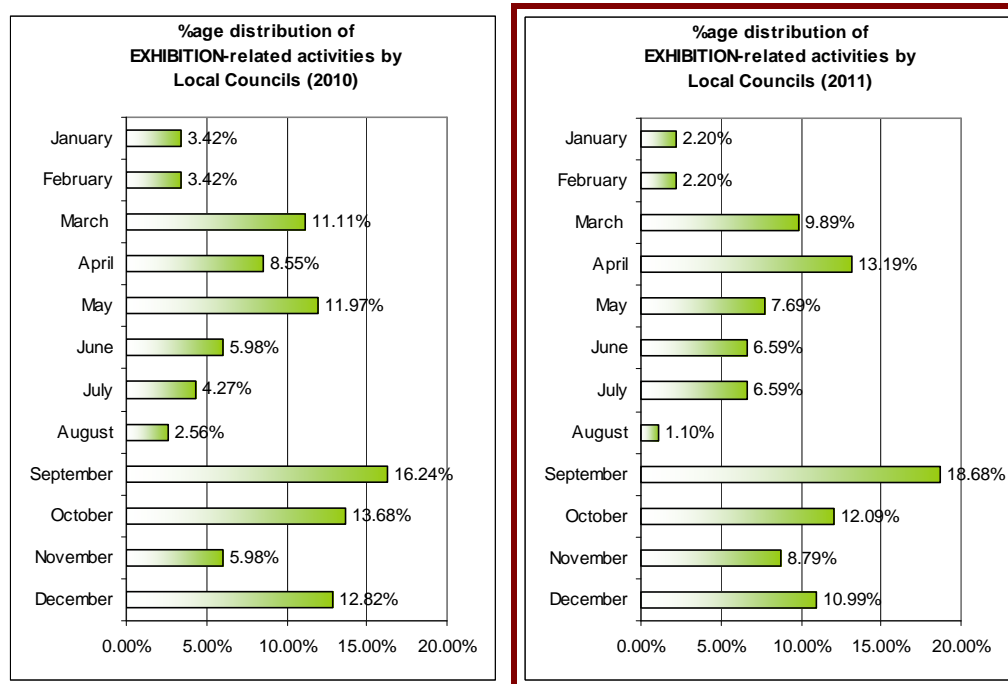


Chart 2: %age distribution of exhibitions by Local Councils (2011 vs. 2010)

2.1.1.2 Heritage Trails/Walks

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities (Heritage Trails/Walks)

Number of HERITAGE TRAILS organised by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2011)						
Organisations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Archaeological Society Malta	7	6	8	7	9	4
Din l-Art Helwa	1	1	1	-	-	3
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	12	12	12	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	7	6	6	4	5	5
Ramblers Association Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	39	64
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	-	-	-	1	-	-
Wirt Ghawdex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	4

Table 4: Number of Heritage Trails by Cultural Heritage Entities (2006 - 2011)

In 2011 a total of 80 heritage trails/walks were organised cumulatively by 5 cultural entities. This marks an increase of 25 events on the figure reported in 2010 (55 trails).

The Ramblers Association Malta organised by far the largest number of events in this category, with 64 trails being reported for 2011.

Heritage Malta maintained a constant 5 heritage trails/walks also in 2011, whilst Wirt Għawdex and Din l-Art Ħelwa reported an additional 2 and 3 respectively in 2011 when compared to 2010. In the case of Din l-Art Ħelwa, 2011 is the first year in which heritage trails/walks were held since 2008. In 2011 the Archaeological Society of Malta reported 5 less heritage trails/walks organised when compared to 2010.

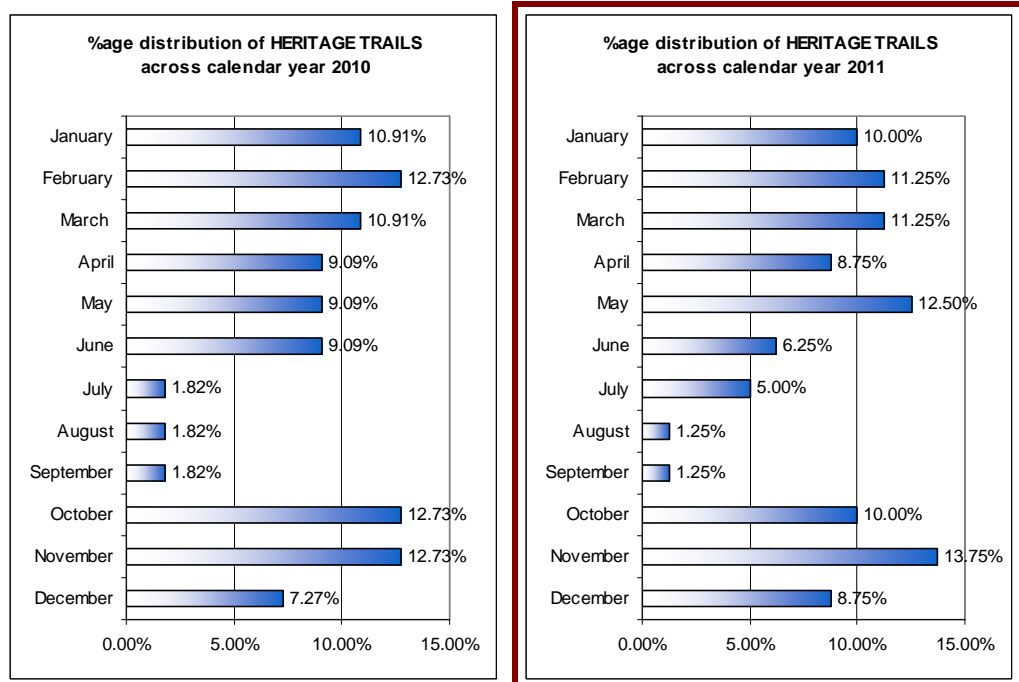


Chart 3: %age distribution of Heritage Trails by Cultural Heritage Entities (2011 vs. 2010)

The favoured months in 2011 for the organisation of heritage trails/walks by cultural heritage entities were November (13.75%) and May (12.50%). The months during which the least number of heritage trails/walks were organised during 2011 were those of August and September with 1.25% respectively and July with 5.00%.

The pattern for the year under review (2011) and the preceding year (2010) are very similar, indicating a marked preference for the cooler months of the year and an avoidance of the more physically demanding summer months.

Statistics from Local Councils (Heritage Trails/Walks)

64 heritage trails/walks were reported by 22 different Local councils over calendar year 2011. In 2010 this value stood at 63 trails organised by 24 Councils. Although the values have remained essentially constant for these

lasts two year, fluctuations exist with regards to the Local Councils who actually organised them, as indicated in Table 5.

32.35% of Local Councils reported to have organised heritage trails/walks exclusively for persons within their community.

Number of HERITAGE TRAILS/WALKS by Local Councils (period under review: 2011)					
No. of Events	2010	2011	No. of Events	2010	2011
NONE (0)	44	46	SIX (6)	-	-
ONE (1)	12	11	SEVEN (7)	-	-
TWO (2)	6	5	EIGHT (8)	-	1
THREE (3)	4	2	NINE (9)	-	-
FOUR (4)	-	-	TEN (10)	-	-
FIVE (5)	1	1	More than Ten (10+)	1	2

Table 5: Number of Heritage Trails/Walks by Local Councils (2011 vs. 2010)

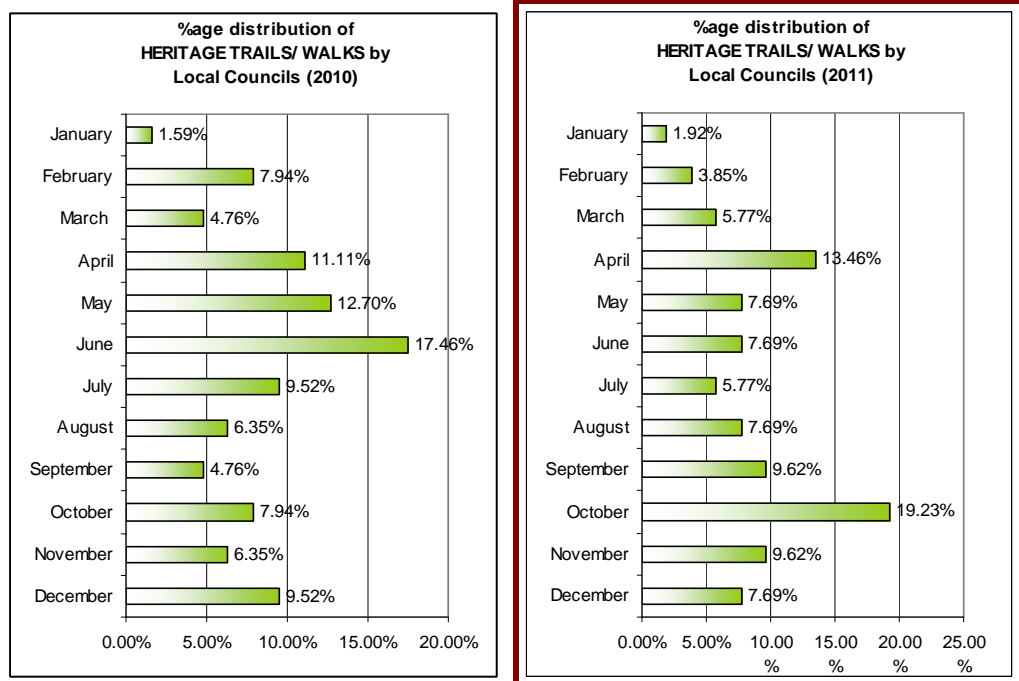


Chart 4: %age distribution of heritage trails/walks by Local Councils (2011 vs. 2010)

In 2010 the favoured month for the organisation of heritage trails was June, while the 2011 data shows a peak in October with 19.23%, while June only recorded 7.69%.

For the year under review (2011) October and April, two months with temperate climatic conditions, were the preferred for the organisation of

heritage trails/walks by Local Councils. The month during which the least number of heritage trails/walks were organised by Local Councils in 2011 was in January (1.92%) which is consistent with data collected for 2010.

Given the different trends noted between these two years, it would be best to await data relating to future years which will enable further insight on whether a standard trend for this category truly exists.

2.1.1.3 Public Lectures

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities (Public Lectures)

Number of PUBLIC LECTURES organised by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2011)						
Organisations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Archaeological Society Malta	7	9	9	10	8	7
Din l-Art Helwa	19	10	10	7	9	9
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	-	1	5	7	5
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	3	2	1	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	80	31	19	7	9	6
Ramblers Association Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	-	-	-	1	3	3
Wirt Ghawdex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	5

Table 6: Number of Public Lectures by Cultural Heritage Entities (2006 – 2011)

In total 35 public lectures were organised by cultural heritage entities in 2011 – 8 events less than in the previous year. While 2 entities (Din l-Art Helwa and St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation) reported the same number of public lectures organised when compared to 2010, 4 other cultural entities reported a decrease in the number of public lectures organised in 2011.

As with exhibitions, the decrease in the number of lectures organised by Heritage Malta over the years is due to a conscious decision taken around 2009 to opt for fewer lectures with a greater focus on a higher quality.

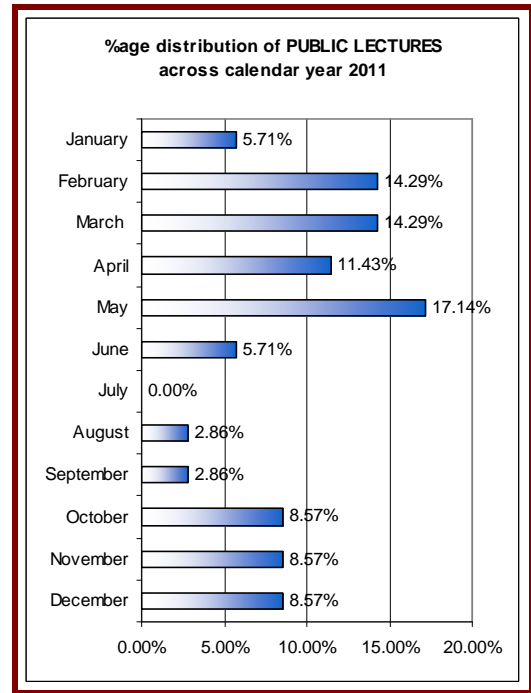
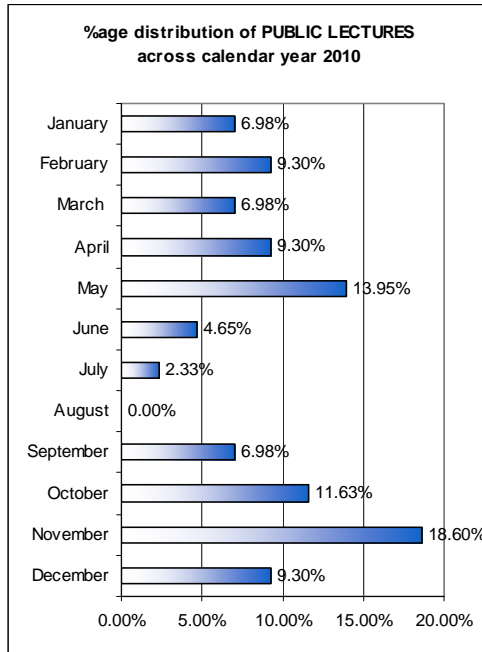


Chart 5: %age distribution of Public Lectures organised by cultural heritage entities (2011 vs. 2010)

While November (18.6%) was the more popular month in 2010 for the organisation of public lectures, in 2011 the peak of recorded public lectures occurred in May (17.14%). July and August however remained the most unpopular months for the organisation of public lectures by cultural heritage entities.

Table 2 (Appendices) lists the public lectures organised by local cultural heritage entities during calendar year 2011 as well as the month in which these were organised.

Statistics from Local Councils (Public Lectures)

In 2011 the number of Local Councils that organised public lectures was 3 more than in 2010, with a total of 16 Local Councils. However, the actual number of public lectures organised by the Local Councils in 2011 decreased by 13, when compared to the previous year. In fact while in 2010 the number of lectures reported stood at 46, in 2011 the number decreased to 33.

It is important to mention that whilst Żejtun Local Council organised as many as 24 lectures in 2010 (2 every month), only 1 public lecture was recorded as having been organised by the same Local Council in 2011. This impacted sharply on the overall figures recorded.

The majority of the active Local Councils (68.75%) only organised one public lectures in 2011. Of the remainder 12.50% organised 2 and 5 respectively and 6.25% organised 8 public lectures.

In contrast to 2010 no Local Council organised more than 10 public lectures, as explained in Table 7.

Number of PUBLIC LECTURES by Local Councils (period under review: 2011)					
No. of Events	2010	2011	No. of Events	2010	2011
NONE (0)	55	52	SIX (6)	-	-
ONE (1)	7	11	SEVEN (7)	-	-
TWO (2)	2	2	EIGHT (8)	-	1
THREE (3)	1	-	NINE (9)	-	-
FOUR (4)	2	-	TEN (10)	-	-
FIVE (5)	-	2	More than Ten (10+)	1	-

Table 7: Number of Public Lectures by Local Councils (2011 vs. 2010)

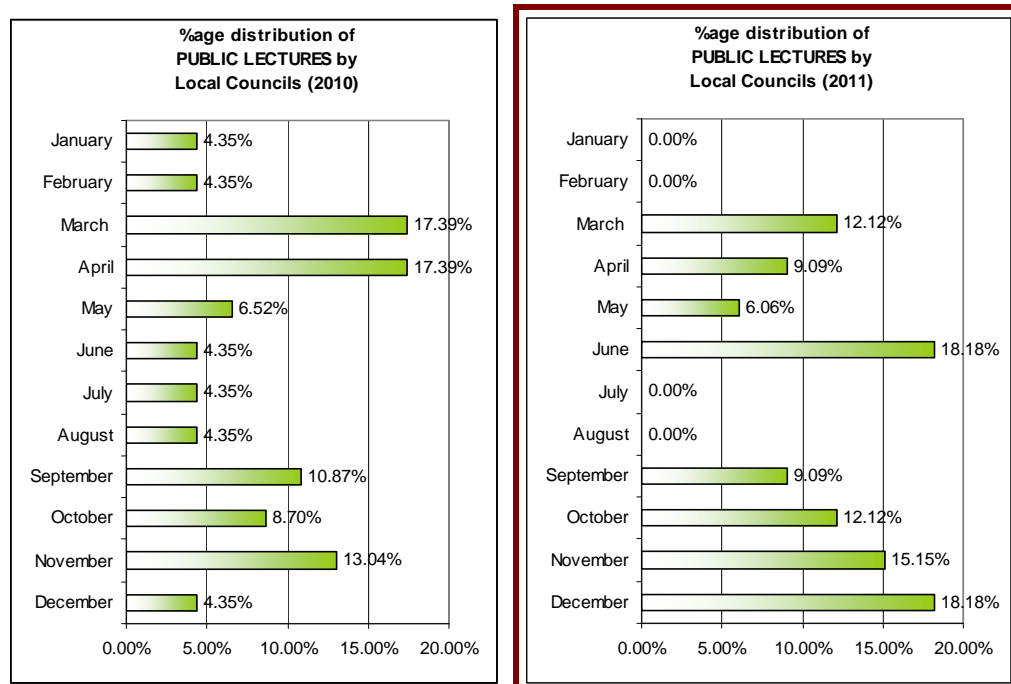


Chart 6: %age distribution of public lectures by Local Councils (2011 vs. 2010)

Cumulative data distributed by month across the calendar year portrays two distinctive clusters which were most popular in 2011 for the organisation of public lectures - the first between March and June (45.45%) and the second between September and December (55.55%).

Conversely, in 2011 no public lectures at all were held during the periods of January/February and July/August. In 2010 each of these months had attracted 4.35% of the lectures held that year.

June and December 2011 with 18.18% respectively were the most popular months for holding public lectures by Local Councils. This was not the case during 2010.

2.1.1.4 Other Cultural Events

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities (Other Cultural Events)

Number of OTHER CULTURAL EVENTS organised by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2011)						
Organisations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Archaeological Society Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Din l-Art Helwa	4	4	4	9	9 (?)	4
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	6	5	Various (no figure)	2	4
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Various (no figure)	Various (no figure)	Various (no figure)	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	89	31	Not provided	46	38	56
Ramblers Association Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	14	14	14	2	2	2
Wirt Ghawdex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	4

Table 8: Number of Other Cultural Events by Cultural Heritage Entities (2006 – 2011)

An increase of 14 *other cultural events* was recorded in 2011 when compared to the previous year. A total of 70 activities were organised by cultural heritage entities in 2011, as opposed to 56 in 2010. Under this category one finds open days to cultural heritage sites, heritage games activities, launching of publications on cultural heritage, amongst others.

Whilst no change was recorded in the number of *other cultural events* organised by St John' Co-Cathedral Foundation, a decrease in the organisation of these events was noted for Din l-Art Helwa and Wirt Ghawdex. An increase was noted instead for Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti and Heritage Malta, this latter entity organising a significant 18 more activities more than in 2010 (56 events in total for 2011).

The most popular months for the organisation of *other cultural activities* by cultural heritage entities were September and October with 15.71%, followed by June and December with 14.29% and 12.86% respectively. The months of August (0.00%) followed by July and January (1.43%) were the least favoured months for the organisation of *other cultural activities*.

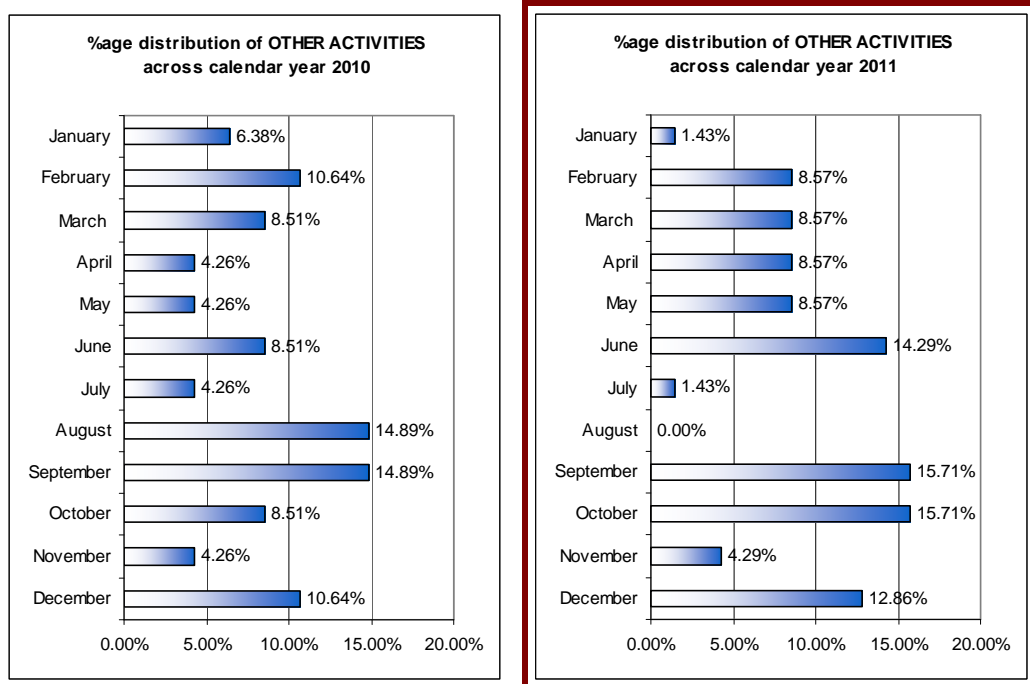


Chart 7: %age distribution of other cultural events by cultural heritage entities (2011 vs. 2010)

Statistics from Local Councils (Other cultural events)

Number of OTHER CULTURAL EVENTS by Local Councils (period under review: 2011)					
No. of Events	2010	2011	No. of Events	2010	2011
NONE (0)	24	33	SIX (6)	4	4
ONE (1)	14	10	SEVEN (7)	1	1
TWO (2)	6	6	EIGHT (8)	0	1
THREE (3)	5	2	NINE (9)	1	1
FOUR (4)	6	4	TEN (10)	2	1
FIVE (5)	1	3	More than Ten (10+)	4	2

Table 9: Number of Other Cultural Events by Local Councils (2011 vs. 2010)

In 2011 a total of 158 *other cultural events* were organised by 35 Local Councils. Compared to 2010, the number Local Councils engaged with these events decreased by 9. This resulted in a drop of 49 less activities overall as reported for 2011.

In 2011 most Local Councils (28.57%) organised 1 event each, followed by 17.14% who organised 2 and 11.43% who organised 4 and 6 events respectively.

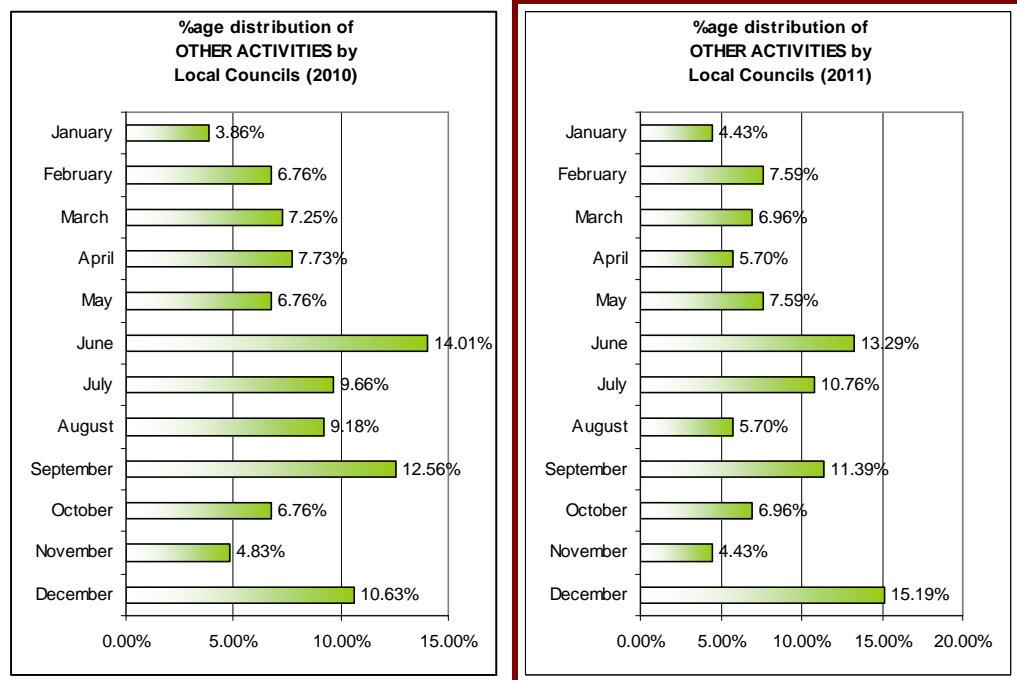


Chart 8: %age distribution of other cultural events by Local Councils (2011 vs. 2010)

The distribution pattern across 2011 gives an interesting insight into the organisation of *other cultural events* by Local Council. A particular trend which was first proposed in the 2010 State of the Heritage Report appears to be reconfirmed through the 2011 data.

In 2010 a peak and dip pattern across three month intervals was observed as taking place between June and September, and once again between September and December. The same pattern emerged during analysis of the 2011 data. June marks the first significant peak within the calendar year with 13.29%, followed by two consecutive dips in July (10.76%) and August (5.70%). A noticeable increase in September (11.39%) is followed by another 2 consecutive dips in October (9.96%) and November (4.43%) followed by another peak in December (15.19%).

The repeat of the pattern seems to indicate that Local Councils organise these activities in tandem with specific festivities within the locality. A December peak for example suggests that activities linked to Christmas have become very popular at a national level, and that Local Councils are responding to this demand.

2.1.2 Third Party Exhibitions Hosted by Local Organisations

Number of EXHIBITIONS HOSTED (locally and abroad) by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2011)		
Organisations	Hosted Locally	
	2010	2011
Archaeological Society Malta	N/A	-
Din l-Art Helwa	1	-
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	2	-
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	not provided	not provided
Heritage Malta	14	19
Ramblers Association Malta	N/A	-
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	-	-
Wirt Għawdex	-	1

Table 10: Number of Third Party Exhibitions hosted by Cultural Heritage Entities (2011 vs. 2010)

During calendar year 2011, there was an increase of 3 exhibitions hosted locally by cultural heritage entities which moved the total up to 20 from the previously recorded 17 in 2010.

Despite the increase in the total number of exhibitions, changes were identified in the entities hosting the exhibitions in 2011 when compared to 2010. During 2011 Din l-Art Helwa and Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti did not host any exhibitions locally as they had done in 2010. On the other hand, Wirt Għawdex hosted an exhibition locally during 2011, an activity that they had not carried out in 2010.

The primary cause for the increase or decrease in the number of activities under this category is due to third party requests which to some extent are independent of the cultural heritage entities. Cultural heritage entities ought to continue making themselves available to third parties who are interested in hosting their exhibitions at cultural heritage entities.

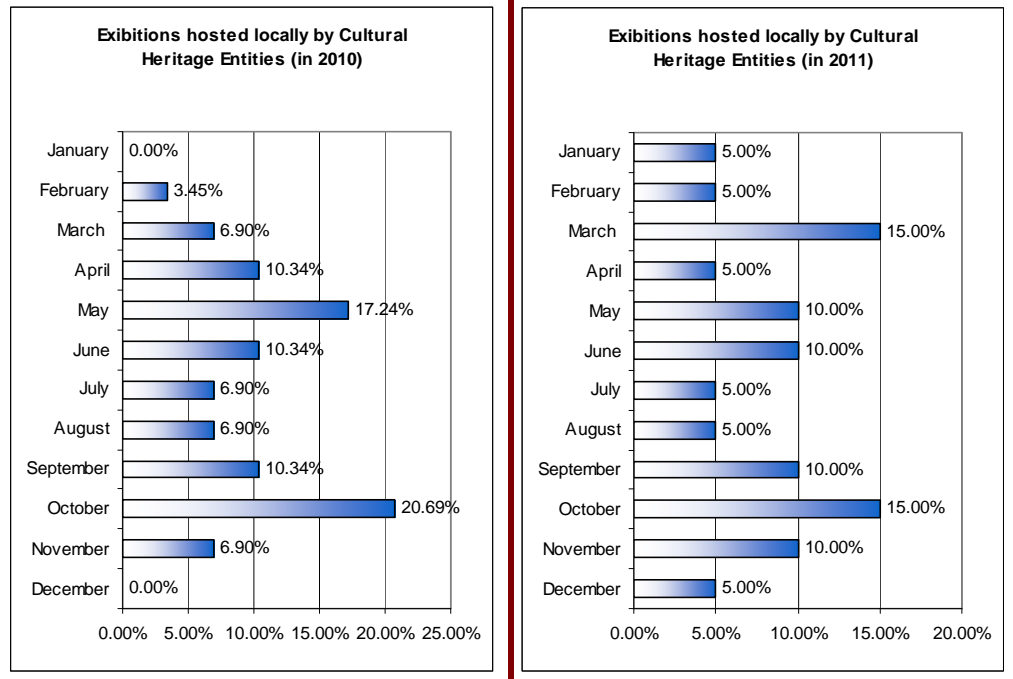


Chart 9: %age distribution of exhibitions hosted locally by Cultural Heritage Entities (2011 vs. 2010)

Overall the data indicates that exhibitions are hosted throughout the year by cultural heritage entities with a higher preference towards some months over others.

2.1.3 The Use of Sites and Museums for Educational Purposes

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities

Earlier Reports had included information on activities organised for school children during the academic year. However it was noted that these types of activities were becoming more popular even during the summer months. It was therefore decided to extend the reporting on this subject to cover the entire calendar year (summer included), and not just the academic year.

However, consequent to the above decision, a direct relationship with previous years may only be considered indicative since the months of July and August were not normally gathered in previous editions of the State of the Heritage Report.

Statistics for ACTIVITIES organised by cultural heritage entities specifically for schools (period under review: 2011)			
Organisations	2011		
	No. of Activities	No. of Schools	No. of school children
Din l-Art Helwa	-	-	-
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	-	-
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	not provided	not provided	not provided
Heritage Malta	11	118	6351
Ramblers Association Malta	5	5	91
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	52	52	1811
The Archaeological Society of Malta	-	-	-
Wirt Ghawdex	13	7	305

Table 11: Number of activities organised by cultural heritage entities specifically for school children (2011)

For the period under review 50.00% of cultural heritage entities who provided feedback organised a total of 81 cultural heritage activities specifically for schools.

St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation organised as many as 52 activities specifically for schools, constituting 64.20% of activities organised in 2011 by these entities. Wirt Ghawdex organised 13 activities followed by Heritage Malta with 11 and Ramblers Association Malta with 5.

Although Heritage Malta organised fewer activities than other entities, their catchment was the highest on record both in terms of the numbers of schools involved as well as in the number of children participating.

182 schools participated in activities organised by cultural heritage entities with Heritage Malta reaching out to 118 of them (64.84%), followed by St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation (28.57%), Wirt Għawdex (3.85%) followed by Ramblers Association Malta (2.74%).

8558 school children participated in activities organised for schools by cultural heritage entities during 2011. 6351 (74.21%) participated in activities organised by Heritage Malta, 1811 (21.17%) in activities organised by St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation, while 305 (3.56%) and 91 (1.06%) participated in activities organised by Wirt Għawdex and Ramblers Association Malta respectively.

A different approach is taken by cultural heritage entities when it comes to the initiative to organise cultural heritage activities for schools. While Heritage Malta was proactive and organised 90.90% of activities for schools further to initiative taken by it, the opposite is true for some NGOs.

While Ramblers Association Malta organised 100% of its activities on its own initiative, Wirt Għawdex and St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation organised 100% of activities for schools following a request made to them by specific schools.

Both approaches appear to have been implemented with success by those cultural heritage entities that have opened up their doors to schools.

Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti noted furthermore that although no specific events are organised by this entity specifically for schools, various visits to Palazzo Falson Historic House Museum are organised directly by schools for their own pupils. It therefore follows that Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti does in fact contribute towards this statistic but not in the explicit manner in which data was being collected for the purpose of this exercise.

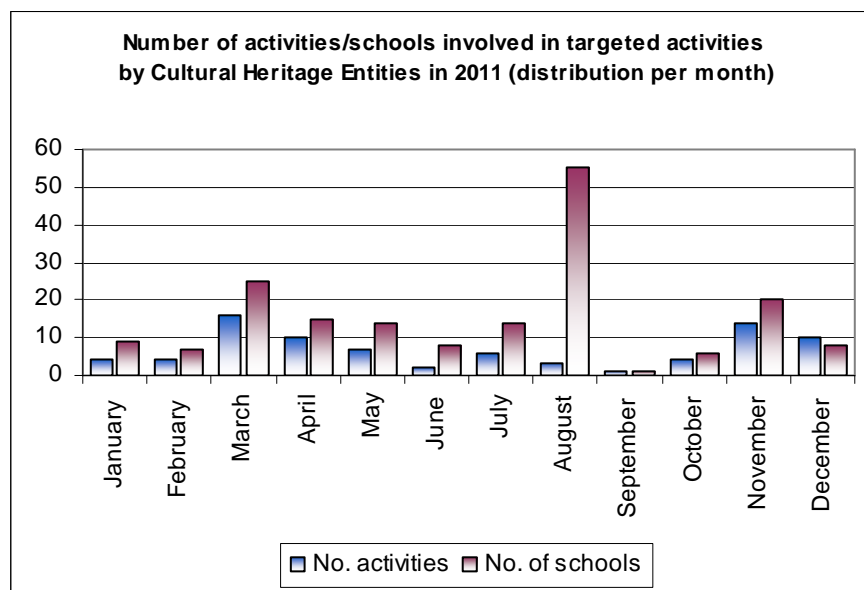


Chart 10: Number of activities/schools involved in targeted activities by Cultural Heritage Entities in 2011 (distribution per month)

As suggested earlier the most popular month for schools to participate in activities organised for them by cultural heritage entities was during summer. Despite that the number of activities organised was lower than in other months during the year, the level of participation was considerably higher with 30.22% of schools attending activities in the month of August.

The inclusion of the months of July and August it is now possible to start determining the full extent of school and school children participation in activities organised for them by cultural heritage entities during a calendar year. It is important to note that during these months schools organise summer school. It is evident from the data that participation in cultural heritage activities is higher here than during the actual scholastic period.

March and November with 13.74% and 10.99% respectively were the next most popular months during which attendance was recorded for 2011.

Chart 10 indicates that although a relationship does exist between the number of activities organised and the number of participating schools, a high value in one is not necessarily followed by a high value in the other. For a better understanding of this it is suggested to observe the representation of data for the month of August.

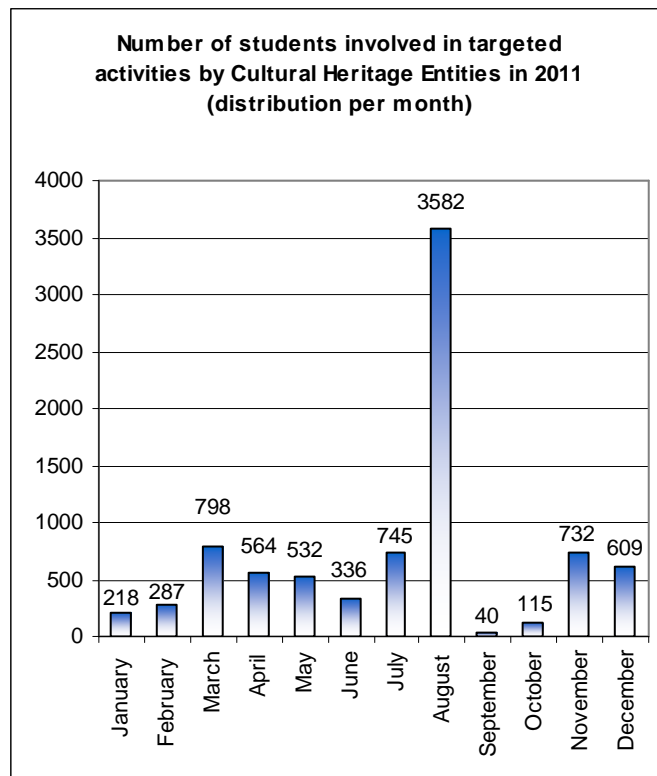


Chart 11: Number of students involved in targeted activities by Cultural Heritage Entities in 2011 (distribution per month)

From a total of 8558 school children the highest participation during 2011 was in August with as many as 3582 school children, constituting 41.86% of

the total population. The months of March, July and November had much lower amounts of 798 (9.32%), 745 (8.70%) and 732 (8.55%) respectively.

The month of September was the least popular month. This is directly affected by the lack of activities organised during September by cultural heritage entities (refer to Chart 10).

Statistics from Local Councils

The clarifications made above also hold true for the following section relating to activities organised for schools by Local Councils.

Covering a full calendar year, during 2011 20 Local Councils (29.41%) organised activities specifically for schools. 90.00% of these activities were organised on the initiative taken by the Local Council, while the remaining 10.00% were organised further to requests received by the Local Council from one or more schools.

Only 1 Local Council informed that received refusal from a school to participate in an activity organised specifically for schools. The justification received by the Local Council was that the school was not interested to take its students to that particular activity.

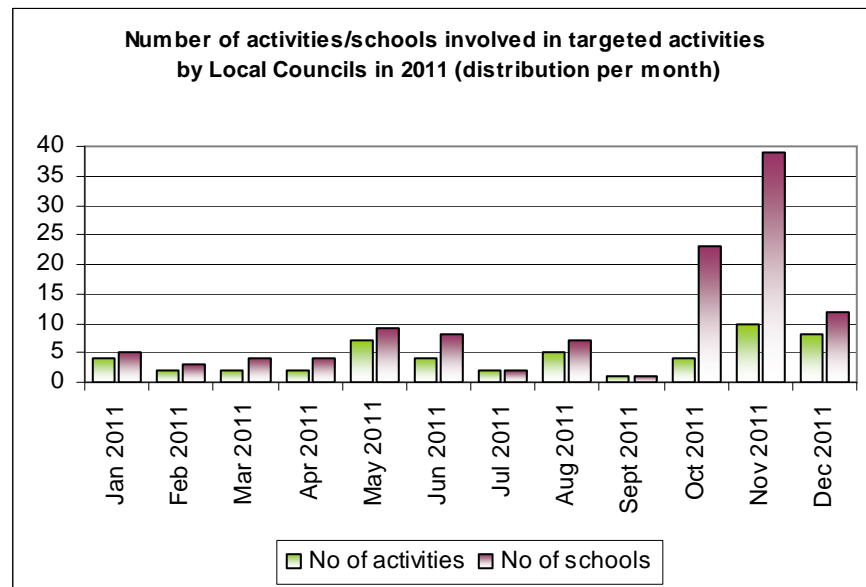


Chart 12: Number of activities/schools involved in targeted activities by Cultural Heritage Entities (distribution per month)

During 2011, 51 activities for schools were organised by Local Councils. With 19.61% November registered as the month during which the largest number of activities were organised by Local Councils. This was followed by December (15.69%) and May (13.73%). November also registered as the most popular month for the organisation of activities specifically for schools during 2010.

The months during which the least number of activities were organised by Local Councils specifically for schools during 2011 were September (1.96%) followed by February, March April and June at a par at 3.92%.

117 schools and 5236 students participated in Local Council activities that were organised specifically for them. By tracking these values over time it shall be possible to determine whether these activities and respective numbers in participation are maintained and strengthened.

The largest number of schools participated in activities during November 33.33% followed by October (19.66%). Least participation was recorded during the months of September (0.85%) and July (1.71%).

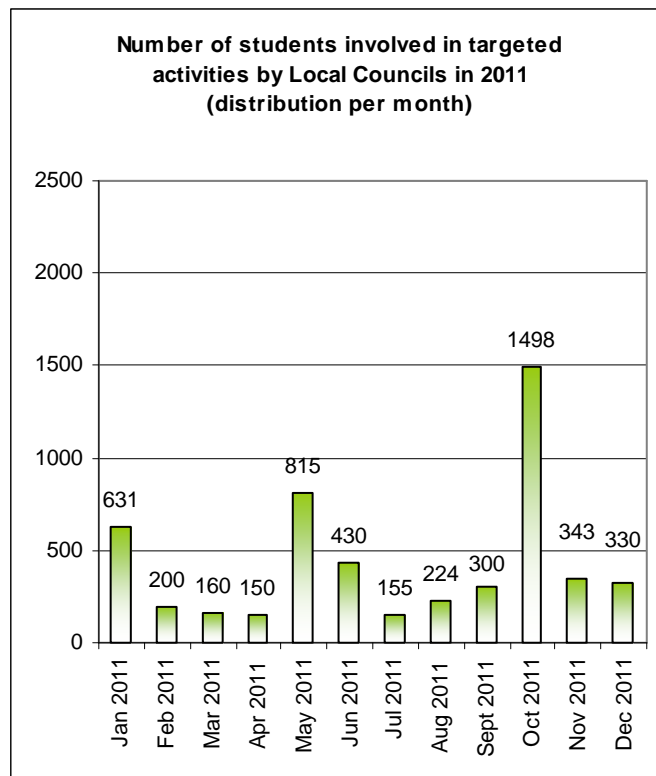


Chart 13: Number of students involved in targeted activities by Local Councils in 2011 (distribution per month)

Despite not ranking highest in other classifications (number of activities organised by Local Councils and number of schools) October saw the highest participation with regards to the number of school children with 1498 school children (28.61%). As in 2010, this is due to the Birgufest organised by the Birgu Local Council during this month and during which activities specifically for schools are organised. In 2011, 1368 school children attended this activity.

May ranked second with 815 school children (15.56%) after October, followed by January with 631 (12.05%). In 2011, April and June fared least with 150 (2.86%) and 155 (2.96%) respectively followed by March with 160 (3.06%).

2.1.4 Linking Cultural Heritage and the Arts

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities

Number of CULTURAL EVENTS WHICH INCLUDED MUSIC, DRAMA OR OTHER FORMS of ART organised by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2011)						
Organisations	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Din l-Art Ħelwa	4	5	4	6	10	8
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	4	3	Various (no figure)	-	-
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	-	-	1	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	Not provided	Not provided	Not provided	7	14	16
Ramblers Association Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	3	4	3	2	2	13
The Archaeological Society of Malta	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-
Wirt Għawdex	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	-

Table 12: Number of cultural events which included art forms organised by Cultural Heritage Entities (2006 – 2011)

When compared to 2010, data received for 2011 indicate an increase of 42.31% over the previous year. In 2011 the number of cultural events which included music, drama other forms of art amounted to 37, up from 26 in 2010.

While Din l-Art Ħelwa registered a decrease in the number of activities when compared to 2010, the 2011 figure remains the second highest registered value since 2006. For the period 2006 till 2011 the arithmetic mean for Din l-Art Ħelwa is 6.17 activities.

Heritage Malta registered an increase of 2 activities in 2011 when compared to 2010, a value which was seen to be double that of the preceding year. Efforts were made to collect the missing information for the years 2006 till 2008. Regrettably, Heritage Malta informed that it was no longer possible to provide this information.

The highest increase in the number of activities carried out under this category was by St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation, which informed on the organisation of 13 such activities.

The remaining cultural heritage entities did not organise any events linking culture with the arts.

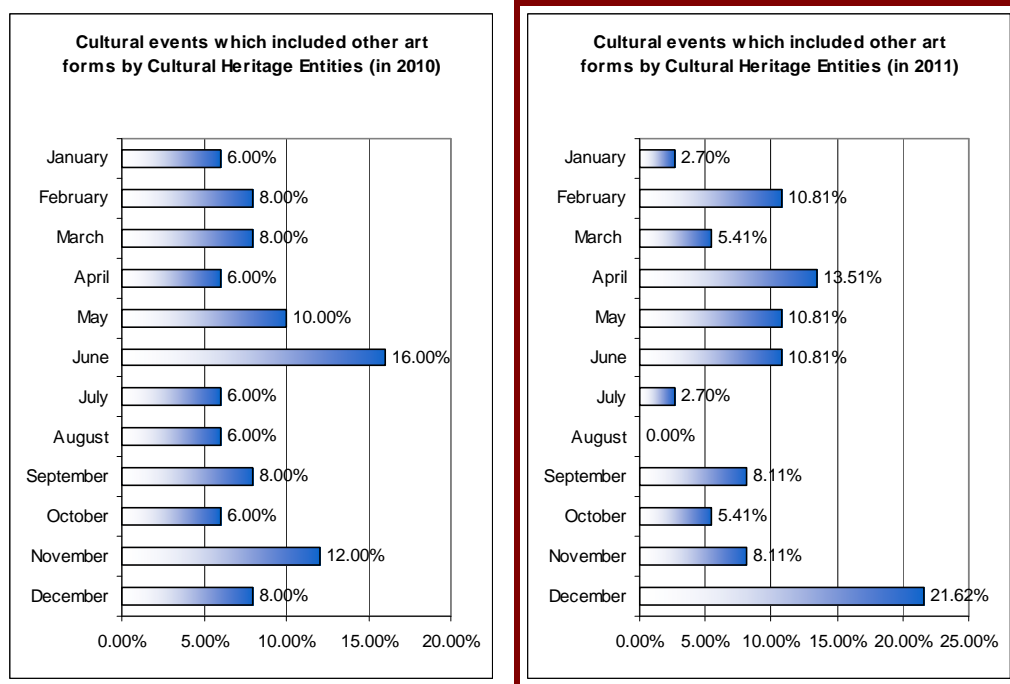


Chart 14: Cultural events which included other art forms by Cultural Heritage Entities distributed per month (2011 vs. 2010)

In 2011, cultural heritage entities opted for December to organise cultural events including other forms of art such as music and drama amongst others. December (21.62%) was followed by April with 13.51% and February, May and June with 10.81%.

August (0.00%) was the least favoured month for these events in 2011 followed by January with 2.70%.

Comments from St James Cavalier Centre for Creativity on the relationship between cultural heritage and the arts

The St James Cavalier Centre for Creativity was contacted to provide his view on the link that exists between cultural heritage and the arts. Feedback was provided in the light of recent collaborations between the National Museum of Fine Arts and St James Cavalier Centre for Creativity.

For example the two institutions joined forces to maximise their potential, such as when St James Cavalier Centre for Creativity hosted the screening of a film on Antoine Camilleri, or when it hosted lectures by visiting artists exhibiting at the National Museum of Fine Arts.

Similarly the National Museum of Fine Arts provided space for performances during the *Žiguzajg* Children’s Festival.

The above initiatives served as a foundation, allowing today’s artistic creators to dialogue with the past, and allow relics of the past to be evaluated and enjoyed in the light of the present.

Statistics from Local Councils

Number of CULTURAL EVENTS INCLUDING ART FORMS by Local Councils (period under review: 2011)					
No. of Events	2010	2011	No. of Events	2010	2011
NONE (0)	15	14	SIX (6)	7	4
ONE (1)	11	17	SEVEN (7)	0	4
TWO (2)	10	11	EIGHT (8)	3	1
THREE (3)	6	6	NINE (9)	1	1
FOUR (4)	9	6	TEN (10)	2	1
FIVE (5)	3	3	More than Ten (10+)	1	-

Table 13: Number of cultural events which included other forms of art organised by Local Councils (2011 vs. 2010)

The number of Local Councils organising cultural events including music, drama or other forms of art increased from 53 in 2010 to 54 in 2011. This translates to 77.94% of Local Councils organising such events. This increase did not however translate itself into a larger number of activities being reported. In 2011, 175 events were reported against the 206 reported by Local Councils as carried out during 2010.

The largest percentage of Local Councils (32.08%) organised 1 event followed by 20.75% organising 2. Contrary to the previous year reviewed no Local Council organised more than 10 events.

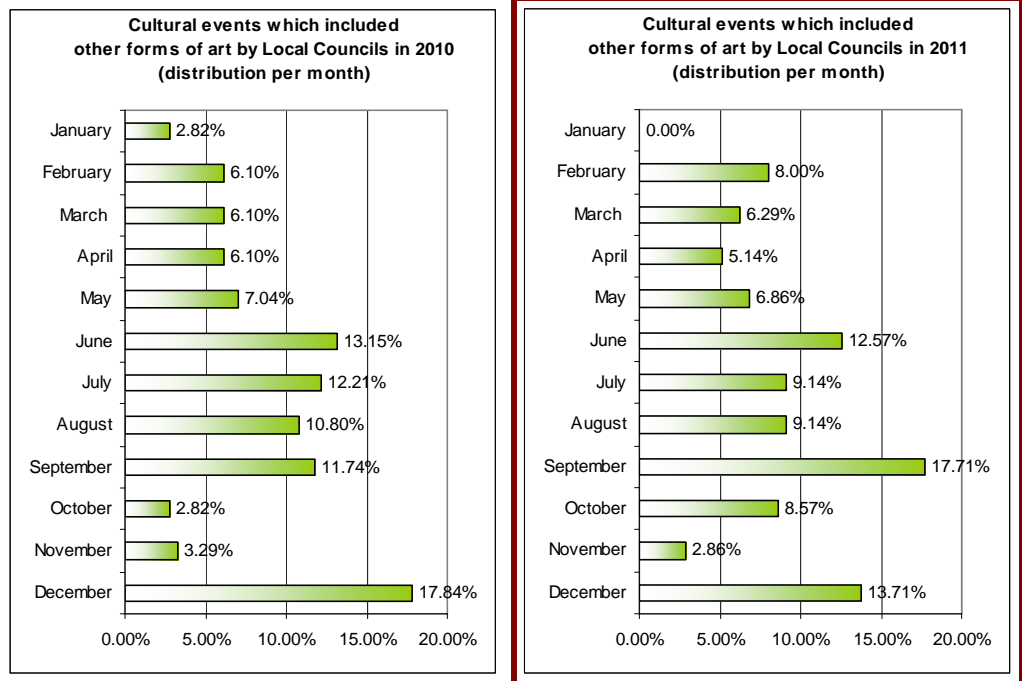


Chart 15: Cultural events which included other forms of art by Local Councils distributed by month (2011 vs. 2010)

The distribution patterns for 2010 and 2011 were similar. In 2010 the months leading from June to September represented 47.90% of the events organised. In 2011 the same period increased slightly to 48.56%.

In 2011 September and October were preferred for this type of activity with a marked increase to 17.71% for September and 8.57% for October from 11.74% and 2.82% respectively in 2010. December remained a popular month for the organisation of cultural events including forms of art despite a registered decrease from 17.84% in 2010 to 13.71% in 2011.

2.1.5 Cultural Heritage and Tourism

The Malta Tourism Authority has been keeping statistics of foreign visitor numbers to cultural heritage sites for many years. However this national entity is also becoming increasingly engaged with the provision and dissemination of cultural heritage information with foreign audiences. Focused advertising influences the visitor profiles that come to the Maltese Islands intending to experience our cultural heritage.

The History & Culture Segment (Marketing Directorate) within MTA is the unit responsible for promoting Heritage Tourism, which includes:

- Heritage Tourism;
- Arts Tourism;
- Urban Cultural Tourism;
- Pilgrimage Travel;
- Gastronomic Tourism;
- Contemporary Cultural Tourism.

The MTA History and Culture segment marketing strategy consists of:

- Sales trips to main markets;
- Participation in specialised travel fairs & workshops;
- Joint marketing with niche tour operators;
- Advertising in specialised magazines;
- Articles/Advertorials in specialised magazines;
- Familiarisation visits for specialised tourism operators;
- Internet-Culture Websites – Direct Marketing;
- Podcasts – UNESCO World Heritage Sites;
- Iphone applications of the most important cultural sites ;
- Features in Travel Guide Books;
- Participation in Radio/TV Programmes overseas.

Furthermore, MTA Head Office provides information about events through its overseas network, where press releases are in turn issued to the relevant consumer and trade media in each country.

Tables 3 to 13 (Appendices) shows a number of initiatives taken by the MTA History & Culture Segment (Marketing Directorate) from 2007 to 2011.

The MTA also issued podcasts about the UNESCO World Heritage Sites of Malta. In 2009 and 2010 MTA launched the *Malta Movie Trail Podcasts* in English in collaboration with MTA's UK Office.

In 2010 an Iphone application *Malta Culture Guide* was produced in collaboration with UK Office. It was eventually translated into French and Italian in 2011.

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

INITIATIVES ON ACCESSIBILITY taken by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2011)		
Organisations	Initiative taken?	Type addressed
Din l-Art Helwa	None	N/A
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	None	N/A
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Not provided	N/A
Heritage Malta	Yes (6)	Physical (3) Intellectual (2) Both (1)
Ramblers Association Malta	N/A	N/A
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	None	N/A
The Archaeological Society of Malta	N/A	N/A
Wirt Għawdex	Yes (2)	Physical (1) Intellectual (1)

Table 14: Initiatives on accessibility taken by cultural heritage entities (2011)

The 2010 State of the Heritage Report provided a rather comprehensive section on measures taken by various cultural heritage entities concerning accessibility to all. Details on initiatives taken, the accessibility aspect addressed (physical, intellectual or both), and the year when an initiative was first implemented were also presented. Furthermore, comments were received from KNPD chairman, Mr Joe Camilleri reflecting the opinion of the National Commission on the initiatives taken to date by cultural heritage entities.

As a follow-up to the above in 2011, cultural heritage entities provided an update on initiatives taken during calendar year 2011. Heritage Malta and Wirt Għawdex both implemented further initiatives in 2011. From a total of 8 initiatives, 4 addressed issues of physical accessibility, 3 addressed intellectual accessibility needs and 1 addressed both.

Physical accessibility was improved at the prehistoric megalithic sites of Ġgantija and the Tarxien Temples with the placing of new walkways. The Inquisitors Palace saw the introduction of a ramp to facilitate access to mobility impaired persons using wheelchairs. Wirt Għawdex upgraded the entrance to silos at the St John Demi-Bastion Gunpowder Magazine (Cittadella, Gozo).

With regards to increasing intellectual accessibility Heritage Malta carried out two actions across all the sites under its management. Educational programmes were designed and implemented to increase intellectual accessibility for children, while improvements in interpretation facilities at

all sites were carried out. One such approach involved simplifying the narrative explanations provided at the sites to permit young age groups to get a better understanding of the cultural heritage resource visits. As a spill-over effect, the use of simple non-technical English also permits basic English users to increase their understanding of the exhibit. Attention was given to avoid diluting the content too much thereby making exhibit panels meaningless or un-educational for other visitors with a better command of the language.

On the other hand, Wirt Ghawdex created a Facebook page for all its sites to increase intellectual accessibility of sites for which it is responsible.

As mentioned earlier a comprehensive section was dedicated in the 2010 edition and most of that contribution remains relevant. Additional comments received in relation to 2011 from the National Commission Persons with Disability informed that KNPD contributes regularly in terms of MEPA vetting of Heritage projects, as well as provides support and advice to various heritage initiatives.

Furthermore, work carried out by KNPD overlaps with other areas. An example of this includes for instance, accessible tourism where KNPD have been contributing to the CALYPSO I project. KNPD are now partners in the CALYPSO II project on social tourism, which also incorporates heritage sites.

2.1.7 Documentaries and Media Programmes on Cultural Heritage

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities

Five cultural heritage entities were featured on one or more local television programmes during 2011.

Din l-Art Ħelwa contributed to 7 television programmes, on the following:

- (i) Our Lady of Victory Church - restoration;
- (ii) Ħal-Millieri - upkeep and restoration;
- (iii) Gozo and Comino Fortifications;
- (iv) New Executive President, Cultural Memory;
- (v) New Executive President, Cultural Memory 2;
- (vi) Launch of Maglio Garden Monuments Restoration;
- (vii) Żejtun Roman Villa Conservation Project.

Heritage Malta, on the other hand participated in 10 different features, as follows:

- (i) *Malta u lil Hinn Minnha*: weekly information on museums and sites (8-12 min slot) (TVM);
- (ii) News: PR and features regarding events and activities (all Stations);
- (iii) *Għawdex Illum*: Features on sites and exhibitions organised in Gozo (TVM);
- (iv) Meander: Info on exhibitions and events (TVM);
- (v) *Bonġu*: Weekly slot of 8 minutes featuring museums and sites (TVM);
- (vi) *Kenn għall-Baħhara*: 12 episodes on Grand Harbour featuring museums /sites (TVM);
- (vii) Sellili: 8 minute feature on museums/sites every fortnight (TVM);
- (viii) *Mela Isma' Din*: 10 minute features on museums and sites (One and TVM);
- (ix) *Mal-Karba tas-Sirena*: 13 programmes on WWII featuring National War Museum (E22/TVM);
- (x) *Restawr*: 13 programmes on conservation featuring the Ex-Royal Naval Hospital (Bigħi) labs and museums/sites (E22/TVM).

Wirt Għawdex was requested to contribute towards television programmes on heritage sites under its responsibility. Similarly St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation were featured on local programmes regarding the restoration projects undertaken in 2011. The Ramblers Association Malta participated in local television programmes but did not inform as to their content.

Three out of 7 cultural heritage entities took the initiative themselves to develop a feature or requested to be featured on local television.

Heritage Malta used a number of TV productions to promote the following:

- (i) Focus on National Collection exhibited in Museum or found in archaeological sites;
- (ii) Awareness related to conservation and discovery of artefacts;
- (iii) Awareness of museums and sites managed by Heritage Malta.

The St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation promoted extensive restoration works undertaken within the Conventual Church.

The Ramblers Association Malta was also visible on local media, but did not provide any further information on the aspects addressed.

Statistics from Local Councils

During 2011, 38.24% of Local Councils reported having been contacted by local media for their activities to be featured on local television programmes. On the other hand 33.82% of Local Councils took the initiative themselves to request that an activity organised by them received media coverage. When compared to 2010 data (50.00% of Local Councils were contacted directly and 35.29% of Local Councils made contact themselves) 2011 values are lower.

85.00% of Local Councils who provided a negative reply to one or more of the previous questions informed that they believed that their locality has the potential to offer cultural heritage related aspects to be featured on local television programmes. Several Local Councils amplified their response by underlining the cultural heritage resources which led them towards presenting this response.

Data from National Television Stations

Local television programmes remain one of the most powerful means to disseminate knowledge on the cultural heritage resources of the Maltese Islands, as well as messages on its care and preservation.

Twenty-seven television programmes on cultural heritage were aired on 6 national television stations during calendar year 2011. An increase of 68.75% was recorded over the number of television programmes aired in 2010, during which 16 programmes were televised. Two television programmes were repeated on other occasions other than the scheduled slots during the course of the year under review.

A full list of programmes aired on national television stations during 2011 is presented in Table 14 (Appendices) accompanied by a brief description.

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.'

2.2.1 International Conventions

Until the end of 2011 the status of international conventions and charters stood as follows:

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 2011

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 2011

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

Table 17: Status of UNIDROIT Conventions in 2011

2.2.2 State Indemnity for Travelling Exhibitions and Loans

According to a recent report published by the EU Open Method of Communication (OMC) Working Group on State Indemnity and Shared Liability, Malta is one of twenty-two countries which have in place a state indemnity scheme. Similarly to Luxembourg the scheme adopted by Malta for state indemnity is not a legislated procedure but one which is used on an *ad hoc* basis. The Maltese scheme excludes private museums from this opportunity limiting it to Heritage Malta as the government agency responsible for the management of national museums, collections and sites.

The national *ad hoc* scheme provides indemnity covering incoming loans from nail to nail to the lender who is required to provide a formal declaration constituting acceptance in advance of indemnity being granted. No minimum or maximum limit, or a limitation of liability are imposed in the indemnity scheme. Risks such as terrorism, acts of war and nuclear threats are however excluded from the indemnity scheme.

No deadlines have as yet been set for the formal national policy also in view of the fact that the national *ad hoc* scheme is serving the sectoral needs appropriately and focus has been placed to date on other more pressing matters.

Heritage Malta reported positive experiences in the adoption of the current method of applying for state indemnity for events being covered by it. In 2011 the scheme implemented with success on two occasions: the Mucha Exhibition and the Khalili Collection Exhibition.

***Ad hoc* State Indemnity scheme**

The current procedure for Heritage Malta to apply for state indemnity is as follows:

- Heritage Malta puts forward a request for indemnity cover to the Office of the Prime Minister listing relevant details, such as:
 - Name of Exhibition;
 - Venue;
 - Lending Institution's details;
 - Insurance Value;
 - Duration of borrowing period;
 - any other relevant documentation.
- OPM examines and considers the request made and issues its approval as well as forwarding a 'Recommendation to Adopt' document to MFEI;
- The approval is signed by both the Permanent Secretary and Minister at MFEI;
- The formal approval is forwarded to Heritage Malta.

Heritage Malta considers that this method addresses current needs. Heritage Malta is examining new standards and clauses which would offer better conditions in case of claims.

A number of surveys on the current status of indemnity have been carried out. Malta appears to be well placed when compared to other countries, since these do not yet offer state indemnity.

The report by the *OMC sub-group on state indemnity and shared liability agreements* can be downloaded from the link below. It provides a more detailed overview of the position of 30 countries (both EU Member States and non-EU Member states) with regards to state indemnity in the respective countries and how these compare between them.

http://ec.europa.eu/culture/our-policy-development/doc/mobility_collections_report/reports/indemnity_share_liability_agreements.pdf

2.2.3 Staffing and Training in the Cultural Heritage Sector

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities

INITIATIVES ON TRAINING taken by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2011)		
Organisations	Initiative taken?	No of initiatives
Din l-Art Helwa	YES	2
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	NO	-
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	Not provided	Not provided
Heritage Malta	YES	3
Ramblers Association Malta	NO	-
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	NO	-
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage	YES	1
The Archaeological Society of Malta	NO	-
Wirt Ghawdex	YES	1

Table 18: Initiatives relating to staff training taken by cultural heritage entities (2011)

7 staff training initiatives were recorded as taking place in 2011 by 4 cultural heritage entities, 2 were government agencies and the other NGOs.

Heritage Malta organised 3 staff training initiatives for its staff members, as follows:

- *General leadership and management training:*
Training was organised for officials holding management positions in April 2011;
- *Enhancing leadership potential & Management Skills:*
Training was organised for Heritage Malta Grade A officials in October 2011;
- *First Aid:*
Training was organised for officials in different grades in November 2011.

Din l-Art Helwa organised 2 staff training initiatives:

- *Pointing of local stone:*
Training was organised targeting masons to ensure that they are well equipped when carrying out this task in September 2011;
- *Use of Deffun on Roofs:*
Training was targeted towards Din l-Art Helwa handymen in September 2011.

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage organised 1 staff training initiative:

- *Language Course – Maltese:*
A course in the correct use of the Maltese language was organised in September 2011 to equip SCH officials with a good knowledge of the latest language rules so that official correspondence and documents are written correctly.

Wirt Għawdex organised 1 training initiative during 2011:

- *Site history and management*
Training was provided to ETC job seekers during July, August and September.

With regards to new specialisations and academic qualifications, during the period under review none of the cultural heritage entities reported that staff members employed by them received any specialisation, either from local or foreign awarding bodies.

Statistics from Higher Education Institutions

Table 19 provides a synthesis of the statistics up to and including academic year 2010, relating to the involvement of higher education institutions in the cultural heritage sector.

New Admissions (A) and Graduates (G) in cultural heritage courses at national educational institutions (period under review: 2010)												
Conservation and Cultural Heritage Management Courses	National Awarding Body	NQF/ EQF Level	As at		As at		As at		As at		As at	
			September 2006		September 2007		September 2008		September 2009		September 2010	
			A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G	A	G
Technician Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	MCAST	4	12	0	12	0	8	9	12	6	5	6
Bachelors in Conservation and Restoration Studies (Hons)	ICMCH	6	1	24	4	1	4	4	7*	1	N/A	5
Masters of Conservation in Applied Conservation Studies	ICMCH	7	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	2	N/A	1
M.A. in Cultural Heritage Management	ICMCH	7	13	0	0	0	9	10	0	0	N/A	6

Table 19: The number of students following local conservation and cultural heritage management courses until 2010 presented on standard table format as in previous editions. The first column for every year (A=New Admissions) while the second column (B=Graduates). (Source: UoM and MCAST)

At present the University of Malta, through the Department of the Built Heritage, runs two courses which centre around Cultural Heritage and its Conservation, as follows:

- Bachelor in Conservation and Restoration Studies (B.Cons.) (Hons) – taken over from Heritage Malta and currently being phased out (last 2 years remaining);
- Masters (M.Sc.) in Conservation Technology for Masonry Buildings.

The MCAST Masonry Heritage Skills course in stone restoration was restructured last year.

Furthermore, the Bachelors in Conservation and Restoration Studies, the Masters of Conservation in Applied Conservation Studies and the Masters in Cultural Heritage Management courses were handed over from Heritage Malta to the University of Malta in 2010.

In addition, the University of Malta also took over another two courses from Heritage Malta – Masters of Conservation in Applied Conservation Studies (M.Cons.) and Masters (M.A.) in Cultural Heritage Management. Both these courses have been wound up.

* 6 new admissions and 1 repeat student

Conservation teaching will be taken up again by the Department of the Built Heritage as from October (2012) through an M.Sc. in the Conservation of Decorative Architectural Surfaces. This course will replace both Bachelors (B.Cons.) and Masters (M.Cons.) courses in Conservation.

There will also be a new course starting in October 2012 which will be an M.A. in Heritage Resource Management, which will replace the M.A. in Cultural Heritage Management.

The M.Sc. in Conservation Technology for Masonry Buildings will continue to run on a biennial basis, as in the past. It is due to be held again during the academic year 2013/2014.

Apart from the above mentioned courses, other courses provide additional information on the uptake of cultural heritage courses at tertiary level.

For academic year 2011/2012 the following applicant data was provided:

Cultural Heritage Accepted Applicants Academic Year 2011/2012					
Faculty/Institute	Course	Route	F	M	Total
Faculty of Arts	Bachelor of Arts	Archaeology and Anthropology	1	-	1
		Archaeology and Classics	-	2	2
		Archaeology and French	-	1	1
		Archaeology and Geography	1	1	2
		Archaeology and German	1	-	1
		Archaeology and History	3	1	4
		Archaeology and History of Art	8	3	11
		Archaeology and International Relations	-	1	1
		Archaeology and Maltese	2	-	2
		Archaeology and Psychology	2	-	2
	Archaeology and Spanish Studies	4	-	4	
Course Total			22	9	31
	Master of Arts	Archaeology	1	-	1
Course Total			1	-	1
	M Phil in Archaeology	Archaeology	1	-	1
Course Total			1	-	1
Faculty/Institute Total			24	9	33
Faculty for the Built Environment	M Sc in Conservation Tech for Masonry Buildings	Conservation Technology for Masonry Buildings	5	-	5
	Course Total			5	-
Faculty/Institute Total			5	-	5
Faculty of Media and Knowledge Sciences	Bachelor of Communications	Communication Studies with Archaeology	-	1	1
	Course Total			-	1
Faculty/Institute Total			-	1	1
Institute for Tourism, Travel and Culture	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Tourism Studies	Tourism Studies	28	13	41
	Course Total			28	13
	Master of Arts in Tourism	Tourism Studies	4	4	8
Course Total			4	4	8
Faculty/Institute Total			32	17	49
Total			61	27	88
Institute of Masonry and Construction Engineering	MCAST Certificate in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Sewwej] – Year 2			15
	MCAST Technician Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Mastru] – Year 2			5
	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	(Sewwej) – Level 3			7
	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Mastru] – Level 4			7
	Course Total				
Faculty/Institute Total					34
Total (MCAST)					34
TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED APPLICANTS IN 2011					122

Table 20: The number of students successfully accepted to follow local cultural heritage related courses starting in academic year 2011/2012 (Source: UoM and MCAST)

Table 21 below provides the number of registered graduands in 2011 for both the UoM and MCAST with regards to other cultural heritage related courses:

Cultural Heritage Graduate Statistics in 2011					
Faculty/Institute	Course	Route	F	M	Total
Faculty of Arts	Bachelor of Arts	Archaeology and Anthropology	1	-	1
		Archaeology and Classics	1	-	1
		Archaeology and History	-	2	2
		Archaeology and Psychology	1	-	1
		Archaeology and Music Studies	-	1	1
	Course Total		3	3	6
	Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	Archaeology	2	-	2
	Course Total		2	-	2
Masters of Arts	Archaeology	2	2	4	
Course Total		2	2	4	
Faculty/Institute Total			7	5	12
Faculty for the Built Environment	Bachelor in Conservation and Restoration Studies (Honours)	Books and Paper	1	-	1
		Ceramics, Glass, Metal and Stone	1	-	1
		Paintings and Polychrome Sculpture	1	-	1
	Course Total		3	-	3
	M Sc in Conservation Tech for Masonry Buildings	Conservation Technology for Masonry Buildings	1	-	1
	Course Total		1	-	1
	Masters of Arts in Cultural Heritage Management	Cultural Heritage Management	1	-	1
Course Total		1	-	1	
Faculty/Institute Total			5	-	5
Faculty of Laws	Bachelor of Laws	Law with Archaeology	1	1	2
	Course Total		1	1	2
Faculty/Institute Total			1	1	2
Institute for Tourism, Travel and Culture	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Tourism Studies	Tourism Studies	8	6	14
		Course Total	8	6	14
	Bachelor of Arts in Tourism Studies	Tourism Studies	2	1	3
	Course Total		2	1	3
Faculty/Institute Total			10	7	17
European Documentation and Research Centre	Bachelor of European Studies (Honours)	European Studies with Archaeology	1	-	1
	Course Total		1	-	1
Faculty/Institute Total			1	-	1
Total (University of Malta)			24	13	37
Institute of Masonry and Construction Engineering	MCAST Certificate in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Sewwej] – Year 2			7
	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Mastru] – Level 4			3
	Course Total				10
Faculty/Institute Total					10
Total (MCAST)					10
TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUANTS IN 2011					47

Table 21: The number of students graduating from cultural heritage related courses 2011 (Source: UoM and MCAST)

2.2.4 National Cultural Heritage Inventory

Published on Government Gazette No 18,844 dated 16 December 2011, the first 25 properties are being reproduced hereunder. New sections of the Inventory will be published periodically on the Government Gazette, at three month intervals.

Inventory Number	Name	Locality
00001	It-Tempji tal-Ġgantija / Ġgantija Temples	Xagħra
00002	Ras il-Wardija / Ras il-Wardija	Kerċem
00003	Cittadella / Citadel	Rabat Għawdex
00004	L-Għajn il-Kbira / Wash-house	Fontana
00005	Il-Mithna ta' Kola' / Ta'Kola' Windmill	Xagħra
00006	Il-mina ta'Hompesch / Hompesch Gate	Żabbar
00007	Kappella tal-Madonna tal-abbandunati / Chapel of Our Lady of Forsaken Souls	Haż-Żebbuġ
00008	Monument tat-Tromba / Round Water Tower	Ħamrun
00009	Knisja tal-Karmnu / Parish Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel	Fgura
00010	Tempju ta' Ħal Ġinwi / Ħal Ġinwi Temple	Żejtun
00011	Tempji ta' Haġrat / Ta'Haġrat Temples	Mgarr
00012	Banjijiet Rumani f'Għajn Tuffieħa / Għajn Tuffieħa Roman Baths	Mgarr
00013	Villa Rumana f'tal-Bidni / Tal-Bidni Roman Villa	Mosta
00014	San Pawl Milqi / San Pawl Milqi	San Pawl il-Baħar
00015	Tempji ta' Skorba / Skorba Temples	Mgarr
00016	Knisja ta' San Ġużepp / St. Joseph Parish Church	Msida
00017	Knisja tal-Kuncizzjoni / Church of the Immaculate Conception	Msida
00018	L-Għajn tal-Ħassellin / Wash-house	Msida
00019	Knisja tal-Verġni Marija Kewkba Tal-Baħar / Stella Maris Parish Church	Sliema
00020	Knisja tal-Qalb Imqaddsa ta'Marija / Sacro Cuor Parish Church	Sliema
00021	Torri ta' Ġawhar / Ta'Ġawhar Tower	Safi
00022	Forti San Luċjan / Fort San Lucian	Marsaxlokk
00023	Tas-Silġ / Tas-Silġ	Marsaxlokk
00024	Tempji tal-Mnajdra / Mnajdra Temples	Qrendi
00025	Tempji ta' Haġar Qim / Haġar Qim Temples	Qrendi

Table 22: List of properties (1 - 25) included in the National Inventory of Cultural Heritage for the Maltese Islands as published in Government Gazette No. 18,844 of 16 December 2011

The national inventory may be viewed online on the website of the Superintendence on Cultural Heritage: <http://www.culturalheritage.gov.mt>. This online inventory is the first from a series of online publications which will feature more site of cultural heritage significance including Architecture (Medieval, Baroque, British and Modern), Archaeological sites, Rural Heritage, World War II structures, Knights fortifications, and Marine Heritage amongst others.

The data in the Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System was reviewed in 2011 during an exercise aimed at clearing any incomplete or garbage data. Some data was also uploaded in CHIMS.

The data in CHIMS until end 2011 was as follows:

Type	Number of Entries
Heritage Site	68
Archaeological Interventions	10
Artefacts	1551
Artistic Artifacts	23
Guardianship	13

Table 23: Data in CHIMS till 31 December 2011

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

Name of cultural heritage entity	Title of operational Guideline or Standard	New / Revised
Heritage Malta	Conservation Projects / Artefact Movement	New
Heritage Malta	Lecturing and Supervision of Practical Sessions	New
Heritage Malta	Education programmes procedure	New
Heritage Malta	Confidentiality Agreements	New
Heritage Malta	Records Management Policy	New
Heritage Malta	Research Strategy	New
St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	Fire Fighting Course	Revised

Table 24: Operational standards and guidelines introduced in 2011 by cultural heritage entities

In 2011 Heritage Malta introduced six new operational guidelines or standards. These focused on the movement of artefacts, to confidentiality issues, research strategies, educational programmes procedures as well as on lecturing and supervision of practical sessions. Heritage Malta indicated that international conventions are normally used as guiding documents in certain policy areas.

Heritage Malta reported various collaboration initiatives with other organisations, such as the Greenwich Museum and with the Opificio delle Pietre Dure in Firenze. Collaboration normally takes the form of attendance to conferences, presentation of papers, and the hosting of interns.

During the data-gathering exercise for 2011, St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation reported that they revised their operational guideline relating to the fire fighting course.

In view of their contribution towards the restoration of over 60 kilometres of fortifications in the Maltese Islands, apart from other initiatives that have an impact on the cultural heritage, the Restoration Directorate within the Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs (MRRRA) provided valuable information. They provided further insights on whether standards and guidelines have been developed to ensure a common approach during implementation, and if in the negative what existing documents are relied on instead.

The Restoration Directorate informed that it relies primarily on international charters and national standards adopted by other countries (such as standards used in Italy), as well as on research carried out locally (thesis studies). Experience gained from the implementation of restoration works in the past 15 years has also helped the Restoration Directorate adopt a common general approach.

The Restoration Directorate also confirmed that collaboration on an informal level does indeed take place with local institutions, particularly with the International Institute for Baroque Studies and the Department of the Built Heritage (University of Malta), the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage,

Heritage Malta and the Malta Environment and Planning Authority. Nevertheless, it was emphasised that a lot more could be done at a formal level through the organisation of technical seminars between professionals of different entities.

With regards to collaboration with foreign entities, participation by the Restoration Directorate in European Union funded projects constituted the collaboration with other cultural heritage related entities and Universities.

2.2.6 Financial investment in the cultural heritage sector

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	2011 Euro
Office of the President - Improvements to Presidential Palaces	59,000	59,000	59,000	60,000	60,000	70,000
San Anton/Verdala Palaces Fund	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage	302,800	302,800	303,000	303,000	353,000	370,000
Heritage Malta	3,834,100	3,834,100	2,795,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
Committee of Guarantee	35,000	35,000	35,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Malta Council for Culture & Arts	1,164,700	1,164,700	1,165,000	1,165,000	1,165,000	1,165,000
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	116,500	116,500	116,000	116,000	116,000	116,000
Manoel Theatre Management Committee	256,200	256,200	280,000	230,000	230,000	310,000
National Philharmonic Orchestra	675,500	675,500	978,000	978,000	1,300,000	1,410,000
St. James Cavalier Centre for Creativity	326,100	396,000	396,000	396,000	530,000	590,000
Ministry for Gozo – Subsidies to Cultural Organisations & Cultural Council	32,600	32,600	32,000	32,000	35,000	35,000
Total	6,802,500	6,872,400	6,159,000	6,585,000	7,094,000	7,471,000

Table 25: Recurrent and operational expenditure for the various entities within the cultural heritage sector of the state (Contributions to Government Entities)

(Source: Budgetary Estimates 2012 and previous editions)

As from 2008, recurrent and operational expenditure (contributions to Government entities) continued to increase steadily. In 2011 the approved estimate was the highest recorded since the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage began publishing the State of the Heritage Report in 2003. In 2011 the approved estimate reached €7,471,000, which exceeded the 2003 figure of €7,186,200 by €284,200.

In 2011 compared to 2010 there were no noted reductions in Government's financial support in recurrent and operational expenditure. In fact the San Anton/Verdala Palaces Fund amounting to €100,000 was introduced for the first time in 2011. Increases were noted in several instances as with respect to the:

- Office of the President – Improvements to the Presidential Palaces saw an increase of €10,000 in 2011;
- Superintendence of Cultural Heritage received an increase of €17,000;
- Manoel Theatre Management committee had its subvention increased by €80,000;
- National Philharmonic Orchestra received additional financial support of €110,000;
- St James Cavalier Centre for Creativity received an additional €60,000 for 2011.

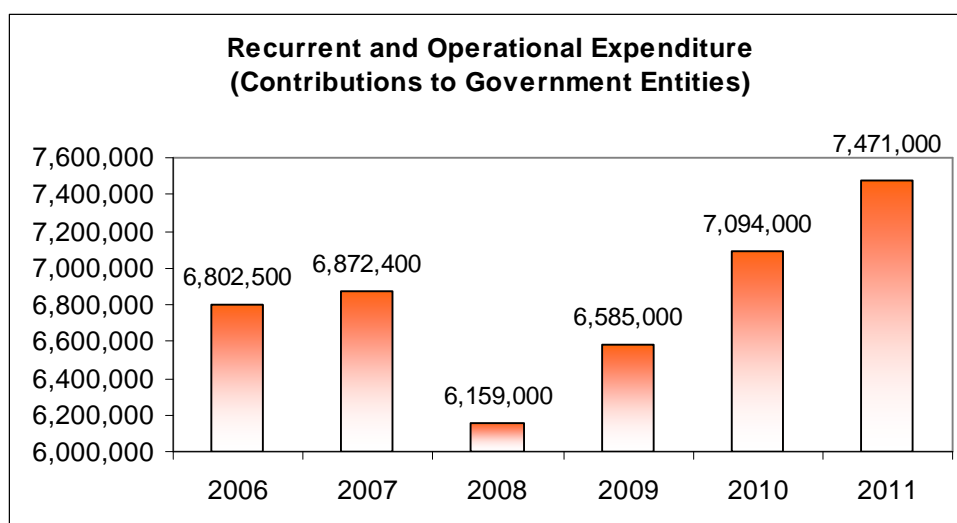


Chart 16: Recurrent and operational expenditure for the various entities within the cultural heritage sector of the state (Contributions to Government Entities) – values in Euro (Source: Budgetary Estimates 2012 and previous editions)

Government also contributes towards programmes and initiatives relevant to the cultural sector. In 2011 the following direct contributions were identified:

Recurrent and Operational Expenditure (Programmes and Initiatives)	
Programme/Initiative	Amount in 2011 Euro
<i>Office of the Prime Minister (Tourism and Culture)</i>	
Culture Contact Point	25,000
Arts and Culture Events	366,000
European Capital Culture	130,000
Manoel Theatre Special Events	150,000
Support to Cultural NGOs/Enterprises	150,000
Students' Cultural Participation Programme	280,000
<i>Ministry for Gozo</i>	
<i>Subsidies to Cultural Organisations²</i>	<i>16,000</i>
Total	1,117,000

Table 26: Recurrent and operational expenditure 2011 (Programmes and Initiatives) (Source: Budgetary Estimates 2012 and previous editions)

2011 estimates showed a substantial increase in Recurrent and Operational expenditure (Programmes and Initiatives) of €330,000 over the preceding year. While in 2010 the subventions reached a cumulative amount of €787,000, this value went up to €1,117,000 in 2011.

² Amount already included in Table 25 above

Two new initiatives introduced in the 2011 estimates were the main contributors to the increase. These are listed under the following headings:

- Support to Cultural NGOs/Enterprises
- Students' Cultural Participation Programme

Government Capital Expenditure

Government Capital Expenditure						
Targeted Initiative	2006 Euro	2007 Euro	2008 Euro	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro
EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms 2004-2009: Heritage Malta national contribution	not defined	not defined	135,000	36,000	60,000	75,000
EU Interreg: Heritage Malta	N/A	not defined	105,000	9,000	N/A	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	N/A
EU Structural Funds 2007-2013: Heritage Malta national contribution	N/A	not defined	107,000	272,000	179,000	355,000
Ġgantija Heritage Site	1,630,600	N/A	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	400,000
Rehabilitation of St. James Cavalier	20,100	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Rehabilitation Projects	338,400	116,500	466,000	465,000	465,000	600,000
Restoration and improvements to historical sites (Gozo)	46,600	69,900	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Restoration of Fort St Angelo	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,500,000	1,000,000
Restoration of Forts, Fortifications & historical places	680,000	232,900	699,000	495,000	995,000	995,000
Restoration of Palaces	N/A	N/A	117,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Restoration Works V Italian Protocol	189,300	16,300	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	232,937	256,231	256,000	25,000	25,000	255,000
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage – CHIMS	35,000	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Superintendence Relocation of Premises	N/A	186,400	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Surveillance, Security & Automated Ticketing System	69,900	11,600	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Upgrading of Manoel Theatre	500,800	11,600	575,000	150,000	50,000	50,000
Total	4,442,437	1,367,331	4,361,000	2,022,000	3,844,000	3,800,000

Table 27: Government capital expenditure (table contains figures not previously included in prior editions)
(Source: Budgetary Estimates 2011 and previous editions)

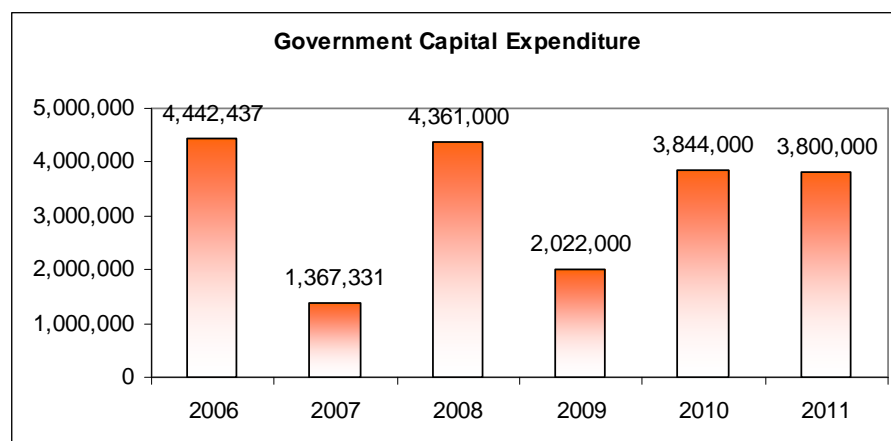


Chart 17: Government Capital Expenditure (amounts in EUR)
(Source: Budgetary Estimates 2011 and previous editions)

Government Capital Expenditure in 2011 was comparable to 2010. Despite a reduction of €44,000 from the previous year the estimated Government Capital Expenditure reached €3,800,000 for the year under review.

The following variances were noted between 2011 and the preceding year:

- EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms 2004-2009: Heritage Malta national contribution – an increase of €15,000;
- EU Structural Funds 2007-2013: Heritage Malta national contribution – an increase of €176,000;
- Improvements at Museums & historical sites, and restoration works – a reduction of €100,000;
- Rehabilitation Projects – An increase of €135,000;
- Restoration of Fort St Angelo – A reduction of €500,000;
- St John’s Co-Cathedral Foundation – An increase of €230,000

Contributions amounting to €2,800,000 were allocated in 2011 for *upgrading of main touristic areas* under the Capital expenditure vote for the Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs. Main touristic areas do not denote *per se* cultural heritage sites visited by tourists, however part of this budget was definitely spent on the upgrade of some areas of cultural heritage value.

Table 28 displays the Revenue in the Public Cultural Heritage Sector from 2004 to 2011 from Heritage Malta sources.

Heritage Malta Admission Fees (2004-2011)							
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Euro	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	4,427,945

Table 28: Heritage Malta revenue through admission fees between 2004 and 2011

* Quoted value refers to period January 2011 till November 2011. December 2011 figures were not available under the date of publication

Up to November 2011, total admission fees amounted to approximately €4,700,000. The final figure will be available later on during 2012. The exact figure for 2011 will be report in the next edition of the State of the Heritage Report.

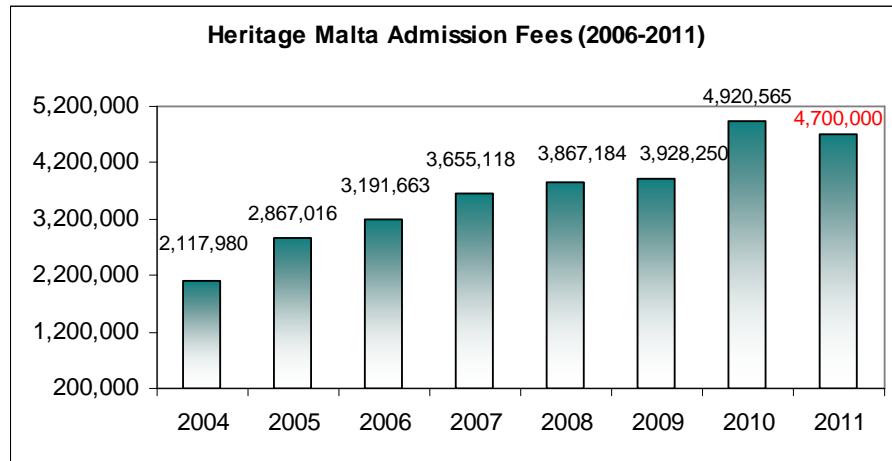
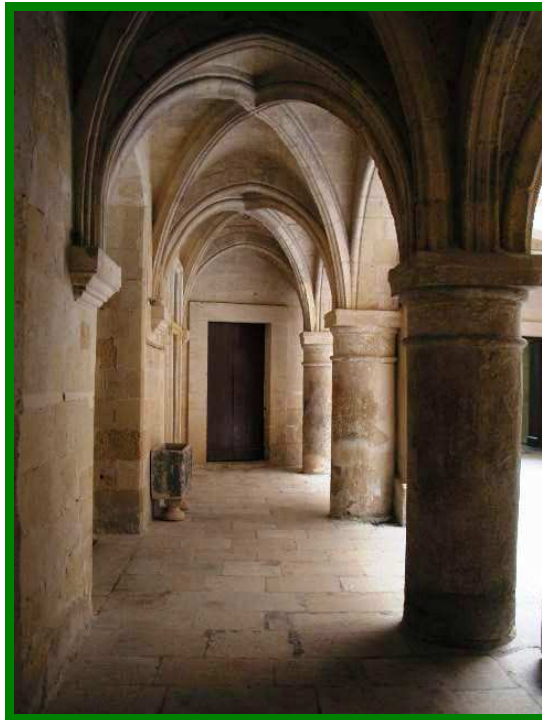


Chart 18: Graphical representation of Heritage Malta revenue through admission fees between 2004 and 2011 (amounts in EUR) (Source: Heritage Malta)

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 document, 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.'

2.3.1 Guardianship Deeds

A Guardianship Deed is granted by Government to NGOs or to Local Councils for restoration, conservation, didactic and presentation purposes. The aim of this process is to ensure that important, but underused or poorly cultural heritage monuments can be conserved and recovered for public enjoyment through the agency of a dedicated local community or of a cultural voluntary organisation.

The following table shows the state of Guardianship Deeds as at the end of 2011:

Guardianship Deeds 2011	
NGO's	13
Local Councils	1
Total	14

Table 29: Status of Guardianship Deeds by end 2011 (Source: SCH)

In 2011, 2 new Guardianship Deeds were concluded with 2 different NGOs.

The first Guardianship Deed was signed on the 17 June 2011 with Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna and resulted in the granting of a Guardianship Deed for the Couvre Porte Barracks at Vittoriosa (10 rooms at lower level) and the underlying WWII shelter.

The second Guardianship Deed was concluded on the 13 October 2011 with the heritage NGO Din l-Art Ħelwa for the Church of Our Lady of Victory in Valletta.

2.3.2 Fiscal Policy

An update on the fiscal policy measures is being provided together with statistical and financial data where possible.

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

A 5% reduced rate of VAT is being applied on tickets for admission to museums, art exhibitions, concerts and theatres.

ii. Deduction of taxable income for companies that provide financial assistance to cultural organisations and/or provide assistance to Maltese artists.

iii. Granting of leave without pay for persons employed in the public sector, and working in a semi-professional manner in the creative sphere to develop their artistic products.

Information on the above incentives (ii. and iii.) was still being compiled at the time of publication.

2.3.3 Cultural Heritage Management Plans

For the 2011 State of the Heritage Report, cultural heritage entities were requested to provide an update on progress made in relation to management plans for sites under their responsibility. Replies were expected for management plans that had been completed in 2011 or that were being compiled but not yet completed by end of year.

In an attempt to track progress over time, cultural heritage entities were also requested to provide the level of percentage completion for each management plan, as follows:

- Completed (100%)
- At an advanced stage of completion (75%)
- Well under-way (50%)
- Still in the initial stages (25%)

Progress on Cultural Heritage Management Plans by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2011)					
Organisations	Property/Site concerned	Level of Completion			
		100%	75%	50%	25%
Heritage Malta	Megalithic Temples of Malta	✘			
Heritage Malta	Hal-Saflieni Hypogeum		✘		
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	Restoration Plan for the Co-Cathedral	✘			
Wirt Ghawdex	Gunpowder Magazine, Cittadella	✘			
Wirt Ghawdex	Mgarr ix-Xini Tower	✘			
Wirt Ghawdex	Santa Cecilia Chapel		✘		

Table 30: Status and progress registered for Cultural Heritage Management Plans by end 2011

During 2011, 3 cultural heritage entities reported that work was being carried out on 6 management plans, 4 of which were completed in 2011 while 2 were reported as being at an advanced stage of completion. Cultural heritage entities also submitted information on management plans that are planned to be drafted. 3 entities reported as follows:

Cultural Heritage Management Plans planned to be drafted by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2011)		
Organisations	Property/Site concerned	Forecasted year of completion
Din l-Art Helwa	Church of Our Lady of Victory	2013
Heritage Malta	Roman Baths, Mgarr	not yet available
Wirt Ghawdex	Dar il-Gvernatur	2012

Table 31: Cultural Heritage Management Plans planned by cultural heritage entities

2.3.4 Scheduling Program of Cultural and Natural Landscapes and Sites

This edition of the State of the Heritage Report presents a more detailed coverage of the issues effecting Malta Environment and Planning Authority's (MEPA) Scheduling Programme. This information was supplied by the Heritage Protection Unit (HPU) within the (MEPA).

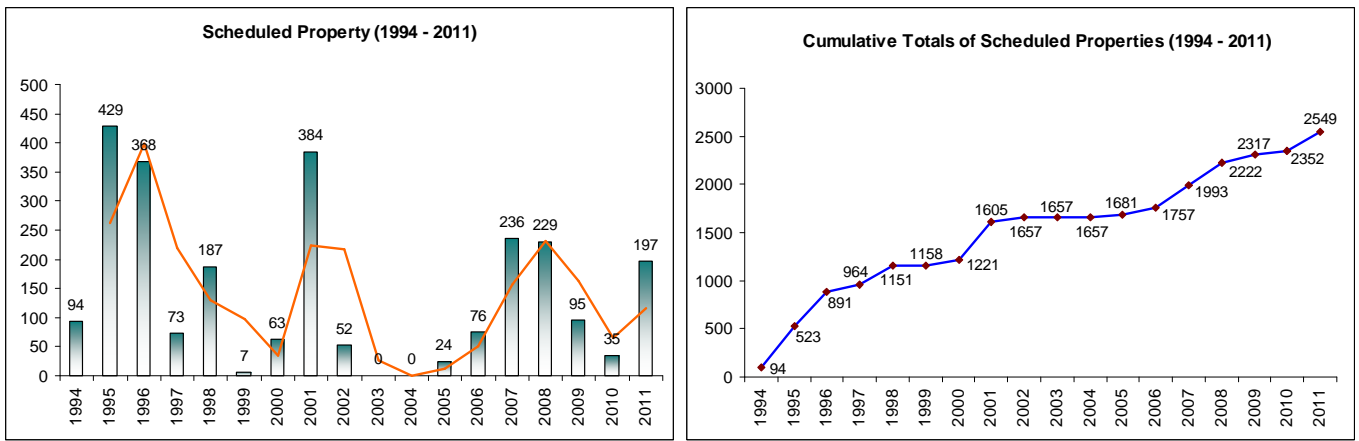
Updated List of Scheduled Properties (MEPA) (1994 – 2011)																			
Value(s) of Property	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Totals
Archaeology	20	2	3	16	108	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	5	-	7	29	6	15	220
Archaeology/Cultural Landscape	-	1	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	14
Cultural Landscapes	2	1	2	1	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	13
Architecture	64	374	303	50	59	2	15	338	17	-	-	23	26	-	195	56	15	145	1682
Engineering	6	3	1	1	5	-	2	21	2	-	-	-	1	236	7	-	-	-	285
Ecology	2	47	54	4	4	4	34	11	17	-	-	1	42	-	13	6	11	27	277
Geology	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14
Geography/Geomorphology/Ecology	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Geomorphology	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	6	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	2	8	36
Natural/Semi-natural Landscape (Rural)	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	7
TOTALS	94	429	368	73	187	7	63	384	52	-	-	24	76	236	229	95	35	197	2549

Table 32: Number of scheduled properties: 1994 till 2011 (Source: MEPA)

Some values detailed above may vary slightly from those reported annually in previous State of the Heritage Reports. This is due to a recent exercise carried out by MEPA which reviewed and updated its data on scheduling. The latest updated data on scheduling of properties in Malta are presented in Table 32 above. Data are presented according to the ten different classifications used in the MEPA scheduling process.

The reason why previous scheduling data reported may vary is primarily due to the following reasons:

- From time to time MEPA reviews previous scheduling to correct any anomalies;
- A few sites are de-scheduled annually and would therefore have to be removed from the statistics;
- Some of the SHR data for any particular year may have been collected before the end of the year and could therefore reflect a prior status making it incomplete.



Charts 19 and 20: Number of scheduled properties distributed by year, and cumulatively: 1994 till 2011 (Source: MEPA)

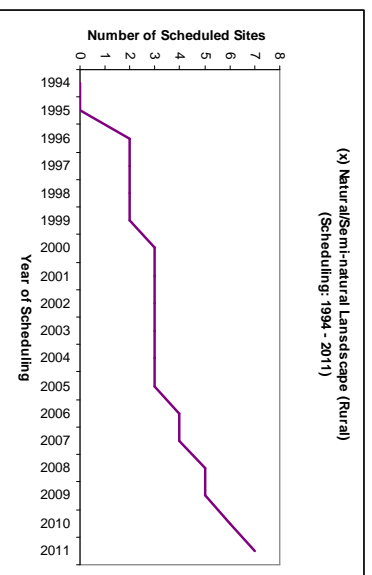
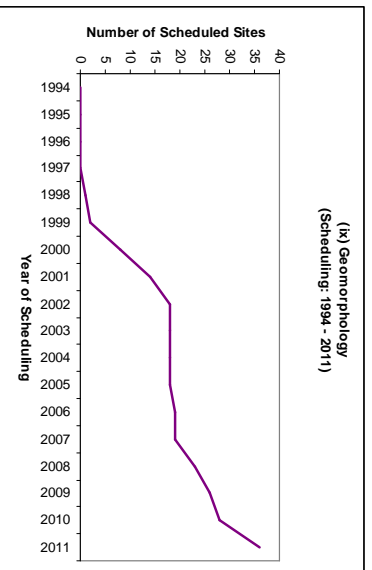
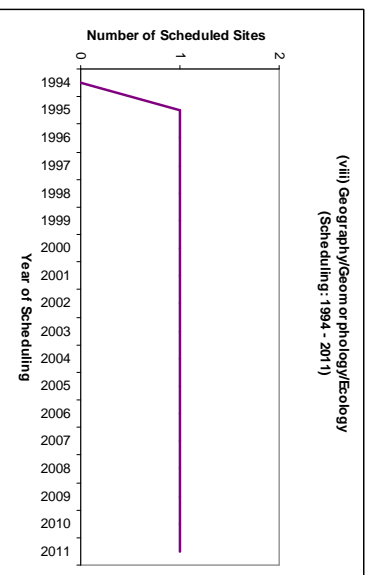
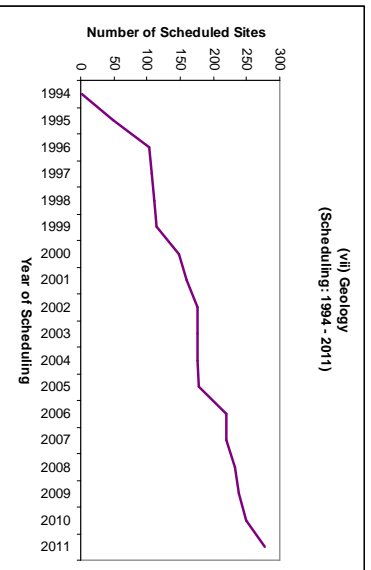
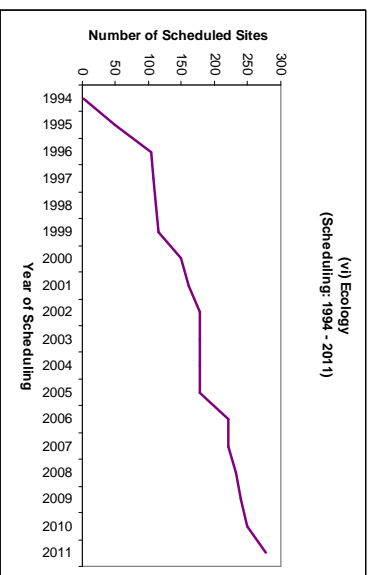
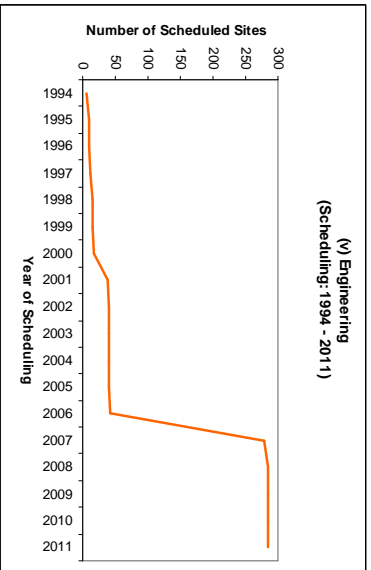
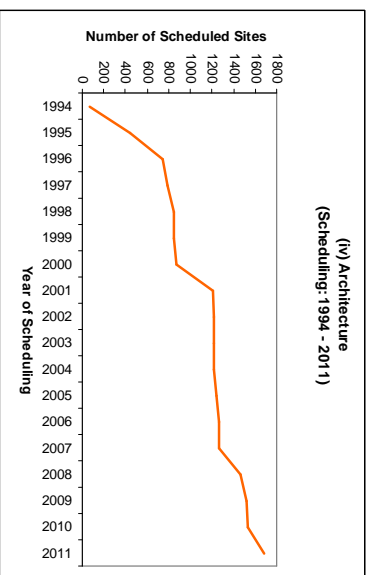
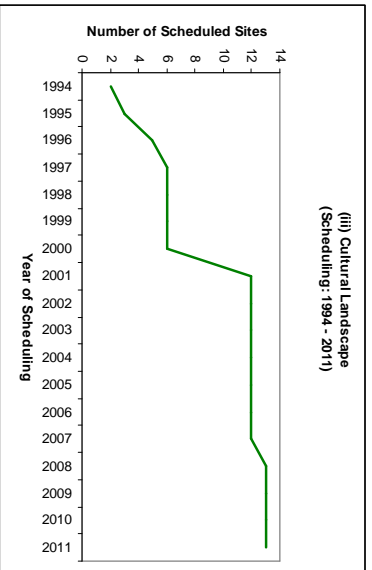
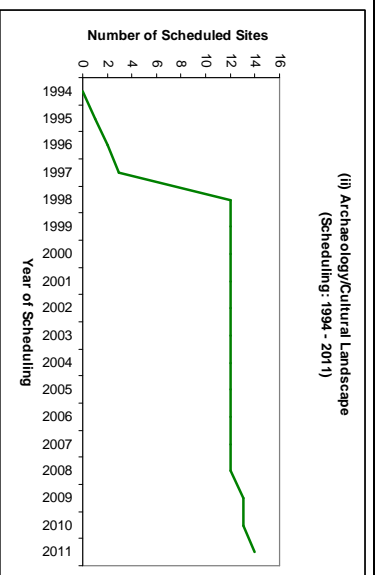
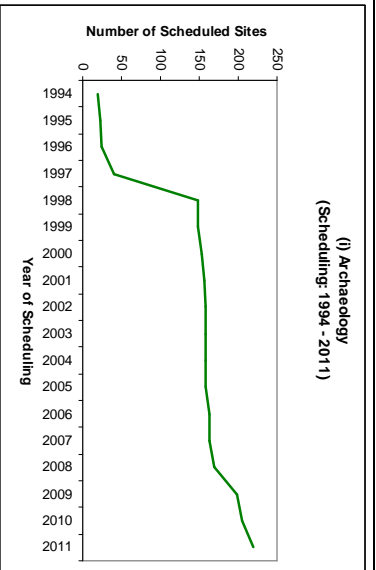
The data presented in Table 32 above is also being presented graphically (see Charts 19 and 20). Chart 19 allows for a better appreciation of the overall number of properties that have been scheduled between 1994 and 2011. It therefore follows that data presented is correct at the time of publication, but will need to be re-evaluated in later Reports.

Between 1994 and 2011 MEPA's scheduling efforts appear to have fluctuated, with veritable peaks followed by troughs. In fact the years represented by the lowest number of scheduled properties are a direct consequence of the higher number of properties scheduled in the preceding year(s).

As shown in Table 32, with 65.99% the Architecture classification is the category which boasts the highest number of scheduled properties, followed by Engineering (11.18%), Ecology (10.87%) and Archaeology (8.63%). Given the local pressures for urban development this comparatively high value of scheduled architectural property comes as no surprise.

Chart 20 presents the same data in a cumulative manner to provide a better understanding on the rate of increase in the number of scheduled sites from 1994 up until 2011. The peaks and troughs shown by the trend line in Chart 19 are represented here by an increase or a levelling of the curve.

The ten scheduling classifications are presented separately below in Charts 21 (i) to (x). This representation also provides a clearer view of MEPA's change in Scheduling effort from one category to another, across the 18 year period.



Charts 21 (i – x): Number of scheduled properties distributed by year and category: 1994 till 2011 (Source: MEPA)

**Follow-up on Scheduling in Malta: Trends 1994 – 2011 and Forecasts:
Comments from the Heritage Protection Unit (HPU) within the Malta
Environment and Planning Authority (MEPA)**

After almost 2 decades since the setting up of the scheduling mechanism and the scheduling of the first properties in 1994, there has been continued commitment towards the protection of the cultural and natural heritage. Given the importance of this process MEPA was requested to provide points of analysis on the Scheduling process and on the work being carried out in this regard.

**(i) The State of the Heritage Report 2010 identified a downward trend in the scheduling of Sites having architectural and archaeological value
What is the main cause for this?**

Annual numbers of scheduling should best be seen within the broader context of scheduling over a multi-year period. Assessing scheduling only by comparing numbers of properties scheduled from year to year, may result in a distorted view.

The thrust of scheduling is to increase, in a cumulative manner the number of scheduled sites until all the significant items have been scheduled.

Without taking into account de-scheduling, the amount of property to be scheduled is finite and therefore it is to be expected that there should eventually be a downward turn near the time when all schedulable property has been actually scheduled. After that point only newly discovered or recognised sites and monuments should require scheduling.

Till now there has been no downward trend in any category as the total number of sites scheduled since 1994 have increased cumulatively (Chart 20). The uneven number of sites scheduled annually does not change this basic reading.

The aim of scheduling is to protect the most significant sites and buildings and MEPA's aims at achieving the scheduling of batches of themed sites and properties.

A close look at the annual totals (Table 32 and Chart 19) will reveal that there is a pattern. Particular years have a higher number of scheduled properties – 1995, 1996, 1998, 2001, 2007, 2008, 2011. This peak is followed by a couple of years characterised by a lower number of scheduled properties – 1997, 1999, 2000, 2002, 2009, 2010).

This pattern is caused by the legal consequences that MEPA has to face immediately after the completion of a peak year in Scheduling. The legal process includes the obligation to inform owners, the fixing of site notices and the handling of contestations by the owners. Contestations can take the form of reconsideration requests by the owners, and as well as appeals in front of the MEPA Appeals Board.

Given there are legal timeframes within which MEPA has to react to these contestations, work is concentrated on defending reconsiderations and appeals rather than proceeding further new scheduling. Therefore, following a peak year in scheduling, the process has to be slowed down even though it is not totally suspended.

Once the legal contestations subside, work is resumed/increased on compiling information for new scheduling. When the necessary information is gathered for a particular themed batch the proposed scheduling is run through a series of consultations with the Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee (CHAC) and/or NHAC (National Heritage Advisory Committee); the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage (SCH); the Planning Directorate; and finally presented for debate and a final decision by the MEPA Board. Following MEPA Board's approval the owners are notified and site notices fixed.

Therefore, a year which has a lower number of scheduled properties than other years is not negative in itself, but is rather the natural consequence of the effort made in the previous years.

Furthermore it should be also recalled that not all scheduling cases are of equal magnitude. Each case, depending on its complexity, will require different timeframes to process. Thus for example Urban Conservation Area (UCA), and Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI), and Area of Ecological Importance (AEI) or a Site of Scientific Importance (SSI) all require extensive analysis to schedule. Yet they all figure as a single case in the statistics.

Finally, attention is drawn to the fact that the numbers for scheduled buildings is higher than that of archaeological sites and features for the obvious reason that they survive in greater numbers, especially in urban contexts.

(ii) Where is focus being placed in Scheduling?

Focus is being placed on continuing the scheduling of the most significant properties by themes and also includes an annual batch of miscellaneous properties owing to unforeseen emergencies resulting from risks to the properties in questions or corrections of errors and anomalies in the scheduling list.

This hierarchy and the process of consultation reduce personal biases or prejudices about which heritage items should be scheduled.

Focus is also being made on quality of the data gathered rather than quantity of sites. This may be seen in Chart 19 whereby in the earlier years of scheduling, particularly in 1995, 1996 and 2001 a large number of sites were scheduled, but the quality and completeness of the data could have been better. This is in contrast with more recent years, such as 2007, 2008 and 2011, were although the number of sites are less than those of the earlier years, the quality and completeness of the data is

more thorough. This quality factor is becoming necessary when cases need defence during reconsiderations, appeals and even court cases.

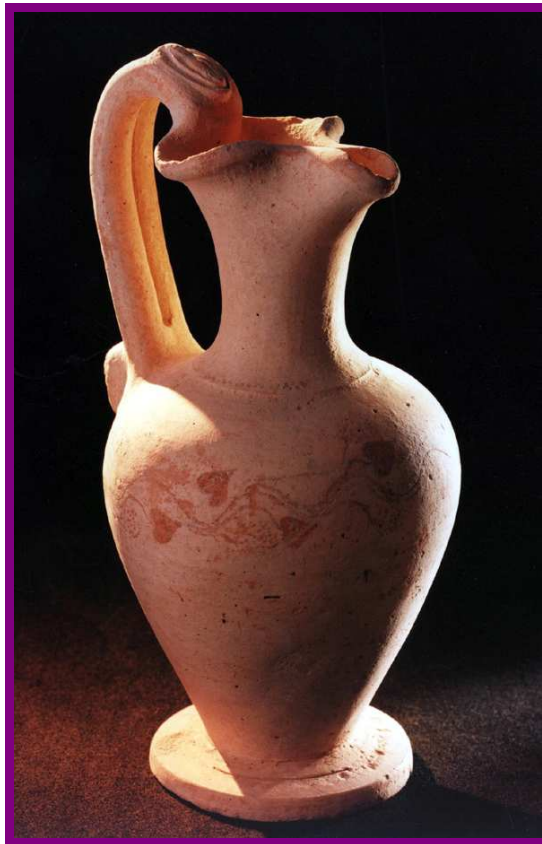
(iii) What is the context which leads MEPA to decide on where to place its focus with regards to scheduling?

Since 2006 MEPA has placed its focus for scheduling on the most significant themes rather than selective individual buildings or sites as a priority to schedule. Since 2006 effort was thus made on monuments that have national significance, such as Valletta's Grade 1 buildings, Parish Churches, buildings and archaeological sites mentioned in the Antiquities List which were not yet scheduled, properties with stone balconies in Victoria, windmills, 20th century Modernist architecture, and other items which were at risk such as the British period cast iron telephone booths and letter boxes, the Ġonna tal-Kmand, further wooden shop fronts and a number of miscellaneous properties at risk.

As regards natural scheduling the priority sites included Dwejra/Il-Qawra and Ġhajn Barrani in Gozo, Tal-Wej at Mosta/Naxxar, Ġhajn Żejtuna at Mellieha, Wied il-Balluta at San Ġiljan amongst others. Items of cultural value within some of these scheduled natural landscapes were also included in the scheduling. In the mean time, many of the buildings and sites which are not yet scheduled are protected through other planning policies and constraints.

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.'

2.4.1 Cultural Heritage Statistics

For this year's edition of the State of the Heritage Report, the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage contacted the National Statistics Office (NSO) to provide a better insight on surveys relating to the cultural sector. Through this section the main reasons why NSO carries out these surveys and the value these data-gathering exercises have for the local community and in guiding well informed decisions is contextualised.

The role of the National Statistics Office

NSO is committed towards collecting, processing and publishing relevant statistical information on social and economic trends in Malta. To be trustworthy, the statistics must be comprehensive and impartial, of high quality and produced by sound scientific methods. The challenge to governance of national statistical systems is how best to meet the demand and, at the same time, ensure confidence and trust in national official statistics. Good governance of national statistical systems fosters accountability and transparency.

Cultural Statistics: Four Year Plan

NSO has also been involved in the domain of cultural statistics at a European level through its active participation in the ESSnet (European Statistical System) on culture. Through its participation, NSO is collaborating with Eurostat in the identification, collation, analysis and dissemination of the cultural statistics that are comparable across EU level. This ultimately contributes towards establishing a permanent system of coherent and comparable statistical information of culture across Europe.

In order to meet the increasing importance of cultural statistics, NSO have entered into a four-year plan in which different surveys covering a variety of cultural fields will be conducted. The cultural areas under study have been classified under three main aspects, namely community, industry and education.

Collection of community statistics entails the gathering of information and data on Band Clubs, Parish Feasts, Firework Activities and Local Councils. Statistical data collection relating to Cultural Industry focuses mainly on data with respect to Cinemas, Performing Art companies (Theatre producers, Dance, Drama, Opera, Musicals and Comedy), Library Statistics, Designs (including all design and software design), Museums and Historical sites, Live Music Industry, Printing and Publishing Industry and Broadcasting. The Educational aspect relates to training and provision in the areas of Dance, Drama, Craft, Visual arts, Design, Audio Visual and Digital media and Heritage.

Through this plan, the NSO aims to enhance the availability of cultural statistics for interested users and policy makers.

Cultural Participation Survey

Over the year NSO has contributed with several surveys that were brought to the attention of the public's attention by means of Press Releases and various other publications. Amongst them one finds:

Title of Survey	Press Release Number	Press Release Date
Good Friday Processions 2004	051/2005	21/03/2005
Band Clubs 2004	068/2005	12/04/2005
Local Councils 2004	072/2005	18/04/2005
Dance Schools 2003/2004	103/2005	18/05/2005
Museums & Historical Sites: 2004	117/2005	02/06/2005
Parish Festas 2004	129/2005	15/06/2005
Sports Organisations: 2003-2004	148/2005	13/07/2005
Youth Organisations: 2004	169/2005	10/08/2005
Theatres: 2003/2004	195/2005	14/09/2005
Good Friday Processions 2005	073/2006	11/04/2006
Local Councils 2005	091/2006	27/04/2006
Band Clubs 2005	102/2006	18/05/2006
Feasts 2005	133/2006	19/06/2006
Museums & Historical Sites: 2005	181/2006	14/08/2006
Theatres: 2005	202/2006	05/09/2006
Dance Schools: 2005	210/2006	20/09/2006
Sports Organisations: 2005	228/2006	13/10/2006
The involvement of Children and Youths in Sports and Non-profit Organisations	264/2006	27/11/2006
Dance Schools: 2006-2007	049/2008	26/03/2008
Theatres: 2006	096/2008	30/05/2008
Band Clubs 2007	153/2008	28/08/2008
Museums & Historical Sites: 2006-2007	204/2008	25/11/2008
Theatres: 2008	098/2009	03/06/2009
Dance Schools: 2008	101/2009	08/06/2009
Band Clubs 2008	154/2009	03/09/2009
Dance Schools: 2009	150/2010	11/08/2010
Museums & Historical Sites: 2008-2009	225/2010	25/11/2010
Sports Clubs: 2008	017/2011	26/01/2011
Theatres: 2009	026/2011	08/02/2011
Dance Schools: 2010	151/2011	08/08/2011

Table 33: Surveys published by NSO on culture related topics (Source: NSO)

Press releases and publications mentioned above including the recently launched Culture Participation Survey are available online on the following web link: <http://www.nso.gov.mt/site/page.aspx>.

2.4.2 Monitoring and protection of Cultural Heritage Resources

Case Type	2008	2009	2010	2011
MEPA consultation cases treated by the Superintendence	74	102	335	242
ADT (and other road works) consultation cases treated by the Superintendence	70	117	59	49
Other development-related issues treated by the Superintendence independently of MEPA/AdT consultations process	88	43	49	54
Monitoring briefs issued by the Superintendence	66	113	123	248

Table 34: The number of development and monitoring cases the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage treated between 2008 and 2011 (source SCH)

In 2011 the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage was consulted on 242 MEPA cases. Whilst this value is 27.76% lower when compared to 2010 it must be noted that in 2010 the figure was 228.43% higher than in 2009.

When compared to the same year (2009) the 2011 case-load accounts for an increase of 137.25% more.

A reduction in the number of AdT cases was recorded in 2010 which brought the number of cases treated to 29, whilst an increase of 5 cases was recorded in other development-related issues treated by Superintendence independently of the MEPA/AdT consultations process.

During 2011 the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage monitored 248 cases of development. Of these, 169 cases were cases related to direct consultation from MEPA. Another 77 cases were brought forward or reactivated from 2010 and previous years. These latter cases are related to long-term multi-construction stages of MEPA authorised projects.

As has been noted in previous editions of the State of the Heritage Report, direct field monitoring by the Superintendence has ensured added value to surveillance services especially during development and construction projects. The objectives of monitoring are to (i) increase protection of archaeological deposits and sites, and historic buildings that would otherwise be undetected and consequently destroyed; (ii) preserve archaeological sites and historic features as necessary; (iii) devise mitigating strategies which can require re-design of development proposal; (iv) increase our knowledge base of archaeological and historic resources.

Since the service was commenced in 2000, a large number of archaeological sites have been discovered, and a number of features on historic buildings preserved. Monitoring enables the design and implementation of mitigation solutions permitting both development and antiquities preservation. In a large number of cases, mitigation is successful, even though this may require

redesign of proposed development. In extreme cases where mitigation is not possible, recommendations for land to be expropriated are made to Cabinet.

Monitoring has also been successful in creating employment opportunities for budding archaeologists and researchers. The number of monitors included on the list published by the Superintendence is 25, of which 16 are gainfully occupied. Construction contractors, developers and property owners are free to select monitors either directly or through a public call. Monitors are not self-employed and other than statutory legal obligations have no employment connections with the Superintendence.

The effectiveness of monitoring has been noticed in recent years. For 2011 the following figures are presented:

Out of 248 cases, 84 cases amounting to 33.87% have yielded a discovery worth recording and examining. In many cases monitoring has resulted in direct protection and the implementation of mitigation solutions.

In 63 cases, no discoveries were made. These cases amount to 25.40 %. The remaining 101 cases amounting to 40.73% are still ongoing and no archaeology so far been discovered.

During 2011, the Superintendence reviewed the monitoring system which has now been simplified in order to reduce operational burdens.

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 2011 amounted to a total of 11;
- Direct consultation with 3rd parties of which 24 cases were recorded in 2011;
- 2 information requests during 2011 initiated by the Superintendence which required feedback from MEPA.

Following the 2011 revision to the development planning system, the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage started being requested by MEPA to provide consultation also at tracking stage (MEPA pre-application consultation cases). In 2011, the Superintendence submitted 17 consultations.

Whilst the statistical data presented above refer to numerical cases as individual units carrying equal weight, the values are not necessarily an indication of actual volume represented. In 2011, the Superintendence was responsible to provide consultation and closely monitor 14 cases that may be classified as major projects, as follows:

- Extension of Fuel Wharf towards Laboratory Wharf and Hinterland;
- Fort St Elmo & Environs;
- Xatt il-Barriera, Port il-Kbir, Valletta;
- Upgrading and Extension of Lascaris Wharf;
- (National Flood Relief Project) Storm Water Tunnels and Infrastructural Works at Żabbar ending at Ta' Barkat, Xgħajra;
- Site at Marsalforn Bay, Marsalforn, Żebbug;

- Dismantling & Reconstruction of Banquette, City Gate, St John's Curtain Wall;
- City Gate Project - Construction of Sub station, Security Office & Platform Lift;
- Underground Car Park at MCAST b/w Triq Kordin & Triq il-Bacir, Paola;
- Masterplan for the Magħtab Environmental Complex, Naxxar;
- Site at Triq it-Trunciera, San Pawl il-Bahar (Marine Aquarium);
- Embellishment of Senglea Waterfront;
- Ħal Ferħ, Golden Bay, Mellieħa;
- Coastal Sea Defenses at Delimara, Ponta tal-Qrejten and Il-Magħlaq, Marsaxlokk.

APPENDICES

EXHIBITIONS organised by Cultural Heritage Entities during 2011		
Entity	Event Title	Month
Heritage Malta	An insight into the Textile & Costume Collection Conservation Project	January
Heritage Malta	From Birth to Childhood: A Christian Perspective	January
Heritage Malta	Scales in stone	January
Heritage Malta	Sir Temi Zammit: Commemorating the 75th anniversary of his death	January
Heritage Malta	In Quest for Beauty: Alphonse Mucha 1860 - 1939	February
Heritage Malta	Solidarity, Opportunity, Cooperation: Exhibiting projects funded by the EEA-Norway Grants 2004-09 through students' artistic renditions	February
Heritage Malta	Vari Proċessjonali tal-Festa Maltija	February
Heritage Malta	Valetta: Città e Fortezza di Malta	March
Heritage Malta	A permanent photographic exhibition of large format prints illustrating several HM sites & museums at Mater Dei Hospital	April
Heritage Malta	The Rabbit	April
Heritage Malta	Early 19th Century Souvenir Illustrations of the Ġgantija Temples	May
Heritage Malta	Preti 10X10: Taverna - Preti - Malta	May
Heritage Malta	Unshackled Transformation	May
Heritage Malta	50th Anniversary of the 1961 survey of the Xlendi wreck site	June
Heritage Malta	Poisonous local flora and fauna	June
Heritage Malta	Stamp exhibition	June
Heritage Malta	The beauty of birds	June
Heritage Malta	Vincent Apap Exhibition	June
Heritage Malta	Ancient Life Forms: Trilobites and Ammonites	June
Din l-Art Helwa	Arts and Arias for Xlendi Tower	July
Heritage Malta	Carmelo Agius (1922-2004): A tribute to a prolific artisan	July
Heritage Malta	Mediterranean Soul	July
Heritage Malta	Preti 10X10: Taverna - Preti - Malta	August
Heritage Malta	Riccardo Licata Mediterranean Soul	September
Heritage Malta	Tribute: Neville Ferry - Julie Apap - Joseph Casha	September
Heritage Malta	Metal Magic: Spanish Treasures from the Khalili Collections	November
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	Scent Bottles: from Ceremony to Seduction	November
Wirt Ghawdex	Gozo International Voluntary Day	December

Table 1: List of exhibitions organised by Cultural Heritage Entities during 2011

PUBLIC LECTURES organised by cultural heritage entities during 2011		
Entity	Event Title	Month
Din l-Art Helwa	Fantasy and Reality	January
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	The Bellanti Family - Contribution to Art and Culture in Malta	January
Archaeological Society Malta	Roman Beirut-Berytus: ceramics, cuisine and commerce	February
Din l-Art Helwa	From Blood Rock to Barriera	February

Din l-Art Helwa	Experimental Archaeology	February
Heritage Malta	Jewellery in Malta during the Knights Period	February
Wirt Ghawdex	Introduction to Maltese Biodiversity	February
Archaeological Society Malta	The Menhirs of Prehistoric Sardinia	March
Din l-Art Helwa	Religious Aspect of Medicine in Ancient Egypt	March
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	Pubic Lecture and Watercolour Demonstration	March
Heritage Malta	Jusepe de Ribera: Spanish Painter in Baroque Italy	March
Wirt Ghawdex	Malta's Link with Atlantis	March
Archaeological Society Malta	An Illyrian Odyssey: Albania and the archaeology of The World Heritage site of Butrint	April
St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	Lejla ta' Kultura u Fidi	April
St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	Malta Union of Tourist Guides Lecture	April
Wirt Ghawdex	Comino's Architectural and Historical Heritage	April
Archaeological Society Malta	The Archaeology of Saint Paul's Catacombs in Rabat: Investigation and Documentation of catacombs 10, 12, 13, 14 and 17A.	May
Din l-Art Helwa	Archaeological Site Management during British Period	May
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	Julian Trevelyan & Mary Fedden : Their Interpretation of Malta's land	May
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	The Roman Wreck at Xlendi, 1961-2011	May
Heritage Malta	The Microbial Deterioration of Maltese Catacombs and Hypogea	May
Wirt Ghawdex	Comino's Place in Maltese Politics	May
Din l-Art Helwa	Great Seige as Depicted by Palace Frescoes	June
Heritage Malta	50 th Anniversary of the 1961 Survey of the Xlendi Wreck Site	June
Heritage Malta	Bronze Age Hall	August
Heritage Malta	Methodology for Conducting Surveys	September
Archaeological Society Malta	The Geo-Archaeology of Malta: Old Sites New Data	October
Din l-Art Helwa	Malta's First Illuminated Manuscript	October
Wirt Ghawdex	Archaeology & Atlantis in Malta	October
Archaeological Society Malta	A Day in the Life of Pompeii	November
Din l-Art Helwa	Climate Change Effects	November
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	Jewellery in the Age of Queen Victoria: a mirror to the world	November
Archaeological Society Malta	The discovery of ancient shipwrecks off Ponza island	December
Din l-Art Helwa	Great Seige as Depicted by Palace Frescoes	December
St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	Book Launch of Theresa Zammit Lupi Book: "Cantate Domino"	December

Table 2: List of public lectures organised by Cultural Heritage Entities during 2011

Sales Trips to main markets – (meetings with specialised cultural tour operators and specialised History & Culture	
United Kingdom Sales Missions	5
30 April - 04 May 2007	
16 - 23 April 2008	
26 - 30 January 2009	
01 - 04 February 2010	
28 March - 01 April 2011	
Germany Sales Missions	3
30 May- 06 June 2007	
26 September - 02 October 2008	
11 -15 October 2010	
France Sales Missions	2
28 January - 01 February 2008	
12 -14 May 2009	
21 -23 February 2011	
Holland/Belgium Sales Missions	1
20 - 26 February 2008	
Norway/Sweden Sales Missions	1
26 - 30 May 2008	

Table 3: Sales Trips to main markets – (meetings with specialised cultural tour operators and specialised History & Culture (Source: MTA)

Participation in specialised travel fairs & workshops	
Borsa Mediterranea del Turismo Archeologico – Paestum, Italy	5
November, participated with a stand in 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010 & 2011	
ECM (European Cities Marketing) City Break Workshop	3
Athens, Greece 10 - 13 June 2007	
Belgrade, Serbia 09 – 10 June 2008	
Gothenburg, Sweden 16th-17th June, 2009	
Viaggiandum Est workshop: Salone dei Beni e delle Attivita Culturali – Venice, Italy	3
December, participated in 2007, 2008 & 2009	
Euroal – Feria de Turismo, Arte Y Cultura – Torremolinos, Spain	2
June, participated with a stand in 2010 & 2011	
International Cultural Tourism Fair – Malaga, Spain	2
September, participated with a stand in 2007 & 2008	
JOSP Fest – Journeys of the Spirit Festival – Rome, Italy	2
January, participated in with a stand in 2009, 2010	
PILGUS Fair – A Pilgrim’s First Step – Mainz, Germany	2
April, participated in with a stand in 2009, 2010	
Cultour Fair, Cultural Tourism Fair – Cologne, Germany	1

participated with a stand in 2008	
MITT Fair, Moscow, Russia	1
March, participated with a stand in 2009	
WTE – World Tourism Expo Fair – UNESCO World Heritage Sites – Assisi, Italy	1
September, participated with a stand 2011	

Table 4: Participation in specialised travel fairs & workshops (Source: MTA)

Special Events	
EU funded project Interreg Italia – Malta 2007-2013 Archaeotur Project <i>List of Maltese partners</i>	Bistra Catacombs – Mosta
	Heritage Malta
	Malta Tourism Authority
	Mosta Local Council
	Rabat Local Council
	St Augustine’s Catacombs – Rabat
Riga, <i>Latvia</i> – Researching Destination Management, Policy & Planning – Linking Culture, Heritage & Tourism September 2007	
London, <i>United Kingdom</i> – lecture on Malta’s history by M. Graham Archer at the residence of Malta High Commissioner in London to 16 NADFAS members (National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Society). Event was carried out in collaboration with Heritage Travel Tour Operators July 2008	
Paris, <i>France</i> – Malta Tourism Trade Event (projection of the Malta Experience) at the Musée de l’Armée Hotel National Des Invalides 26 November 2008. On the occasion of the exhibition of the Armour of the Knights of Malta.	
London, <i>United Kingdom</i> – Installation by Laurent Muller, inspired by St John’s Co-Cathedral and piano concert by Clifford Borg December 2009	
Nicosia, <i>Cyprus</i> – Photographic exhibition by Clive Vella in collaboration with Emirates Airlines May 2010	
Brussels, <i>Belgium</i> – Malta Night at Chateau St Anne in collaboration with the Embassy of Malta in Brussels. Lecture by Dominic Micallef and Piano concert by Charlene Farrugia May 2010	
Burgos, <i>Spain</i> - Europe Day celebrations in collaboration with the Embassy of Malta in Madrid and the municipality of Burgos. Lecture by Dominic Micallef on the Spanish Knights of the Order of St John May 2011	
London, <i>United Kingdom</i> – A lecture was delivered by M. Geoffrey Toms at the Museum of The Order of St John, St John’s Gate, Clarkenwell, to 16 NADFAS (National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Society) members September 2011	
London, <i>United Kingdom</i> – Press Conference on Valletta as an ideal cultural short break destination and lunch for the specialised press and operators November 2011.	

Table 5: Special Events (Source: MTA)

Joint Marketing with niche tour operators	
United Kingdom	4
Joint Marketing with specialised Tour Operator Jules Vernes	2007
Advert with Poppy Travel	2010
Malta feature in Compass Magazine in collaboration with TO Cox & Kings	2010
Heritage Group Travel – Event at the Museum of the Order of St John	2011
France	3
Advert with Tour Operator Go Voyages	2007
Advert with Tour Operator lastminute.com	2007
Advert with opodo.fr	2007
Belgium	2
Advert with Tour Operator Beter-uit-reisen	2009
Advert in Omtrent (Davidsfond TO) Magazine internet site	2011
Austria	2
2 adverts of ¼ page each in Die Presse in collaboration with Tour	2010
Germany	1
Gebeco Annual Conference in Malta <i>sponsored by MTA History & Culture Segment</i>	2011

Table 6: Joint Marketing with niche tour operators (Source: MTA)

Advertising in specialised magazines	
Italy	10
Dove Magazine (page advert)	2009
Dove Magazine (7-page advertorial)	2010
Storica di National Geographical (Nov. & Dec. issues) November	2010
Storica di National Geographical (Apr. & Oct. issues)	2011
Focus Storia Magazine 3 adverts (Apr, Oct. & Nov. issues)	2011
Translation of Iphone Cultural Guide in Italian	2011
United Kingdom	10
Advert in World Heritage Today	2007
Advert in Citybreak 2008 official directory	2008
Wanderlust Magazine – full page advertorial	2010
BBC History Magazine 2 adverts (April & Sept. issue)	2010
BBC History Magazine 2 adverts (Feb. & Sept. issue)	2011
Geographical Magazine 2 adverts (April & Sept. issue)	2011
Iphone applications for UNESCO World Heritage Sites	2011
Spain	7
Advertorial in Descubrir del Arte (Sept. and Nov. issues)	2010
Advert on www.masviajesdigital.com	2010
3 adverts in Historia Y Vida (May, Aug. and Sept. issues)	2011

Historia di National Geographic Malta 2012 Calendar (50,000 copies)	2011
France	4
Malta advert in Paris Metro	2007
Advert in Le Pelerin Magazine	2007
20-minute programme on pilgrimage travel on RCF (Radio Chretien France)	2009
Translation of iPhone Cultural Guide to French	2011
Germany	3
Abenteuer Archaeologie	2007
EPOC Magazine	2009
internet advertising www.feier@abend.de	2010
Hungary	2
Caravaggio 400 – Globus Travel and Lifestyle Magazine	2007
Caravaggio – Go – Utazas Travel Magazine	2007
Holland	1
Steden Magazine	2011
Switzerland	1
Advert (1/2 page) in Raffreisen Panorama Magazine	2010
United States of America	1
Archaeology Channel – banner advertising	2011

Table 7: Advertising in specialised magazines (Source: MTA)

Articles/Advertorials in specialised magazines
In 2009
600 articles were published in the international media, from MTA's main markets
In 2010
1,133 articles were published in the international media, from MTA's main markets
In 2011
1,295 articles in the international media from MTA's main markets
69 Television and Radio Programmes amongst which were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫The Travel Channel; ▫Deutsche Welle; ▫Rai Mediterraneo; ▫Telezuri; ▫Globe TV; ▫RTL Belgium & Holland; ▫The Archaeology Channel; ▫France 5 Radio Vienna; ▫Bel RTL Radio etc

Table 8: Articles/Advertorials in specialised magazines (Source: MTA)

List of specialised magazines for the period 2007 - 2011	
Austria	
Der Standard	Niederösterreichischer Nachrichten
Die Presse	Panorama
Eurocity	Salzburger Nachrichten
Kleine Zeitung	Weekend
Kronen Zeitung	
Belgium	
Femmes d'aujourd'hui	Voyages Voyages
Denmark	
Berlingkse	Reisjelev
Femina Magazine	
Finland	
Moottori	
France	
Cabotages Magazine	Plein Vie
Connaissances des Arts	Telerama
Gazette du Nord	Vertu Magazine
La Dépêche du Midi	Vins et Gastronomie
Le Figaro	Voyages et Strategies
Micci	
Germany	
Christlicher Digest	Rheinischer Merkur
Die Zeit	Savoir Vivre
Frankfurter Neue Presse	Sonntag Aktuell
General Anzeiger	Spiegel Online
Geo Saison	Tauchen
Kolpin Magazine	Thalia Magazine
Passauer Neue Presse	Welt am Sonntag
Holland	
De Telegraaf	Panorama
Ireland	
Irish Independent	The Gazette
Stellar	The Sunday Business Post
The Evening Herald	Travel Extra
Italy	
BBC History Italy	La Cucina Italiana
Bell'Europa	Marco Polo
Casa Naturale	Marie Claire
Conde Nast Traveller Italy	Medioevo
Corriere Della Sera	Meridiani Magazine
Dove Magazine	Panorama Travel
Focus Storia	Sette
Gente Viaggi Style Magazine	Vanity Fair

Geo Focus Magazine	Vela e Motore
Grazia	Viaggiando
Il Giornale	Ville e Casali
Il Subacqueo	La Repubblica
Norway	
Dykin	VI over 60
Mag Magazine	
Spain	
Citizen K Magazine	Evasion
Clio	Geo
Europa Press	Historia Y Vida
Sweden	
DYK Magazine	Vagabond Travel
Moderna Resor	
Switzerland	
Basler Zeitung	Giornale Del Popolo
Corriere del Ticino	Je Pars,
Der Bund	St Gallen Tagsblatt
Display	Tages-Anzeiger
Futura	Traveltip
United Kingdom	
ABTA Magazine	National Geographic Traveller
BBC History	OK Magazine
Conde Nast	Ryanair Magazine
Daily Express	Scottish Daily Mail
Daily Mirror	SuperYacht Business Magazine
Daily Telegraph	The Business Magazine
Fabulous Magazine	The Catholic Times
Geographical Magazine	The Guardian
Grazia Magazine	The Scotsman
Holidays, Villas and Cottages	The Sunday Telegraph Magazine
House & Garden	Travel & Leisure Magazine
Leicester Mercury	UK Current World Archaeology
Lincolnshire Today	Wanderlust Magazine
Manchester Evening News	Wedding Ideas Magazine

Table 9: List of specialised magazines for the period 2007 – 2011 (Source: MTA)

List of Advertorials sent out by the MTA Press/PR coordination unit to all MTA representatives overseas	
2010	
Malta: The Sacred Island in the Heart of the Mediterranean	
The Heralds of Holy Week: Faith and Tradition	
Malta's Musical Magic	
Seasons of Sport	
'In Love with the Limelight': Theatre in Malta	
The Colours of Malta	
Being an Archaeologist for a day	
Piano e Forte. Renzo Piano's Valletta projects	
Hearing the angels sing in Malta.	
Malta's Gastronomic Delights	
2011	
The Rich Melting Pot of the Maltese Language	
Vibrant Valletta	
Lose your troubles in Malta	
Brangelina in Malta (Malta's Film Industry)	
Beach Beauty	
An Autumnal Island Harvest (The Lampuki Catch)	

Table 10: List of Advertorials sent out by the MTA Press/PR coordination unit to all MTA representatives overseas (Source: MTA)

Fam Trips for specialised tour operators	
France	2
STI & Cap Vacances	2010
Kore Voyages	2011
Germany	1
Gebeco	2011
Israel	1
Ambassador Tours	2009
United Kingdom	6
Cox & Kings	2009
Poppy Travel	2010
Arblaster & Clarke Wine tours	2010
Ciceroni Travel	2011
Kirker Travel	2011
Cox & Kings	2011
United States of America	
Nacta Travel Agents	2010

Table 11: Familiarisation trips for specialised tour operators (Source: MTA)

Full Assistance to Travel Guide Books	
France	5
Updating of Le Petit Fute	2008
Rutherford Tomasetti Guide Book	2008
Updating of Guide du Routard	2009
Michelin, Le Petit Fute, Guide du Routard	2010
Guide Hachette, Guide du Routard	2011
Germany	1
Michael Muller Verlag Guidebook	2009
Israel	1
ROTM Publishing House	2011
United Kingdom	1
Bradt Guide Book	2010

Table 12: Full Assistance to Travel Guide Books (Source: MTA)

Participation in Radio/TV Programmes overseas	
Argentina	1
Mapamundi TV	2010
Austria	1
Radio Vienna	2010
Radio Vienna	2011
Belgium/Luxembourg	4
RTBF – Mercator	2009
Liberty TV	2010
RTL Television	2011
Bel RTL Radio	2011
Brazil	1
50 por 1	2009
Canada	1
Wine TV Show	2009
Czech Republic	1
Ceska Televize	2010
Finland	1
Filmaattiset Ltd	2011
France	6
FR5 – Question Maison	2008
FR3 Thalassa	2009
Radio Chretien France	2010
FR 3	2010
Mon Nuage	2011
France 5	2011
Germany	6
ZDF Wiso Reisen	2010

Sonnenklar TV	2010
ARTE TV	2010
Cruisevision TV	2010
Deutsche Welle	2011
WDR TV	2011
Greece	1
ALPHA TV	2008
Holland	5
Radio Decibel	2010
3 Op Reis TV	2010
BNR Radio	2010
Echo TV/Vital	2011
BNN 3op Reis	2011
Hungary	5
Hirvilag TV	2010
M2 National TV	2010
Duna TV	2010
Duna TV	2011
Echo TV	2011
Italy	8
Rai 3 – Mnajdra Solstice	2008
Rai 1 – La Stella del Sud	2008
Sat 2000	2009
Rai 3	2009
Rai 2	2010
Video Mediterraneo	2010
Rai Mediterraneo	2011
Radio Onda Blu	2011
Japan	2
Kansai TV	2010
Tokyo TV Broadcast Station	2011
Portugal	1
Endereço Desconhecido	2010
Russia	6
Zhivie Novosti	2010
Rossiya TV	2010
Channel Russia K	2010
Neputevie TV	2011
Live News TV Company	2011
NTV Channel "Ihr Nrvy"	2011
Spain	8
Popular TV	2010
Cadena Ser Radio	2010
Cuarto TV	2010
Spanorama	2010
Espanoles por el Mundo	2011

Canal 9 Regional TV	2011
Telemadrid regional TV	2011
Radio Intereconomia	2011
Switzerland	3
Mash TV	2010
Globe TV	2011
Telezuri TV	2011
United Kingdom	4
Spectrum com films ltd	2008
BBC World TV	2010
Big World TV	2011
The Travel Channel	2011

Table 13: Participation in Radio/TV Programmes overseas (Source: MTA)

TV Station	Programme / Feature	Description	Frequency
Education 22	Wirtna	Presenters accompany architects to sites where restoration is being carried out on local historical buildings. With great dedication architects explain the various phases of works.	13 programmes (x 30 minutes)
Education 22	Mal-Karba tas-Sirena	A programme on the Second World War. Experts from Heritage Malta recount this period of Maltese history.	13 programmes (x 30 minutes)
Education 22	Restawr	A programme developed together with Heritage Malta experts who explain how restoration is carried out on different materials such as textiles, glass, ceramic ware, stone etc.	13 programmes (x 30 minutes)
Education 22	Wirt Arti u Kultura	A programme that was developed to instil passion and interest in the cultural heritage of Malta. The programme brings together exhibitions and cultural events organised during that week and acts as a platform to inform and promote work being carried out by artists, Heritage Malta, Din l-Art Ħelwa and other entities (government or voluntary) which strive to raise awareness on the national cultural and artistic heritage.	39 programmes (x 30 minutes)
Education 22	Libreriji u Arkivji	Spread across the Islands one finds treasures in the form of archives and libraries that was felt as being the responsibility of an educational channel to produce a series of programmes to raise awareness on the history as well as the heritage	13 programmes (x 30 minutes)

		that formed us and that we should be proud of. The programme is also aimed to help one understand his/her roots, and the way of life during Maltese occupation.	
Education 22	Bejn Storja u Legġenda	A series of programmes during which apart from visiting different localities, a legend associated with the place being visited is also narrated.	13 programmes (x 30 minutes)
Education 22	Faxxikli	A series of programmes that recounts the history of printing in Malta.	39 programmes (x 30 minutes)
Education 22	Prinċipijiet	This series takes a look at thirteen Grand Masters that rules Malta between 1530 and 1798. The Knights left an enormous impact leading to modern development in Malta.	13 programmes (x 30 minutes)
Education 22	Perspettiva	A daily programme with 10 minutes interviews with artists and cultural heritage entities to promote exhibitions and cultural activities.	Interviews during a daily magazine programme
Education 22	Madwarna	A programme that visits two or three localities every episode to display places of cultural heritage importance and other historical places in Malta. The programme also features cultural activities such as <i>Notte Bianca</i> , <i>Birgufest</i> etc.	13 programmes (x 30 minutes)
Education 22	Raġal Twelidi	A children's programme during which different localities are visited and presented in a simple manner to introduce the history of the localities and places of interest.	26 programmes (x 30 minutes)
Education 22	Linji Lokali	A programme on Local Councils of some localities. Apart from works by Local Councils, the programme discusses the history of the locality and the activities organised.	9 programmes (x 30 minutes)
Favourite Channel	Storjografija	Documented information by qualified experts in the field	Once weekly (with repetition in the weekend)
Favourite Channel	Jien u Int	Magazine Show that brings to the attention of viewers information relating to the culture	Once weekly
Favourite Channel	Żmien il-Ħaġar	Documentary	Daily before News
Media Link Communications	Skoperti	Presentation of places that are mostly located underground and that have never been viewed on screen before	Once weekly between January and March with repeats in summer
ONE	Teżori	Library fillers - Cultural	Twice daily

Productions		documentaries of 5 to 10 minute duration featuring historic sites, artefacts, culture and customs.	throughout October and December
ONE Productions	Mela Isma Din	10 minute features on local culture and traditions.	Five times weekly throughout January and March
ONE Productions	Ġawhra Maltija	10 minute features on local culture and traditions.	Once weekly throughout October and December
ONE Productions	Malta fuq Kanvas	60 minute production whereby artist John Dimech visits a local place of interest and/or heritage site and while painting the landscape discusses historic and cultural interest of the site with local historians.	Once weekly between January and June with repeats in Summer
Public Broadcasting Services	Hadd Ghalik Slots	Cultural	Once weekly
Public Broadcasting Services	Meander	Cultural	Once weekly
Public Broadcasting Services	Malta u lil Hinn Minnha	Cultural	Once weekly (October to December)
Public Broadcasting Services	Ġhawdex Illum	Cultural	Once weekly
Public Broadcasting Services	Encore	Cultural	Once weekly (July to-September)
Public Broadcasting Services	Żona Avventura	Cultural	Twice weekly
Smash	Documentary on China	Lifestyle	Once weekly

Table 14: Television programmes aired on national television stations in 2011

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAI	Area of Archaeological Importance
AdT	Transport Malta
AEI	Area of Ecological Importance
CHAC	Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee
CHIMS	Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System
COE	Council of Europe
E22	Education 22 Channel
EQF	European Qualifications Framework
ETC	Employment and Training Corporation
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
IRD	Inland Revenue Department
KNPD	National Commission Persons with Disability
MCAST	Malta College of Arts Science and Technology
MCCA	Malta Council for Culture and the Arts
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
NADFAS	National Association of Decorative and Fine Arts Society
NHAC	National Heritage Advisory Committee
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NICPMI	National Inventory of Cultural Properties of the Maltese Islands
NSO	National Statistics Office
NQF	National Qualifications Framework
NRACH	National Research Agenda for Cultural Heritage
OMC	Open Method of Communication
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PA	Planning Application
PBS	Public Broadcasting Services
PPP	Public-Private Partnerships
SCH	Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
SHR	State of the Heritage Report
SSI	Site of Scientific Importance
TV	Television
TVM	Malta's National Television Station
UCA	Urban Conservation Area
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNIDROIT	United Nations International Institute for the Unification of Private Law
VAT	Value Added Tax

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Local Councils (2011 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
Hamrun Local Council
Iklin Local Council
Isla 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

San Pawl il-Baħar Local Council
Sannat Local Council
Santa Lucija Local Council
Santa Venera Local Council
Siġġiewi Local Council
Sliema Local Council
Swieqi Local Council
Ta' Xbiex Local Council
Tarxien Local Council
Valletta Local Council
Xagħra Local Council
Xagħra Local Council
Xewkija Local Council
Żabbar Local Council
Żebbuġ (Gozo) Local Council
Żebbuġ (Malta) Local Council
Żejtun Local Council
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