



STATE OF THE HERITAGE REPORT

2012

THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Abela, Carmel	Department of Local Government
Attard, Rene	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
Baldacchino, Joe	Smash Productions Ltd
Borg, Jeanne Marie	Department of Local Government
Calleja, Albert	Din l-Art Helwa
Caruana, Etienne	National Statistics Office
Casha, Anthony	St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation
De Giorgio, Cynthia	St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation
De Giorgio, Maurice	Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti
Farrugia, Mario	Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna
Gambin, Kenneth	Heritage Malta
Gingell Littlejohn, Anne	Archaeological Society Malta
Grima, Louisa	National Statistics Office
Mizzi, Simone	Din l-Art Helwa
Muscat, Noel	Malta College for Arts Science and Technology
Paetzel, Michiel	Ramblers Association Malta
Spiteri, Martin	Heritage Malta
Vella Haber, Nicola	National Statistics Office
Zammit, Reuben	Public Broadcasting Services
Zammit, Giovanni N.	Wirt Ghawdex

Local Councils (contributions of 2012 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
Birżebbugia Local Council	Paola Local Council
Bormla Local Council	Pembroke Local Council
Dingli Local Council	Pietà 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
Għarghur 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
Gżira Local Council	San Pawl il-Baħar Local Council
Ħamrun Local Council	Sannat Local Council
Iklin Local Council	Santa Luċija Local Council
Isla Local Council	Santa Venera Local Council
Kalkara Local Council	Siġġiewi Local Council
Kercem Local Council	Sliema Local Council
Kirkop Local Council	Swieqi Local Council

Lija Local Council
Luqa Local Council
Marsa Local Council
Marsaskala Local Council
Marsaxlokk Local Council
Mdina Local Council
Mellieħa Local Council
Mġarr Local Council
Mosta Local Council
Mqabba Local Council
Msida 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
Żurrieq Local Council

The SCH drafting team:

Borg, Stephen
Cardona, Edmond
Cristina, Alessandro
Cutajar, Nathaniel
Mercieca, Bernardette
Mifsud, Christian
Mifsud, Mark Anthony
Pace, Anthony
Portelli, Sandra
Spiteri, Mevrick
Spiteri, Michael

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CHIMS	Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System
DLH	Din l-Art Helwa
EEA	European Economic Area
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ETC	Employment and Training Corporation
EU	European Union
HPU	Heritage Planning Unit
INVEX	Investing in Excellence Programme
MCAST	Malta College of Arts Science and Technology
MCCA	Malta Council for Culture and the Arts
MEPA	Malta Environment and Planning Authority
MFSA	Malta Financial Services Association
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NICPMI	National Inventory of Cultural Properties of the Maltese Islands
NSO	National Statistics Office
OMC	Open Method of Communication
OPSAS	Operating Procedures and Standards for Archaeology Services
PDF	Portable Document Format
PBS	Public Broadcasting Services
SCH	Superintendence of Cultural Heritage
TM	Transport Malta
TV	Television
TVM	Malta's National Television Station
UCA	Urban Conservation Area
UoM	University of Malta
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNIDROIT	United Nations International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

1.0

Introduction

The 2012 State of the Heritage Report builds on previous editions and provides the most recent trends in cultural statistics. This report is based on qualitative and quantitative data provided by entities active in cultural heritage and addresses different interests and academic levels.

For this edition the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage (SCH) collaborated closely with the National Statistics Office (NSO). The common objective was to provide scientifically valid data on participation and events by Local Councils. The data were also used by the NSO in its News Release entitled *Cultural events by local councils: 2012*.

Improvements were introduced in this report to address earlier limitations and enhance the gathered information. The report now presents a much wider breakdown of events highlighting periodicity, target audiences, and other organisational aspects.

Data were collected from Local Councils on the number of attendees at events – a useful measurable unit to gauge participation trends. Not all cultural heritage entities could provide reliable estimates in this regard.

The report also presents expenditure by Local Councils for the organisation of events. Cultural heritage entities did not necessarily have accounting systems that distinguish the relevant costs, and were therefore not included.

Cultural heritage NGO Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna contributed to this edition, raising the number of participating cultural heritage entities up to eight. For the third consecutive year all 68 Local Councils submitted their feedback.

Broadening Citizen Participation: general observations

Performance was measured through measurable units (see Sections 2.1.2.1 and 2.1.3.1). Data relating to schools was collected separately.

In 2012 a total of 812 events were organised for the public – 345 by cultural heritage entities and 467 by Local Councils. Events organised specifically for schools in 2012 amounted to 74 – 52 by cultural heritage entities which attracted 216 schools and 7,900 pupils, and 22 by Local Councils which attracted 63 schools and 2,462 pupils.

Other events organised for the public were categorised by type (21 for cultural heritage entities and 18 for Local Councils). This detailed classification provides a more accurate indicator when assessing trends over a number of years.

19.1% of public events organised by cultural heritage entities were lectures and special programme events. Heritage trails and cultural visits followed at 17.4% and 15.4% respectively. The most popular choices of events by Local Councils were commemorative days (13.1%), arts festivals (11.6%) and music events (10.5%).

Expenditure by Local Councils on cultural events amounted to €1,089,770. The highest expense category was the hiring of external staff (€328,700 or 35.1%). Donations represented the lowest expense category at €3,985 (0.4%).

Twelve initiatives on physical and intellectual accessibility have been implemented by cultural heritage entities.

Feedback on broadcasting was only received from two TV stations – Public Broadcasting Services (TVM and TVM2) and Smash Productions Ltd.

Improving Governance in the Cultural Heritage Sector: general observations

In 2012 Malta contributed to a study by the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) Working Group of EU Member States' Experts on the Mobility of Collections. The study, entitled *A Report on Practical Ways to Reduce the Cost of Lending and Borrowing of Cultural Objects Among Member States of the European Union* focused on specific issues and recommendations.

Twelve staff training activities were organised by cultural heritage entities in 2012. Training ranged from implementation of policy decisions and directives, improving technical know-how and basic skills required to ensure quality and standardisation of workmanship.

Applicants to cultural related courses increased to 125 in 2012, while graduates increased to 70.

The National Inventory of Cultural Property in the Maltese Islands (NICPMI) was increased by a further 1,140 properties. Quarterly publications in the Government Gazette presented new properties pertaining to 3 themes: Archaeology and historical sites, chapels and niches and scheduled architecture.

Published standards and guidelines in the sector increased in 2012.

Recurrent and operational expenditure of government entities in the cultural sector amounted to €10,323,000 in 2012. This amount stood at €9,503,000 in 2011. The 2012 edition includes other cultural related contributions which had not been noted in previous reports.

Government capital expenditure increased to €4,948,000 in 2012. In 2011 this amount stood at €3,800,000. Heritage Malta revenue from admissions amounted to €4,629,899 in 2012, increasing from €4,627,349 (2011 audited amount).

The Care and Use of the Cultural Resource: general observations

The budgetary measures for the 2012 financial year are addressed in the section on fiscal policy. An overview of the various policies provides a clear indication of the direction of financial and social investment in the sector.

Progress was noted in the drafting of management plans. Din l-Art Ħelwa provided information on the completion of 10 management plans for sites held in Guardianship. Wirt Għawdex reported the completion of the management plan for Santa Cecilia Chapel. Another management plan for Dar il-Gvernatur is being drafted by Wirt Għawdex. Heritage Malta foresees its management plan for the Roman Baths at Mgarr by the first half of 2015.

As at December 2012, the total number of properties scheduled by MEPA stood at 2,687 – an increase of 138 properties over 2011.

Sustainable Use of Heritage Resources: general observations

In 2012, four News Releases by the NSO relating to the cultural sector were published by the NSO in 2012. In November 2012, NSO issued the News Release on Museums and Heritage Sites: 2010-2011. A steep decline in attendances was reported. In this report, the SCH presents its independent assessment of data gathered from Heritage Malta.

The assessment compares the number of paid admissions to Heritage Malta museums and sites, with tourist departure statistics over the period 2008-2012. Annual trends between the two data-sets indicate a clear relationship between them.

In 2012 MEPA consultation cases increased by 24.8%, while Transport Malta Road Works Permit cases increased by 20.4%.

2.1

Broadening Citizen Participation



Article 4 (2) of the Cultural Heritage 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 of the Importance of Cultural Heritage and Maltese identity

This section of the State of the Heritage Report is based on quantitative and qualitative data collected from local cultural heritage entities and Local Councils. The data provide a reliable basis for monitoring emerging patterns in the cultural sector. Particular emphasis has been placed on events organised for the public and schools.

For the 2012 Report the Superintendence received the full collaboration of all 68 Local Councils. In addition, the following cultural heritage entities contributed to the report through their feedback:

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

For the current edition the gathered data permit a broader insight into the type of public events organised during 2012 and the extent of public participation. Cultural events have been analysed from a financial perspective. Emphasis has been placed on the contribution of the cultural heritage sector to the national economy.

Data for cultural heritage entities and Local Councils are presented separately in this edition.

The analysis and observations in the State of the Heritage Report depend on the information provided. For this edition the Superintendence collaborated with the National Statistics Office (NSO) on the collection and processing of data from Local Councils. The data was also used by the NSO for its 03 June 2013 News Release on cultural participation.

2.1.2 Cultural Heritage Entities: Monitoring Direct Contributions towards the Cultural Sector

The 2012 State of the Heritage Report comprises data from cultural heritage entities including from the NGO Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna. The number of cultural heritage entities increased to 8 for this edition.

2.1.2.1 Cultural Heritage Entities: Public Events

During 2012, 345 public events were organised.

This report introduces a new classification category for events based on 21 headings, as shown in Chart 1. This system has been introduced to facilitate analysis of the data and reduce possible errors.

Table 1 presents the aggregate number of public events distributed by cultural heritage entities. In 2012, all respondents organised public events. Heritage Malta organised 54.5% of all public events followed by The Ramblers' Association Malta (15.4%) and by Din l-Art Ħelwa (12.2%).

Number of public events organised by cultural heritage entities (2012)		
Organisations	Number	%
Archaeological Society Malta	15	4.35
Din l-Art Ħelwa	42	12.17
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	10	2.90
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	9	2.61
Heritage Malta	188	54.49
Ramblers Association Malta	53	15.36
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	4	1.16
Wirt Ghawdex	24	6.96
TOTAL	345	100

Table 1: Number of public events organised by cultural heritage entities (2012)

Various events organised by cultural heritage entities in 2012 distribution by type

Chart 1 presents the percentage distribution of events organised by cultural heritage entities. Of the 345 events organised, 2.3% were classified as 'other cultural or related events'. These consisted of nature photography lectures, nature programmes and other environment related activities such as clean-up events amongst others.

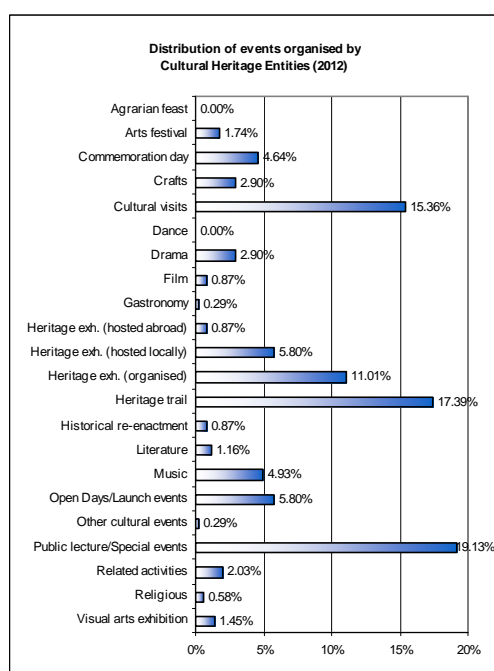


Chart 1: Distribution of events organised by Cultural Heritage Entities in 2012 (Source: SCH)

The highest number of events (19.1%) fell under the category ‘Public lecture/Special programme events’. Heritage trails (17.4%) and cultural visits (15.4%) were among the highest ranked, followed by heritage exhibitions organised by cultural heritage entities (11%). Religious (0.6%) and other cultural events (0.3%) events ranked among the lowest. No dance events or agrarian feasts were organised.

2.1.2.2 Cultural Heritage Entities: Monthly Distribution of Public Events

Public Events were organised throughout 2012 (see Chart 2). October ranked highest in the number at 11.9%, followed by March (11.6%) and September (11%). With the exception of May (4%) and June (2.6%) all other months were represented by a minimum of 7% of public events being organised during each month (i.e. minimum of 24 events). The individual data-tables for each event type distributed by month are being presented in Tables 1-23 (Appendices).

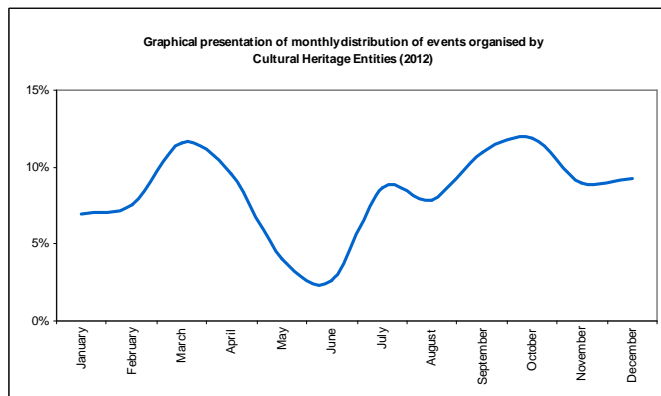
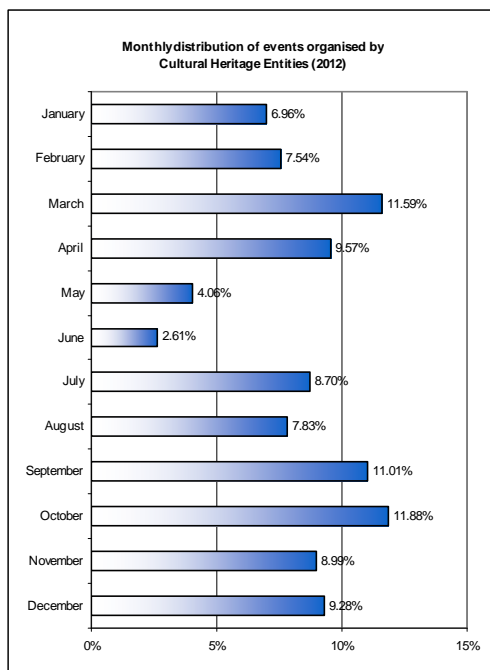


Chart 2 and Chart 3: Monthly distribution of events organised by cultural heritage entities in 2012 (Source: SCH)

Cultural heritage entities organised least events in June. This is in contrast with the Local Councils which favoured June for their events (see section 2.1.3.2).

2.1.2.3 Cultural Heritage Entities: Periodicity of Events

Cultural heritage entities provided information on the periodicity of events – whether they are recurrent or one-time only events. Chart 4 indicates a bias towards one-time only events which made up 81.5% of all public events organised by cultural heritage entities.

Annual events included concerts, festivals, commemoration days and themed visits (e.g. to Mnajdra Temples to witness the winter and summer solstices).

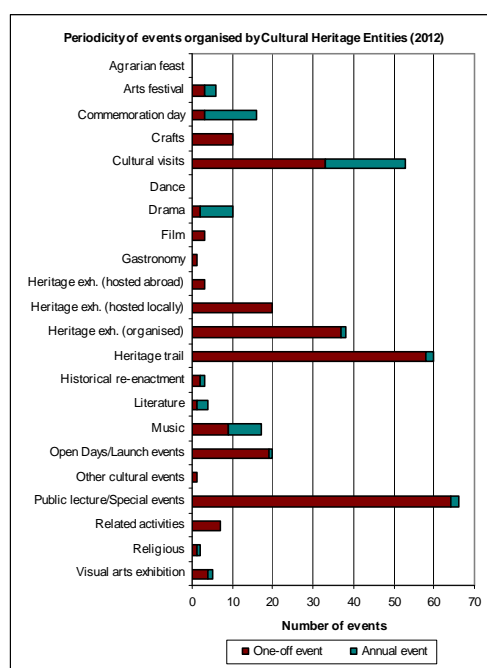


Chart 4: Periodicity of events organised by cultural heritage entities in 2012 (Source: SCH)

2.1.2.4 Cultural Heritage Entities: Target Audiences

Cultural heritage entities reported on the intended target audiences for public events, as follows:

- Children and Youths;
- Families;
- Senior Citizens;
- Other audiences.

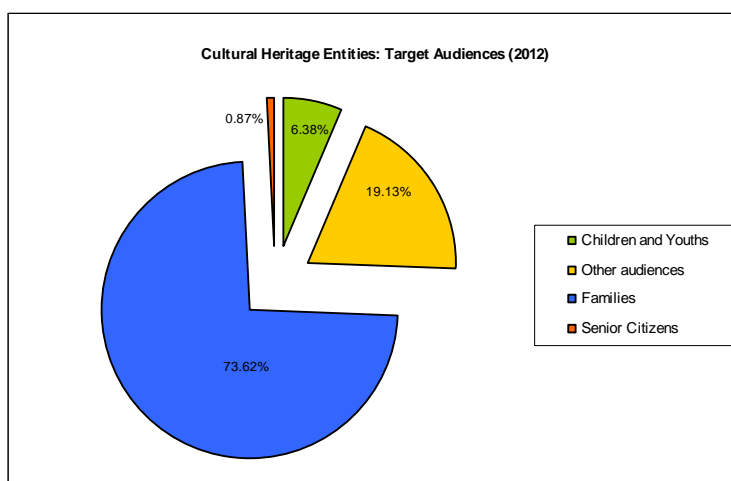


Chart 5: Target audience of events organised by cultural heritage entities in 2012 (Source: SCH)

Chart 5 above shows that 73.6% of events organised by cultural heritage entities targeted families. Broader audiences were the intended target audience of 19.1% of events. Children and youths (6.4%) ranked third followed by senior citizens (0.9%). A detailed list of figures for target audiences distributed by event type is presented in Table 23 (Appendices).

2.1.2.5 Cultural Heritage Entities: School Events

Number of school events organised by cultural heritage entities (2012)			
Organisations	No. of Events	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils
Archaeological Society Malta	-	-	-
Din l-Art Helwa	11	11	344
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	-	-	-
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	-	-	-
Heritage Malta	15	124	4639
Ramblers Association Malta	-	-	-
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	10	65	2447
Wirt Ghawdex	16	16	470
TOTAL	52	216	7900

Table 2: Number of school events organised by cultural heritage entities (2012)

School events organised by cultural heritage entities totalled 52 in 2012. Two hundred and sixteen (216) schools and 7,900 pupils participated (see Table 2). In 2011, 81 school events had been organised. This shows a drop of 29 events in 2012 when compared to 2011 (35.8% less).

This drop in reported events can be largely accounted for by the reduced number of events organised by St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation in 2012 when compared to 2011. Despite the reduced number of events reported by St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation, pupil participation at this site increased from 1,811 in 2011 to 2,447 in 2012.

Heritage Malta reported a 27% drop in pupil participation in 2012, in spite of the fact that the number of participating schools in their events increased from 118 in 2011 to 124 in 2012. This decline was attributed to lower pupil participation to Heritage Malta's annual *Skolasajf* initiative.

Many events organised throughout the year by cultural heritage entities consider the needs and interests of the younger generations, including school children. While certain entities have not reported events specifically aimed at school audiences, their sites still receive school groups that are not reported in these figures.

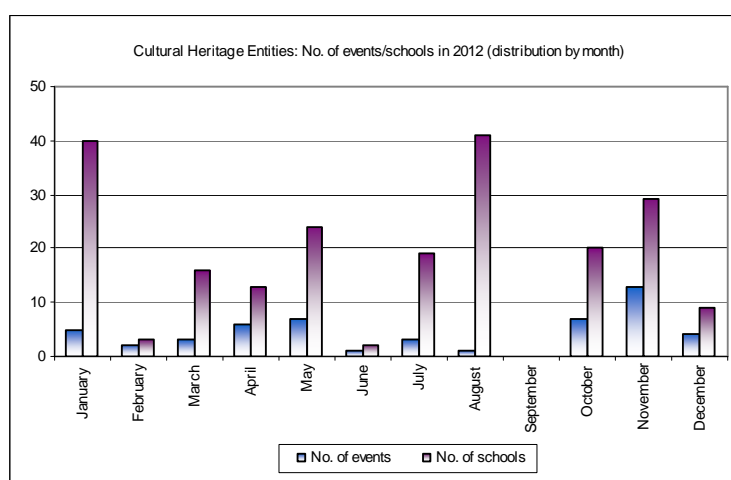


Chart 6: Number of events vs. schools involved in targeted activities by cultural heritage entities in 2012 (Source: SCH)

The monthly distribution of events in 2012 (see Chart 6) is similar to the pattern observed in 2011. The lowest attendance is recorded in June due to end of year examinations, and in September due to schools being shut down.

On the other hand, the highest number of participating schools is recorded in August, probably due to the activities organised by summer schools. Furthermore, although the number of events in August is low, the number of attending schools is very high.

January 2012 marked another high point in the number of attending schools. This contrasts with the figures for 2011. This peak in participation is explained by the introduction of a new activity by Heritage Malta, consisting in career orientation visits to museums and promotion of MCAST heritage skills courses. This event accounted for 73% of schools attending events in January 2012.

Chart 7 below presents the number of pupils attending school events by cultural heritage entities in 2012. In total 7,900 pupils participated in these events, representing a drop of 7.7% from 2011. A detailed breakdown of figures is provided in Table 24 (Appendices).

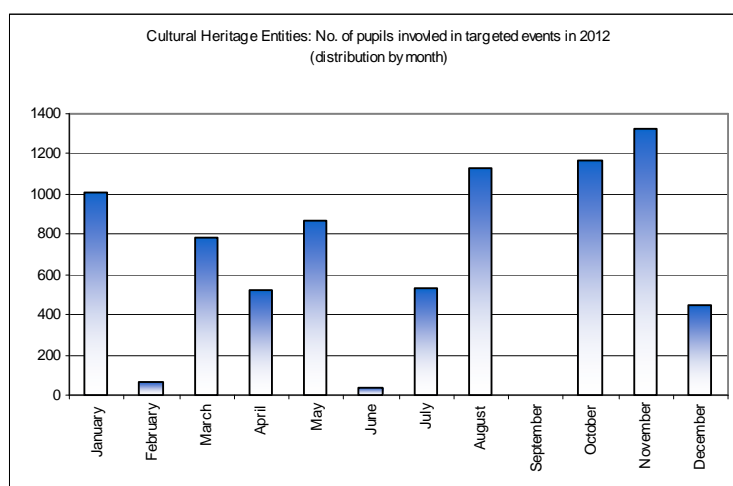


Chart 7: Number of pupils involved in targeted activities by cultural heritage Entities in 2012 (Source: SCH)

Chart 7 shows pupil participation in cultural activities by month in 2012. These figures differ from those of 2011. While November was the most popular month in 2012, August had the highest figures in 2011. This difference is mainly accounted for by the low turn-out for *Skolasajf* initiative by Heritage Malta in 2012. In 2011 *Skolasajf* attracted 3,566 pupils from 53 schools – this represented 42% of the total figure of pupil participation for 2011. The same initiative attracted 498 pupils from 17 schools in 2012.

2.1.3 Local Councils: Monitoring Direct Contributions towards the Cultural Sector

For the third year running, the Superintendence has succeeded in gathering feedback from all 68 Local Councils. This successful compilation of the data gathered from the Local Councils led to a joint collaboration between the Superintendence and the NSO. The scope of this collaboration was to collect a more comprehensive data-set on Local Council participation in cultural matters for 2012.

The information collected for 2012 has already been published by the NSO in its News Release entitled *Cultural events by local councils: 2012*.

This collaboration between the Superintendence and the NSO is expected to continue in the coming years.

2.1.3.1 Local Councils: Public Events

A total of 467 public events were organised by Local Councils during 2012. These events have been classified under 18 categories as shown in Chart 8.

Local Councils distributed by number of events organised in 2012 (excluding school events)							
No. of Events	2010	2011	2012	No. of Events	2010	2011	2012
NONE (0)	5	5	1	SIX (6)	3	8	5
ONE (1)	4	5	11	SEVEN (7)	2	3	4
TWO (2)	4	5	8	EIGHT (8)	5	4	2
THREE (3)	8	7	4	NINE (9)	4	3	2
FOUR (4)	6	8	7	TEN (10)	-	-	5
FIVE (5)	3	4	5	More than Ten (10+)	24	16	14

Table 3: Local Councils distributed by number of events organised (2010-2012) – excluding school events

Table 3 presents the number of events organised by Local Councils for the years 2010 to 2012.

The number of events organised by Local Councils varies considerably between years. For instance, in 2012 only 1 Local Council reported 'no events organised', compared to the 5 Local Councils which did not organise events between 2010 and 2011.

In 2012, 25.6% of the Local Councils organised more than 10 events, while 47.1% of the Local Councils organised 6 events or more.

Different events organised by Local Council in 2012 – distribution by type

Chart 8 presents the percentage distribution of events by category organised by Local Councils in 2012.

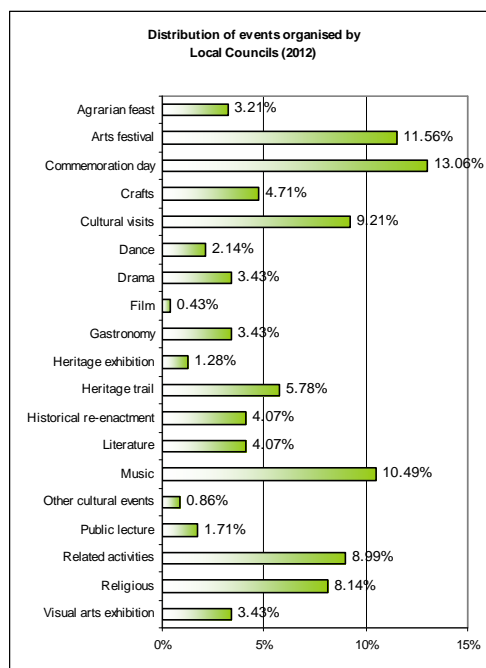


Chart 8: Distribution of events organised by Local Councils in 2012 (Source: SCH)

The highest number of events (13.1%) was registered under the category 'Commemoration Day'. Sixty one events were organised by Local Councils to celebrate historical occasions or other commemorative activities.

Arts festivals and music events represented 11.6% and 10.5% respectively of events organised by Local Councils in 2012. Activities such as carnival activities and Christmas fairs were grouped under the category 'Arts festivals' to limit the number of categories. Cultural visits accounted for 9.2% of events organised in 2012. In previous editions these were normally included under the category 'heritage trails'.

The least number of events (0.4%) were registered under films, heritage exhibitions (1.3%) and public lectures on cultural issues (1.7%). In the 2011 Report public lectures made up 7.3% of all events. However, a closer look at the content of the public lectures organised in 2011 clearly shows that not all related specifically to cultural issues. With the introduction of an extended classification in 2012, public lectures that did not focus on cultural issues have been placed under the category 'related activities'.

2.1.3.2 Local Councils: Monthly Distribution of Public Events

Chart 9 shows the distribution of events by month in 2012. Individual data-tables for each event category is presented in the Appendices (Tables 25-43).

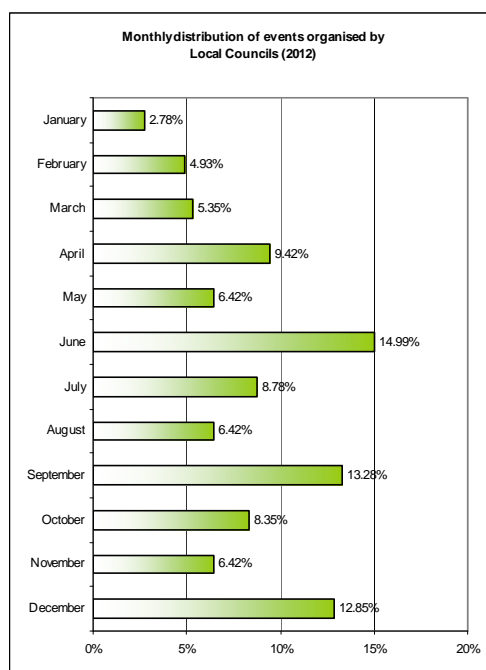


Chart 9: Monthly distribution of events organised by Local Councils in 2012 (Source: SCH)

In 2012 Local Councils favoured the following months to hold events: June (15%), September (13.3%) and December (12.9%). The least favoured months for public events were March (5.4%), February (4.9%) and January (2.8%). A graphic presentation of the monthly distribution is presented in Chart 10 showing clearly the resulting peaks and troughs.

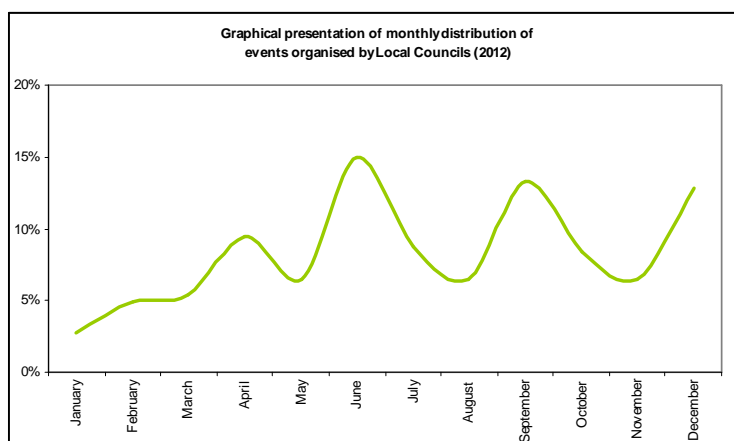


Chart 10: Graphical presentation of monthly distribution of events organised by Local Councils in 2012 (Source: SCH)

2.1.3.3 Local Councils: Periodicity of Events

Chart 11 presents a comprehensive overview of periodicity of events organised by Local Councils in 2012. Local Councils organised more annual events (57.4%) than one-time only events (42.6%). Commemoration days and arts festivals formed that largest group of events organised annually.

Periodicity – denoting an annual event or a one-time only event – was introduced as an indicator as from this edition. Consequently, comparison with data from previous years is not possible.

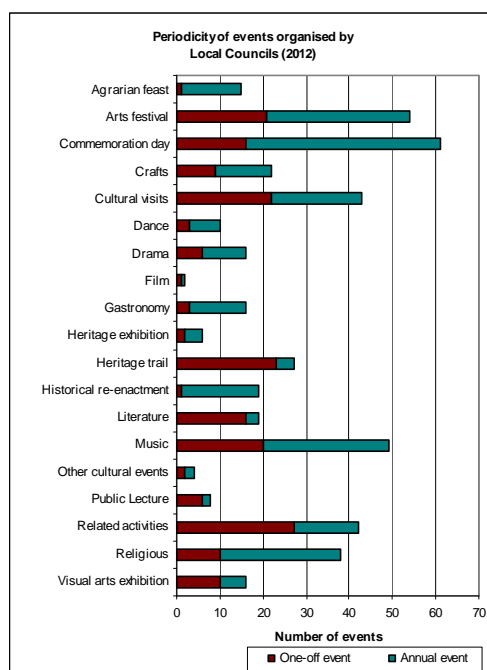


Chart 11: Periodicity of events organised by Local Councils in 2012 (Source: SCH)

2.1.3.4 Local Councils: Town-Twinning

Another indicator used in this edition is ‘town-twinning’. Local Councils were required to provide information on whether an event was organised:

- With another locality in Malta and/or Gozo;
- With a localities in another country.

Figures suggest that the general tendency is for Local Councils to organise initiatives on their own – as many as 97% of events were organised in this manner. 1.9% of events (a total of 9 events out of 467) were organised with a locality in another country. Events organised by two or more Local Councils in Malta and/or Gozo amounted to 5 (1.1%). Table 44 (Appendices) provides a detailed breakdown of responses.

The highest percentage of events (4 out of 9 events) organised with localities in other countries were Arts festivals. In total 10 Local Councils out of 68 organised events in 2012 as part of a town-twinning initiative.

2.1.3.5 Local Councils: Target Audiences

In this edition, Local Councils were requested to provide information on the main audience for which individual events were organised, as explained above in Section 2.1.2.4.

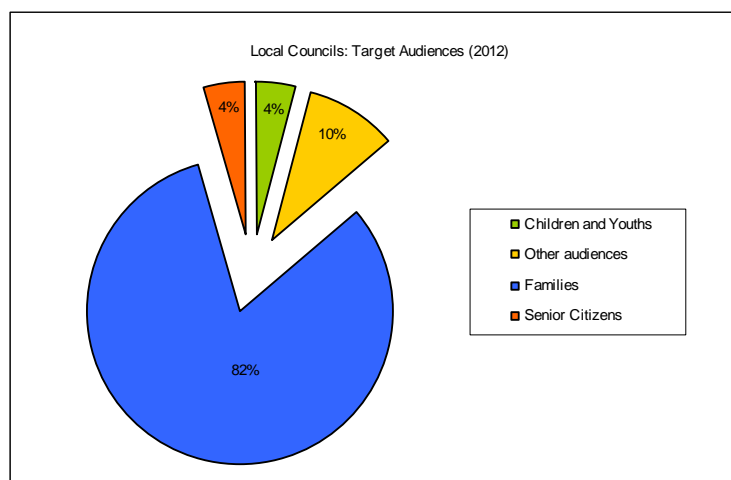


Chart 12: Target audience of events organised by Local Councils in 2012
(Source: SCH)

As indicated in Chart 12, 82% of Local Council events in 2012 targeted families. Other audiences were targeted for 10% of events organised followed by events for children and youth, and senior citizens, with 4% respectively. A more detailed list distributed by type of event is presented in Table 45(Appendices).

2.1.3.6 Local Councils: Number of Organisers, Participants and Attendees

Organisers and Participants

The number of persons engaged by Local Councils for events provides two indicators as follows:

- Event organisers: persons engaged (unpaid or at a cost) by Local Councils to assist in the organisation of an event;
- Participants: persons engaged (unpaid or at a cost) to participate in the event (eg. To provide entertainment such as bands, singers, dance groups etc.)

The resulting permit a better understanding of the involvement of service providers It also permits for an appreciation of the administrative aspects relating to events that might sometimes go unnoticed.

The values presented in Chart 13 are based on figures provided by Local Councils. Where actual figures were not available, estimated figures were provided. Persons were engaged by In 2012 a total of 159 event organisers were engaged by Local Councils. Another 1,289 assisted the Local Council as volunteer organisers at no charge. Events organised in 2012 required the paid services of 2,254 participants. As many as 9,548 volunteer participants took part in events in 2012 without payment.

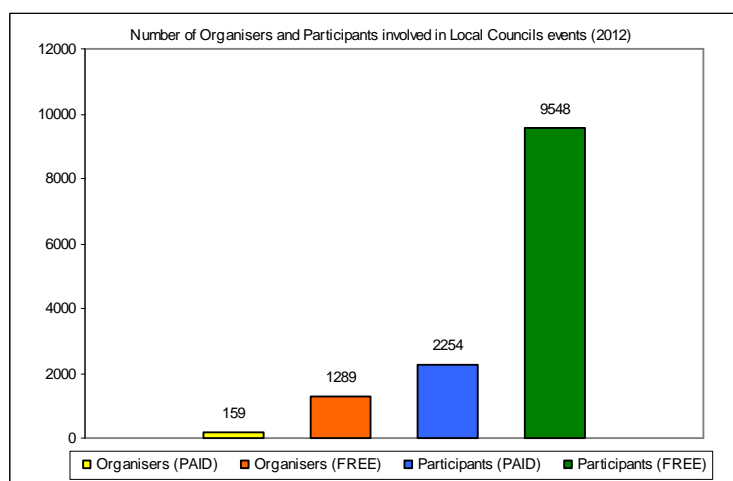


Chart 13: Number of organisers and participants involved in Local Council events in 2012 (Source: SCH)

A complete breakdown of the above figures distributed by type of event is presented in Table 46 (Appendices). The local community and paid service providers were involved in greater numbers in the organisation of Arts Festivals, Commemoration days and Music Events. Paid event organisers made up 11.1%, the remainder reflected free services. Paid participants made up 19.10%.

These figures highlight the contribution volunteers give to Local Councils. The type of activities organised could therefore be dependent on this factor if funds to carry out events within the community are limited. It also indicates that events organised by Local Councils are driven by volunteering efforts other than commercial ones.

Religious events attracted the highest number of voluntary assistance to Local Councils both at the level of organisers as well as participants.

Attendees

Local Councils provided estimate figures of event attendees. A distinction was made between paid and free admissions.

Table 47 (Appendices) shows that 98.7% of attendees to events at no charge. These amounted to 351,894 persons – an average of 753 persons per event did so. ‘Cultural events’ was the only type for which paid attendance almost equalled free attendance. Costs relating to transportation, guide and entry fees were paid directly at cultural sites with no direct income to Local Councils. Some Local Councils requested that all costs be paid directly to the service provider by the attendee. Consequently, these Local Councils listed these attendees under the ‘free’ category.

Religious events (63,974 attendees) and arts festivals (61,523 attendees) attracted the largest number of attendees. Paid attendees were below 0.5% for religious events and 7% for arts festivals. Other event types that attracted large crowds included: music events (34,350 attendees), commemoration days (31,563 attendees) and gastronomy related events (27,940 attendees).

The least attended events fell under the following categories: literature (648 attendees); public lectures (523 attendees), and film (300 attendees). Attendance to these events was free. Low turn out may have been influenced by limited seating space at the available venues.

2.1.3.7 Local Councils: School Events

A total of 22 events were organised by Local Councils specifically for schools during 2012. Out of 68 Local Councils only 18 reported organising events specifically for schools. In 2012 these events attracted 2,462 students from 63 schools. Several Local Council events organised for families and the public were also open to participation by schools. Figures for 2012 are in sharp contrast with those reported for 2011, which involved events by 20 Local Councils for 5,236 pupils from 117 schools..

Out of the 18 Local Councils, 15 organised an event, 2 Local Councils organised 2, and 1 Local Councils organised 3. Thirteen school events were one-time only events while the other 9 were annual events. One school event formed part of a town-twinning initiative – EkoSkola days – organised with a locality in another country. As many as 21 events were organised by the Local Council outside of any town-twinning arrangement.

Nineteen school events (86%) in 2012 were organised by Local Councils themselves, The remaining 3 events were carried out on request by one or more schools. Proportionately, this amount tallies with data collected for 2011. Some Local Councils consider that increased cooperation from schools is required to increase attendance to school events. This could be achieved by allocating more time for cultural events in the school curriculum.

In 2012 the largest number school events (27.3%) were organised in December, followed by November (18.2%). No events were organised by Local Councils during January, February and June. A further breakdown of figures is provided in Table 48 (Appendices).

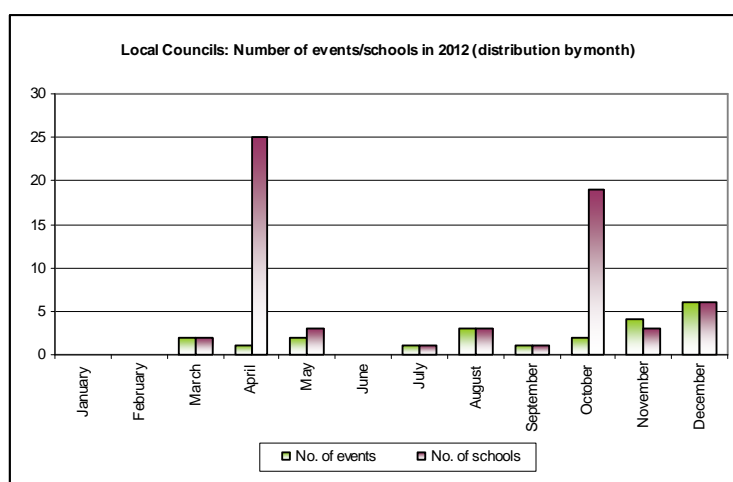


Chart 14: Number of events vs. schools involved in targeted activities by Local Councils in 2012 (Source: SCH)

Particularly high school participation is recorded for April and October. In April, Floriana Local Council organise *Guardmed - Network of Mediterranean Gardens* | *Il-Ġnien tal-Lokalita' Tieghek*. This event attracted 25 schools and 200 pupils. Birgu Local Council organised its annual event *BirguFest 2012* which attracted 700 pupils from 18 schools. BirguFest 2011 attracted as many as 1,368 pupils from 20 schools.

The number of pupils involved in school events organised by Local Councils in 2012 decreased by around 53% – from 5,236 to 2,462. This was a direct result of the reduction in the number of events organised, as well as a lower number of participating schools. Chart 15 gives an

overview of pupil participation across 2012. The highest number of pupils was registered in October.

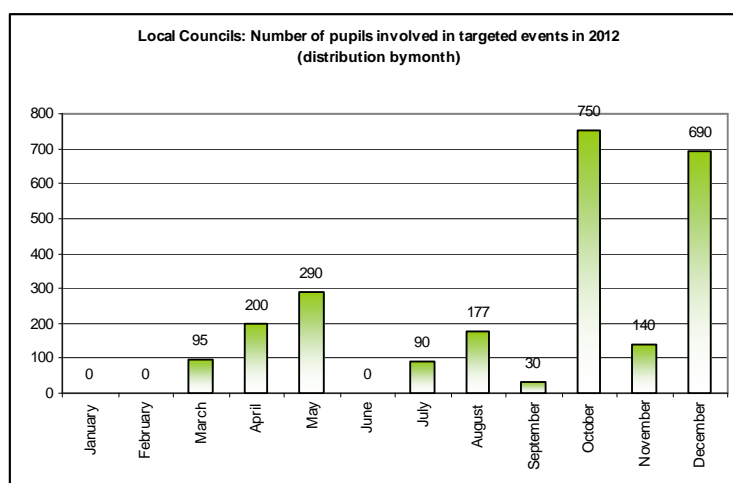


Chart 15: Number of pupils involved in targeted activities by Local Councils in 2012 (Source: SCH)

Fifteen Local Councils reported that schools accepted their invitation to participate. Three Local Councils mentioned that some schools declined their invitation to participate due to other scheduled commitments. Sometimes schools did not provide any justification for not accepting a Local Council's invitation. One Local Council commented that a school was not even interested.

2.1.3.8 Local Councils: Expenditure related to cultural events

The organisation of cultural events entailed the following expenditure:

- Staff wages;
- Hiring of other staff;
- Administrative costs;
- Purchase of material;
- Rent of premises;
- Donations granted by Local Councils;
- Marketing;
- Other costs

In 2012 Local Councils spent €1,089,770 on cultural events. A detailed breakdown of expenses is presented in Table 49 (Appendices).

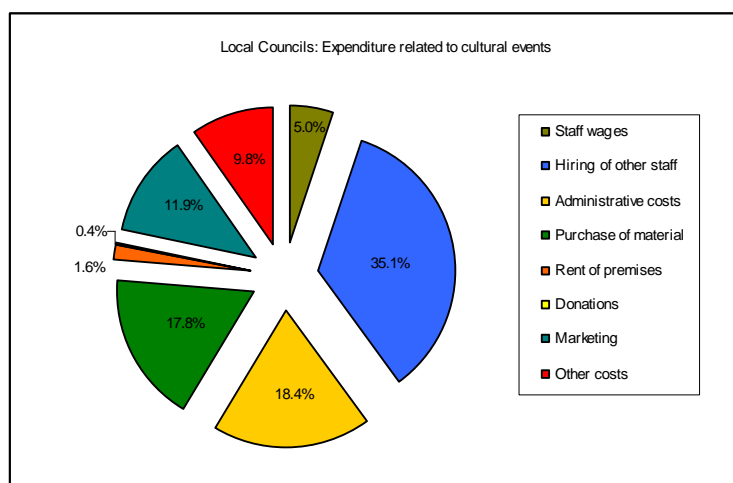


Chart 16: Expenditure by Local Councils related to the organisation of cultural events in 2012 (Source: SCH)

The largest expense incurred by Local Councils was on the hiring of additional staff (see Chart 16). In 2012 these services amounted to €328,700 (35.1%).

The second largest expense was that of administrative costs (18.4%) and purchasing of material (17.8%) which amounted to €200,719 and €193,583 respectively.

Donations granted by Local Councils were the lowest expense incurred and amounted to €3,985 (0.4%).

Marketing, miscellaneous costs and staff wages made up 11.9%, 9.8% and 5% of the expenses.

2.1.4 Social Inclusion and Accessibility for Persons with Different Needs

Initiatives on accessibility taken by cultural heritage entities (2012)		
Organisations	Initiative taken?	Type addressed
Archaeological Society Malta	None	N/A
Din l-Art Helwa	Yes (3)	Both (3)
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	None	N/A
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	None	N/A
Heritage Malta	Yes (7)	Physical (3) Intellectual (3) Both (1)
Ramblers Association Malta	None	N/A
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	Yes (1)	Physical (1)
Wirt Ghawdex	Yes (1)	Physical (1)

Table 4: Initiatives on accessibility taken by cultural heritage entities in 2012

In 2012, 4 out of the 8 cultural heritage entities implemented 12 initiatives to increase accessibility at historical properties. Initiatives addressing physical accessibility amounted to 5. Another 4 addressed both physical and intellectual accessibility, while 3 initiatives were implemented specifically to upgrade intellectual accessibility at sites.

Six of the 12 initiatives were site specific. These included the introduction or upgrading of walkways and access ramps. Intellectual accessibility was implemented through educational programmes, improvements to interpretation facilities, as well as through new publications.

Measures implemented in 2012, to improve physical and intellectual accessibility at cultural heritage sites included:

Physical accessibility

- Walkways at Ġgantija Temples Complex (Heritage Malta)
- Walkways at Tarxien Temples Complex (Heritage Malta)
- Installation of ramps at the Inquisitor's Palace (Heritage Malta)
- Installation of ramps at St John's Co-Cathedral (St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation)
- Installation of ramps at Santa Cecilia Chapel (Wirt Ghawdex)

Intellectual accessibility

- Educational programmes at all sites (Heritage Malta)
- Improvement in interpretation facilities at all sites (Heritage Malta)
- Various publications (Heritage Malta)

Both physical and intellectual accessibility

- General admission at established dates and times to DLH sites
- Special events organised at all DLH managed sites (Din l-Art Helwa)
- Accessibility to all through the website, Facebook and other links (Din l-Art Helwa)
- Open Days (Heritage Malta)

2.1.5 Documentaries and Media Programmes on Cultural Heritage

Statistics from Cultural Heritage Entities

Seven cultural heritage entities, two more than in 2011, were chosen to be featured in national television programmes in 2012. Five entities initiated productions themselves by approaching TV stations or producers.

Din l-Art Helwa contributed towards features portraying the history and art at Our Lady of Victory Church, various art exhibitions, musical concerts, on the frescoes at Bir Miftuħ, and on the history of the towers on Comino and Dwejra.

Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti ran a feature on the historic building of Palazzo Falson and its collection. Another NGO, Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna is regularly featured on local and foreign media. Recently, the Malta Tourism Authority audio-visual production was taken at Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna sites to promote Malta as an all year round destination.

The Ramblers Association Malta provided their position on matters relating to building in areas demarcated as ODZ, while St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation featured restoration projects on different parts of the Co-Cathedral in Valletta. Wirt Ghawdex televised the restoration and conservation works carried out at historical sites under its management.

Apart from approaching media stations to promote the national collections exhibited in museums and sites, Heritage Malta participated in several TV programmes during 2012:

- Malta u lil Hinn Minnha (TVM and TVM2): Weekly information on museums and sites. 8-12 minute slots or 2 by 4 minute slots;
- News (all national stations): PR and features regarding events and activities;
- Ghawdex Illum (TVM and TVM2): Features on sites and exhibitions organised in Gozo;
- Meander (TVM): Information on exhibitions and events;
- Madwarna (TVM2);
- Is-Sajf mas-Salv (TVM);
- Wirt, Arti u Kultura (TVM2);
- Malta fuq Kanvas (ONE);
- .net (NET TV);
- Newsroom (NET TV).

Statistics from Local Councils

During 2012, 24 out of 68 Local Councils (35.3% of Local Councils) were approached by local media to feature cultural related events and/or sites in their locality. In 2011, 38.2% of Local Councils were approached. Similar to other years, in 2012, 32.4% of Local Councils took the initiative to approach the media to run one or more features.

The majority of Local Councils (92.3%) acknowledged that their locality had the potential to contribute towards the production of a cultural feature. Only 7.7% of Local Councils did not consider that their localities had anything to offer with regards to cultural heritage.

Public Broadcasting Services: From Education 22 to TVM2

In 2012, Education 22 became TVM2.

The station now covers educational, cultural, sports and current events. Two specific dimensions were introduced in programming of the stations:

- 1) news and current affairs in the wider sense of the word including sport and cultural events;
- 2) educational and cultural programmes which would go beyond those traditionally known in academic circles as 'high culture'.

Feedback from national television stations

During 2012, the Public Broadcasting Services (TVM and TVM2) and Smash Productions Ltd provided feedback on their programmes. Information on 14 cultural related programmes was collected. Due to the lack of feedback from other national television stations a direct comparison with previous years was not possible.

Table 50 (Appendices) presents the list of programmes aired by PBS and Smash Productions Ltd during calendar year 2012 including in a brief description of the individual programmes and the frequency of broadcasting.

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

By the end of 2012 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 5: Status of Council of Europe Conventions in 2012

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 6: Status of United Nations Conventions in 2012

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

Table 7: Status of UNIDROIT Conventions in 2012

2.2.2 State Indemnity for Travelling Exhibitions and Loans

Malta adopts a restricted state indemnity scheme on a case-by-case basis. This scheme applies mainly to Heritage Malta to cover foreign exhibits. A comprehensive overview of the *ad hoc* state indemnity scheme adopted by Heritage Malta was provided in the 2011 State of the Heritage Report.

Follow-up on the work carried out by the Open Method of Coordination (OMC) Working Group of EU Member States' Experts on the Mobility of Collections

As part of the OMC Working Group of EU Member States' Experts on the Mobility of Collections, Malta contributed to the drafting of a study entitled *A Report on Practical Ways to Reduce the Cost of Lending and Borrowing of Cultural Objects Among Member States of the European Union*. The report was published by the European Commission in September 2012.

The Working Group proposes key recommendations to simplify and facilitate the temporary mobility of cultural objects between EU Member States. Apart from making recommendations for all levels involved, proposals were also drawn up to address the European Commission, Member States and museum professionals respectively.

The Working Group addressed four separate issues and focused discussions on specific final objectives. The issues selected by the Working Group are listed hereunder:

1. Indemnity schemes/shared liability:
Objective: improving and expanding indemnity schemes and shared liability agreements at EU Member State level;
2. Valuation
Objective: improving valuation processes for works of art and cultural goods and the systems/mechanisms of valuation for the purposes of indemnity (and shared liability);
3. Risk assessment
Objective: simplifying and improving the process of risk assessment when lending and borrowing;
4. Transport
Objective: making transport procedures more reliable and less expensive

The full report – *A Report on Practical Ways to Reduce the Cost of Lending and Borrowing of Cultural Objects Among Member States of the European Union* (September 2012) – may be viewed at:
http://ec.europa.eu/culture/our-policy-development/documents/omc-report-mobility-of-collections_en.pdf

2.2.3 Staffing and Training in the Cultural Heritage Sector

2.2.3.1 Training initiatives by cultural heritage entities

Twelve staff training initiatives were carried out by 6 cultural heritage organisations in 2012, twice as many as were recorded for 2011 and 2010.

INITIATIVES ON TRAINING taken by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2012)		
Organisations	Initiative taken?	No of initiatives
Din l-Art Helwa	YES	3
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	YES	2
Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	YES	2
Heritage Malta	YES	2
Ramblers Association Malta	NO	-
St. John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	NO	-
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage	YES	2
The Archaeological Society of Malta	NO	-
Wirt Ghawdex	YES	1

Table 8: Initiatives relating to staff training taken by cultural heritage entities (2012)

Din l-Art Helwa organised 3 staff training initiatives:

- Office and accountancy procedures;
- Traditional pointing methods;
- Laying of Deffun on Roofs.

Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malta organised 2 training events:

- Knowledge upgrading;
- Fire prevention training.

Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna organised 2 training events, one in July and the other in September:

- Training for re-enactment techniques.

Heritage Malta organised 2 staff training initiatives:

- Effective communication and pedagogical skills for a diverse spectrum of clients;
- E-Procurement.

Superintendence of Cultural Heritage organised 2 staff training initiatives:

- Training in Surveying by Total Station;
- Short Course in Zooarchaeology.

Wirt Ghawdex organised 1 training initiative during 2012:

- Site management training.

Specialisations

During the period under review none of the cultural heritage entities reported that staff members employed by them received any new specialisation and/or academic qualification, either from local or foreign recognised awarding bodies.

2.2.3.2 Statistics from Higher Education Institutions

Table 9 provides a detailed overview of applicant data for the academic year 2012/2013 as provided by the University of Malta and MCAST.

Accepted Applicant Statistics

Data for 2012 show an increase in student intake from 122 in 2011 to 125 in 2012. A decrease of 5 applicants at the University of Malta was offset by an increase of 8 at MCAST.

The sharpest decrease was noted in archaeology student intake, with a decrease to 16 from 33 in 2011.

A marked increase of students following courses a ITS was registered. A component of these courses comprises cultural heritage studies. A similar increase has been registered for heritage skills course at MCAST.

In 2011 and 2012, the majority of accepted applicants at the University of Malta were female – 69.32% in 2011 and 66.27% in 2012.

Cultural Heritage Accepted Applicants Academic Year 2012/2013					
Faculty/Institute	Course	Route	F	M	Total
Faculty of Arts	Bachelor of Arts	Archaeology and Classics	1	-	1
		Archaeology and Comtemporary Meriterranean Studies	1	-	1
		Archaeology and French	1	-	1
		Archaeology and Geography	-	2	2
		Archaeology and History	2	1	3
		Archaeology and History of Art	4	-	4
		Archaeology and Maltese	-	1	1
		Archaeology and Pyschology	-	2	2
	Course Total		9	6	15
	Master of Arts	Archaeology	1	-	1
Course Total		1	-	1	
Faculty/Institute Total			10	6	16
Faculty for the Built Environment	Master of Arts in Cultural Heritage Management	Cultural Heritage Management	3	2	5
	Course Total		3	2	5
	M Sc in Cons of Decorative Arch Surfaces (Prep Prog)	Conservation of Decorative Architectural Surfaces	-	1	1
	Course Total		-	1	1
Faculty/Institute Total			3	3	6
Institute for Tourism, Travel and Culture	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Tourism Studies	Tourism Studies	32	15	47
	Course Total		32	15	47
	Master of Arts in Tourism	Tourism Studies	8	2	10
	Course Total		8	2	10
	MPhil in Travel, Tourism and Culture	Travel, Tourism and Culture	2	2	4
Course Total		2	2	4	
Faculty/Institute Total			42	19	61
Total (University of Malta)			55	28	83
Institute of Masonry and Construction Engineering	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Sewwej] – Level 3 Year 1			9
	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Sewwej] – Level 3 Year 2			3
	MCAST Certificate in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Sewwej] – Year 2			5
	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Mastru] – Level 4 Year 1			17
	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Mastru] – Level 4 Year 2			8
Faculty/Institute Total					42
Total (MCAST)					42
TOTAL NUMBER OF REGISTERED APPLICANTS IN 2012					125

Table 9: The number of student intake to local cultural heritage related courses starting in academic year 2012/2013
(Source: UoM and MCAST)

Graduate Statistics

Table 10 below provides the number of registered graduates in 2012 for the University of Malta and MCAST with regards to cultural heritage related courses:

Cultural Heritage Graduate Statistics in 2012					
Faculty/Institute	Course	Route	F	M	Total
Faculty of Arts	Bachelor of Arts	Archaeology and English	1	1	2
		Archaeology and Geography	-	1	1
	Course Total		1	2	3
	Bachelor of Arts (Honours)	Archaeology	1	1	2
	Course Total		1	1	2
	Diploma in General Studies	Anthropology and Archaeology	-	1	1
	Course Total		-	1	1
	Masters of Arts	Archaeology	3	1	4
	Course Total		3	1	4
Faculty/Institute Total			5	5	10
Faculty for the Built Environment	Bachelor in Conservation and Restoration Studies (Honours)	Paintings and Polychrome Sculpture	2	-	2
	Course Total		2	-	2
	M Sc in Conservation Tech for Masonry Buildings	Conservation Technology for Masonry Buildings	2	1	3
	Course Total		2	1	3
Faculty/Institute Total			4	1	5
Faculty of Laws	Bachelor of Laws	Law with Archaeology	-	1	1
	Course Total		-	1	1
Faculty/Institute Total			-	1	1
Institute for European Studies	Bachelor of European Studies (Honours)	European Studies with Archaeology	-	1	1
	Course Total		-	1	1
Faculty/Institute Total			-	1	1
Institute for Tourism, Travel and Culture	Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Tourism Studies	Tourism Studies	26	11	37
	Course Total		26	11	37
	Master of Arts in Tourism	Tourism Studies	4	1	5
	Course Total		4	1	5
Faculty/Institute Total			30	12	42
Total (University of Malta)			39	20	59
Institute of Masonry and Construction Engineering	MCAST Certificate in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Sewwej]			7
	MCAST Diploma in Masonry Heritage Skills	[Mastru]			4
Faculty/Institute Total					11
Total (MCAST)					11
TOTAL NUMBER OF GRADUATES IN 2012					70

Table 10: The number of students graduating from cultural heritage related courses 2012 (Source: UoM and MCAST)

Seventy graduates were reported for 2012. This marks a 48.94% increase over the 47 graduates for 2011. The highest increase was recorded in the Bachelor of Arts (Honours) Tourism Studies. Twelve graduates were recorded in 2011 which increased to 37 in 2012.

The number of students graduating with a Masters degree doubled from 6 in 2011 to 12 in 2012. Female graduates at the University of Malta in 2012 rose to 66.10% from 64.86% in 2011.

2.2.4 National Cultural Heritage Inventory

The National Inventory of Cultural Property in the Maltese Islands (NICPMI) is a core business function of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage. In December 2011, the Superintendence published the first 25 properties on the national inventory in the Government Gazette. These records included archaeological, historical and military sites in Malta and Gozo.

In 2012, quarterly issues of the national inventory were published in the Government Gazette, increasing the number of records by 1140. Individual inventory data sheets may be downloaded from the website of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage, as well as off CHIMS (see below).

Table 11 shows the date of publication on the Government Gazette, the number of records and theme/subject recorded.

Publication No	Date of Publication	Theme/Subject	No of records
2 nd	30 March 2012	Archaeology, Historical sites	35 records
3 rd	26 June 2012	Chapels and Niches	55 records
4 th	27 August 2012	Chapels and Niches	925 records
5 th	28 December 2012	Scheduled Architecture	125 records
TOTAL			1140 records

Table 11: NICPMI publications in 2012 (Source: SCH)

During 2012 particular focus was placed on data collection on Chapels and Niches in Malta and Gozo. A total of 980 records were collected from 35 localities. Table 12 shows the records collected per locality.

Malta Majjistral		Malta Xlokk		Gozo	
Ħ'Attard	15	Birgu	22	Il-Fontana	13
Ħal Balzan	26	Bormla	23	Għajnsielem	20
Birkirkara	123	Floriana	15	L-Għarb	18
Il-Gżira	4	Isla	23	L-Għasri	7
L-Iklin	2	Kalkara	11	Kerċem	12
Ħal Lija	27	Marsa	39	Il-Munxar	10
Msida	12	Raħal Gdid	25	In-Nadur	21
Pietà	12	Valletta	70	Il-Qala	9
Ħal Qormi	176	TOTAL	228	San Lawrenz	5
San Ġiljan	11			Ta' Sannat	9
San Ġwann	9			Ir-Rabat	82
Santa Venera	14			Ix-Xaghra	33
Sliema	53			Ix-Xewkija	19
TOTAL	484			Iż-Żebbuġ	10
				TOTAL	268

Table 12: Chapels and Niches – Number of records published in 2012 distributed by locality (Source: SCH)

Data collection on Chapels and Niches shall continue in 2013. Approximately 1000 records are expected to be collected from the remaining 33 Local Councils.

In 2012 the Superintendence started a collaboration with the International Institute of Baroque Studies, University of Malta for the compilation and publication of the National Inventory of Knights Fortifications. This exercise is expected to be completed in 2013.

Cultural Heritage Inventory Management System (CHIMS)

CHIMS enables the public to view inventory records on a map-based environment.

In 2012, 847 new entries were listed on CHIMS.

Table 13 shows the increase of data uploaded in CHIMS, particularly in the Heritage Sites section.

Fields	2007-2011	2012	Total
Heritage Sites	81	842	923
Archaeological Interventions	10	0	10
Artefacts	1568	0	1568
Artistic Artefacts	23	0	23
Guardianship Deeds	9	5	14
Total	1691	847	2538

Table 13: CHIMS – Number of records available in CHIMS till December 2012 (Source: SCH)

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	Sponsorship of further studies agreement	New
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage	3 Circulars to update the <i>Operating Procedures and Standards for Archaeology Services (OPSAS)</i>	Revised
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage	Field Walking Explanatory Notes	New

Table 14: Operational standards and guidelines introduced in 2012 by cultural heritage entities (Source: SCH)

Three operational guidelines and standards were issued in 2012.

The Superintendence of Cultural Heritage issued 3 circulars updating its *Operating Procedures and Standards for Archaeology Services (OPSAS)*. This procedure manual was first published in 2011 to guide and standardise work by freelance archaeologists under the direction of the Superintendence.

The Superintendence also drew up explanatory notes on field walking. These notes were drafted in preparation of a large scale field walking exercise carried out at Mġarr ix-Xini, Gozo in July 2012 by the Superintendence, and assisted by volunteers.

2.2.6 Financial Investment in the Cultural Heritage Sector

2.2.6.1 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	2012 Euro
Office of the President - Improvements to Property	59,000	59,000	59,000	60,000	60,000	70,000	-
San Anton/Verdala Palaces Fund	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	150,000
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage	302,800	302,800	303,000	303,000	353,000	370,000	390,000
Heritage Malta	3,834,100	3,834,100	2,795,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,000,000
Committee of Guarantee	35,000	35,000	35,000	5,000	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	1,350,000
Fondazzjoni Patrimonju Malti	116,500	116,500	116,000	116,000	116,000	116,000	116,000
Manoel Theatre Management Committee	256,200	256,200	280,000	230,000	230,000	310,000	470,000
National Philharmonic Orchestra	675,500	675,500	978,000	978,000	1,300,000	1,410,000	1,450,000
St. James Cavalier Centre for Creativity	326,100	396,000	396,000	396,000	530,000	590,000	670,000
Valletta European Capital of Culture 2018 Foundation	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
Ministry for Gozo – <i>Subsidies to Cultural Organisations & Cultural Council</i>	32,600	32,600	32,000	32,000	35,000	35,000	40,000
TOTAL	6,802,500	6,872,400	6,159,000	6,585,000	7,094,000	7,471,000	7,941,000

Table 15: Recurrent and operational expenditure for the various entities within the cultural heritage sector of state: Contributions to Government Entities – Approved Estimates 2006-2012 (Source: Budgetary Estimates 2013 and previous editions)

According to Ministry of Finance 2013 Budgetary Estimates and previous editions, an increase of €470,000 was recorded in 2012 in recurrent and operational expenditure for government entities when compared to 2011. Increases were recorded for all but two entities:

- The Office of the President was not granted funding for improvements to Presidential Palaces, a total of €367,000 having been awarded over the period 2006 till 2011. According to the 2013 budgetary estimates, actual expenditure on improvements to property amounted to €341,327 in 2011 and €150,617 in 2010;
- Heritage Malta saw its operational budget reduced to €3,000,000 – €300,000 less than in 2011;
- A new initiative – the Valletta European Capital of Culture 2018 Foundation was established and awarded €300,000 as operational funding for 2012.

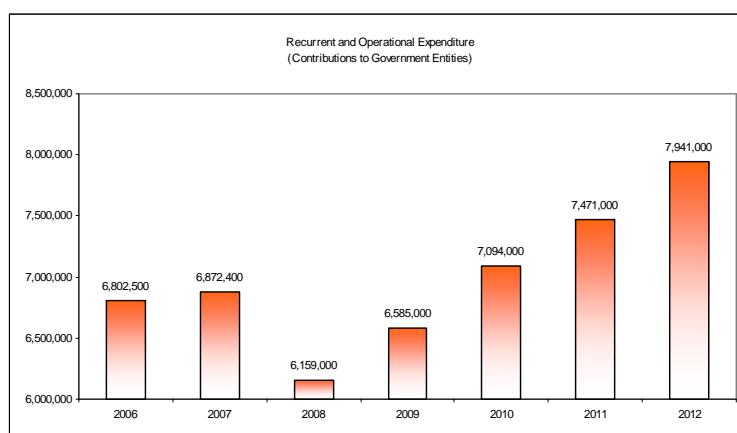


Chart 17: Recurrent and operational expenditure for the various entities within the cultural heritage sector of the state: Contributions to Government Entities – values in Euro
(Source: Budgetary Estimates 2013 and previous editions)

Contributions by the central Government towards programmes and initiatives relevant to the sector for 2012 are listed in Table 16 below.

Recurrent and Operational Expenditure (Programmes and Initiatives)		
Programme/Initiative	Amount in 2011 Euro	Amount in 2012 Euro
<i>Office of the Prime Minister (Tourism and Culture) in 2011</i>		
<i>Ministry for Tourism, Culture and the Environment in 2012</i>		
Culture Contact Point	25,000	20,000
Arts and Culture Events	366,000	366,000
Malta Arts Fund	230,000	230,000
European Capital Culture	130,000	45,000
Manoel Theatre Special Events	150,000	150,000
Fund for the Acquisition of Contemporary Maltese Artworks	60,000	50,000
Support to Cultural NGOs/Enterprises	150,000	150,000
Students' Cultural Participation Programme	280,000	280,000
Cultural Organisation Support Grant	-	100,000
Open Air Theatre Programme	-	300,000
St James Cavalier – Children's Arts Festival	-	150,000
Manoel Theatre – Baroque Music Festival	-	100,000
Relocation of Museum of Fine Arts	-	200,000
RAI Christmas Concert	400,000	-
<i>Ministry for Gozo</i>		
<i>Subsidies to Cultural Organisations¹</i>	16,000	16,000
National and popular festivities	75,000	75,000
Notte Gozitana	150,000	150,000
Total	2,032,000	2,382,000

Table 16: Recurrent and operational expenditure 2012 (Programmes and Initiatives)
(Source: Budgetary Estimates 2013 and previous editions)

¹ Amount already included in Table 15 above

In 2012, €2,382,000 were granted for Recurrent and Operational Expenditure under the budgetary vote 'Programmes and Initiatives' including an increase of €350,000 for 'Programmes and Initiatives' in 2012 over 2011:

- Malta Arts Fund which is coordinated by the Malta Council for Culture and the Arts (MCCA) was allocated €230,000 for both 2012 and 2011;
- Fund for the Acquisition of Contemporary Maltese Artworks was allocated the amount of €50,000, – €10,000 less than in 2011;
- National and popular festivities administered by the Ministry for Gozo were awarded €75,000 in 2012, as in 2011;
- Notte Gozitana, an activity organised by the Ministry for Gozo was allocated €150,000, as in 2011.

Five new initiatives were introduced in 2012 for which a combined total of €850,000 was allocated:

- Cultural Organisation Support Grant - €100,000
- Open Air Theatre Programme - €300,000
- St James Cavalier – Children's Arts Festival - €150,00
- Manoel Theatre – Baroque Music Festival - €100,000
- Relocation of Museum of Fine Arts - €200,000

2.2.6.2 Government Capital Expenditure

Government Capital Expenditure							
Targeted Initiative	2006 Euro	2007 Euro	2008 Euro	2009 Euro	2010 Euro	2011 Euro	2012 Euro
EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms 2004-2009: Heritage Malta national contribution	-	-	135,000	36,000	60,000	75,000	9,000
EEA/Norwegian Financial Mechanisms 2009-2014: Heritage Malta national contribution	-	-	-	-	-	-	23,000
EU Interreg: Heritage Malta	-	-	105,000	9,000	-	-	-
EU Structural Funds 2004-2006: Heritage Malta national contribution [EU Post Accession Programmes]	-	-	1,249,000	-	-	-	-
EU Structural Funds 2007-2013: Heritage Malta national contribution	-	-	107,000	272,000	179,000	355,000	484,000
Ġgantija Heritage Site	1,630,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Improvements at Museums & historical sites, and restoration works	698,800	465,900	582,000	500,000	500,000	400,000	300,000
Kordin Carnival Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000
Rehabilitation of St. James Cavalier	20,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rehabilitation Projects	338,400	116,500	466,000	465,000	465,000	600,000	415,000
Restoration and improvements to historical sites (Gozo)	46,600	69,900	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
Restoration of Fort St Angelo	-	-	-	-	1,500,000	1,000,000	300,000
Restoration of Forts, Fortifications & historical places	680,000	232,900	699,000	495,000	995,000	995,000	1,800,000
Restoration of Palaces	-	-	117,000	-	-	-	400,000
Restoration Works V Italian Protocol	189,300	16,300	-	-	-	-	-
St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation	232,937	256,231	256,000	25,000	25,000	255,000	297,000
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage – CHIMS	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Superintendence Relocation of	-	186,400	-	-	-	-	-

Premises							
Superintendence of Cultural Heritage – Restoration and upgrading works and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
Surveillance, Security & Automated Ticketing System	69,900	11,600	-	-	-	-	-
Upgrading of Manoel Theatre	500,800	11,600	575,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000
Total	4,442,437	1,367,331	4,361,000	2,022,000	3,844,000	3,800,000	4,948,000

Table 17: Government capital expenditure (table contains figures not previously included in prior editions)
(Source: Budgetary Estimates 2012 and previous editions)

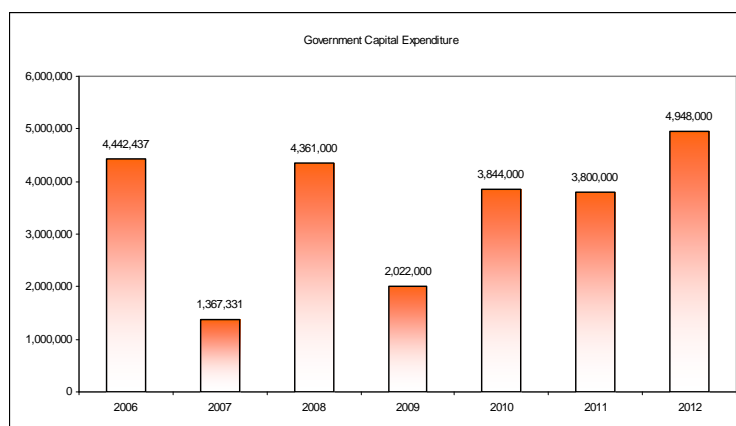


Chart 18: Government Capital Expenditure (amounts in EUR)
(Source: Budgetary Estimates 2012 and previous editions)

Approved Government Capital Expenditure was estimated at €4,948,000 for 2012 – an increase of €1,148,000 over 2011. While financial allocations for the restoration of Fort St Angelo were reduced, the allocation for ‘Restoration of Forts, Fortifications & historical places’ almost doubled – from €995,000 for 2011 to €1,800,000 for 2012.

Indirect contributions to the cultural heritage sector are also present under the heading “Upgrading of Main Touristic Areas” under the Capital expenditure vote for the Ministry for Resources and Rural Affairs. The amount allocated in 2012 was estimated at €2,400,000. Similar financial allocation exist under other Ministries and may also represent a form of indirect financial contribution to the cultural heritage sector.

In the 2012 budget speech, presented in Parliament on the 14 November 2011, various project proposals were put forward in relation to the cultural sector.

- **Continuation of projects initiated in 2011 or earlier, amongst which:**
 - A €9.6million project called “*Stronger Cottonera Communities*” which centres on the embellishment of Dock Number One in Bormla. The project has so far led to the completion of Ġnien ta’ San Ġwann t’Għuxa, the restoration of the tal-Verdala and ta’ San Nikola buildings, as well as the introduction of a new system of public transport connecting the Three Cities and its environs;
 - Continuation of Dock Number One (Bormla);
 - The restoration and use of Fort St Elmo with the assistance of €15million in European funding should an application submitted be considered favourably;
 - Continuation of the Ġgantija project;
 - Nature trails in the Haġar Qim and Mnajdra heritage park;
 - Restoration and rehabilitation of the inquisitors’ Palace in Birgu;

- Restoration and rehabilitation of the Domus Romana;
 - Rehabilitation works on the Maritime Museum;
 - Conservation work at Verdala Palace;
 - Conservation work at San Anton Palace;
 - The conclusion of the Cittadella masterplan which will in turn act as a basis for restoration and rehabilitation projects in the area;
 - Preparations for Valletta as the European City of Culture in 2018;
 - Development works on the City Gate Project, the new Parliament, the Old Theatre site, and the new square near St Catherine's Church.
- **Further investments in cultural programmes:**
 - Direct financial investment in cultural heritage entities amounting to over €7.7million in 2012. This amounts to an increase of nearly half a million euro over the previous year's allocation (see section 2.2.6 for a detailed breakdown of the recurrent and operational expenditure approved for 2012);
 - An increase equivalent to 12% of Government expenditure on its cultural entities and programmes;
 - Investment of €4.2 million aimed at improving the value of a visitor's experience at archaeological sites around Malta and Gozo;
 - Allocation of €3.3million in European Union and Maltese Government funds for various associations and Local Councils to carry out projects concerning the physical appearance and history of localities in Malta and Gozo;
 - Transfer of the National Museum of Fine Arts from its current location to the Auberge d'Italie with an allocation of €0.2million;
- **More investment in our towns and cities to improve their appearance and the quality of life of the people that live there:**
 - Further investment on work carried out in Fort St Angelo, the Hypogeum in Ħal Saflieni, Ġgantija Temples, Ħal Tarxien Temples, the Catacombs of St Paul, the Roman Baths in Ġhajn Tuffieħa, the Ta' Bistra Catacombs in Mosta and the Catacombs of St Augustine in Rabat;
 - Restoration work on the fortifications of Valletta, Mdina, Birgu and the Citadel in Gozo with an investment of €36million.
- **Valletta:**
 - Setting up of the Valletta European Capital of Culture 2018 Foundation;
 - Inauguration of completed phases in the City Gate project;
 - Restoration work on Biagio Steps and the setting up of an interactive centre for the fortifications of Malta;
 - €0.4million for the intensive restoration of the interior of the Grandmaster's Palace.

2.2.6.3 Heritage Malta Admission Fees

Table 18 displays revenue for Heritage Malta admissions between 2004 and 2012.

Heritage Malta Admission Fees (2004-2012)								
2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Euro	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	4,627,349	4,629,899

Table 18: Heritage Malta revenue through admission fees between 2004 and 2012

In 2012, Heritage Malta collected €4,629,899 in admission fees from the visiting public. This means a marginal increase over 2011. The figure for 2011 has been amended reflecting Heritage Malta's Annual Report 2011.

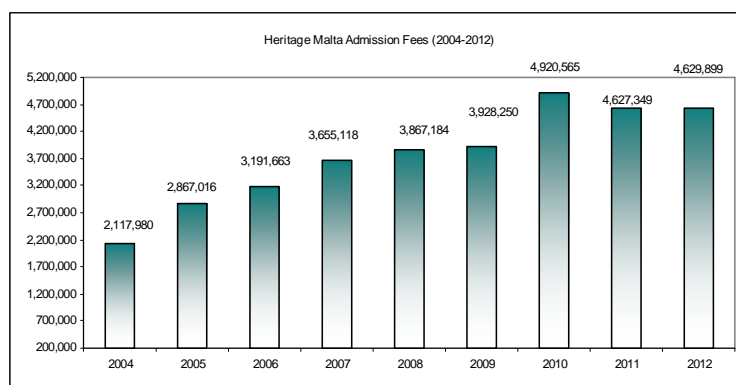
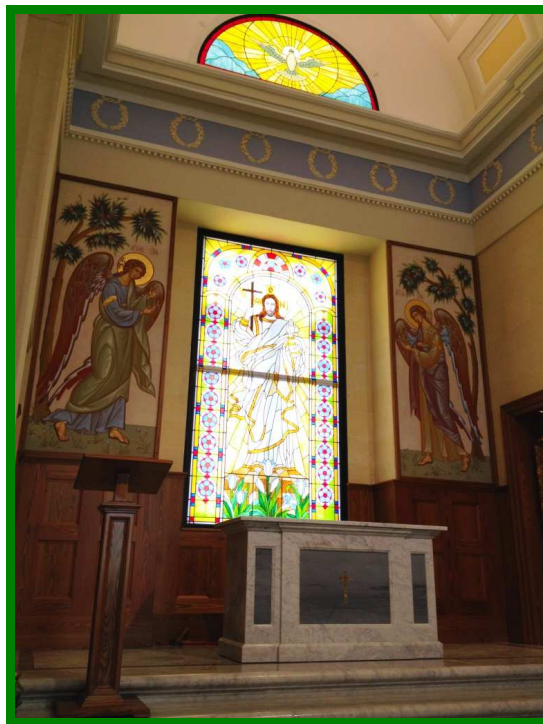


Chart 19: Graphical representation of Heritage Malta revenue through admission fees between 2004 and 2012 (amounts in EUR) (Source: Heritage Malta)

2.3

The Care and Use of the Cultural Resource



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

'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 broadens stakeholder participation in the care and management of cultural heritage. This mechanism, which is unique to Malta, moves away from traditional state-centred management of cultural heritage properties. While the title of ownership remains that of the Government of Malta, a Guardianship Deed promotes enables NGOs and Local Councils to manage cultural properties.

Guardians keep the Superintendence updated on developments. The Superintendence provides guidance and technical expertise to the Guardian. This relationship permits a closer monitoring of management practices.

During 2012, preparatory work on three Guardianship Deeds was completed and recommended to Government for signature:

- Ħal Luqa WWII Shelters, Ħal Luqa: Għaqda Mużikali Sant Andrija
- Riĥama Battery, Marsaskala: a joint request by Marsaskala Local Council and Għaqda Bajja San Tumas
- Wied iż-Żurrieq Tower, Żurrieq: Din L-Art Ħelwa

The following table shows the status with respect to signed Guardianship Deeds as at the end of 2012:

Guardianship Deeds	
NGO's	13
Local Councils	1
Total	14

Table 19: Number of signed Guardianship Deeds by end 2012 (Source: SCH)

In 2013 the nine Guardianship Deeds that were signed in 2003 would have completed their ten year cycle. Din l-Art Ħelwa expressed their interest to renewal nine Guardianship Deeds.

The full list of signed Guardianship Deeds as at end 2012 is presented in Table 51 (Appendices).

2.3.2 Fiscal Policy

- **A scheme that promotes cultural participation for young adults:**
 - While retaining the 'culture card' for students, extend the income tax reduction to include cultural education (previously only applicable to sports education). This incentive will enable parents whose children attend courses in cultural and creative teaching institutions to benefit from a €100 reduction on taxable income for costs related to courses given by licensed or accredited schools or teachers.
- **A scheme that encourages the restoration and renovation of scheduled properties and those in urban centres:**
 - Introduction of a number of incentives related to restoration and conservation works of scheduled building in grade 1 and 2, as well as properties in urban conservation areas (UCAs), as follows:
 - Exemption from Duty on Documents on transference between heirs in order to facilitate the consolidation of the property ownership;
 - A scheme for private individuals who wish to restore their property where a rebate of 20% will be given on the costs of restoration up to a maximum of €5,000;
 - For individuals or companies who invest in the restoration of these properties to sell or rent a concession will be given as follows:
 - Final withholding tax of 10% on income from rent for residential purposes, and 15% on income from rent for commercial purposes; and
 - Final withholding tax of 10% in the case of a sale or the payment of 30% tax instead of 35% on the gain; and
 - A tax credit of 20% on the expenditure that qualifies for restoration of property for the commercial purposes of the company and this will increase to 30% in the case of grade 1 and 2 scheduled properties.

2.3.3 Cultural Heritage Management Plans

Management plans are an obligation for all properties inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The Superintendence requires management and conservation plans for historical properties placed in Guardianship.

Some cultural heritage organisations have felt the need to develop management plans for cultural heritage properties under their care. This is the case for St John's Co-Cathedral Foundation as well as Wirt Ghawdex.

The status of the drafting of management plans are indicated below. Those marked in black denote completion by 2011, those marked in blue denote progress made in 2012.

Progress on Cultural Heritage Management Plans by cultural heritage entities (period under review: 2012)					
Organisations	Property/Site concerned	Level of Completion			
		100%	75%	50%	25%
Din l-Art Helwa	St. Agatha Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Comino Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Comino Battery	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Dwejra Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Wignacourt Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Mamo Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Msida Bastion Cemetery	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Ghallis Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Qaliet Marku Tower	✗			
Din l-Art Helwa	Our Lady of Victory Church	✗			
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	Cittadella Silos/Gunpowder Magazine/Battery/WWII Shelters	✗			
Wirt Ghawdex	Mgarr ix-Xini Tower	✗			
Wirt Ghawdex	Santa Cecilia Chapel	✗			
Wirt Ghawdex	Dar il-Gvernatur				✗

Table 20: Status and progress registered for Cultural Heritage Management Plans by end 2012

2.3.4 Scheduling Programme of Cultural and Natural Landscapes and Sites

The 2011 Report provided a detailed overview and analysis of the number of properties scheduled since MEPA began implementing this programme in 1994. Table 22 represents an update of this review, which includes the data for 2012.

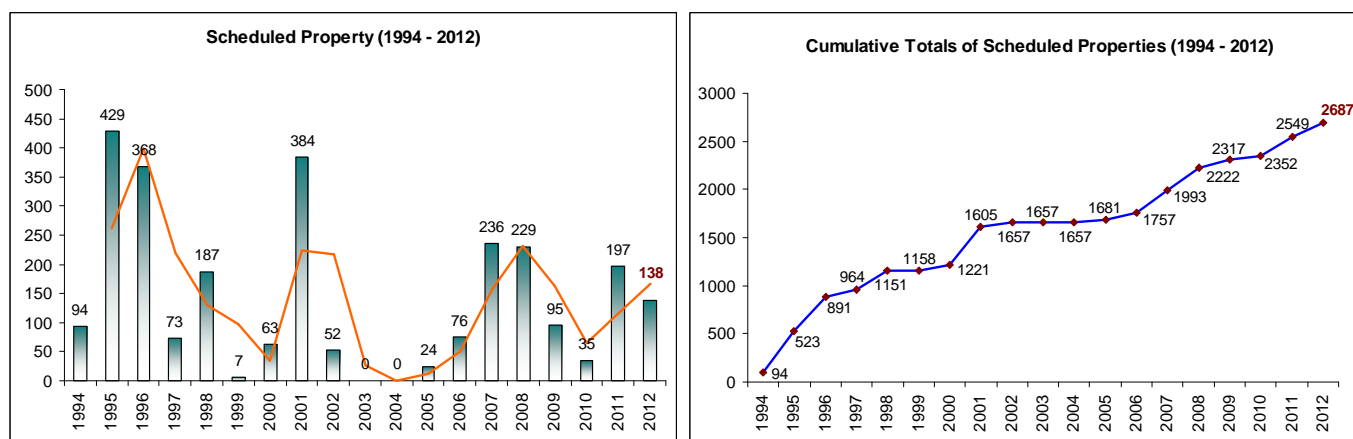
Updated List of Scheduled Properties (MEPA) (1994 – 2012)																				
Value(s) of Property	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Totals
Archaeology	20	2	3	16	108	-	5	2	2	-	-	-	5	-	7	29	6	15	-	220
Archaeology/Cultural Landscape	-	1	1	1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	107	1789
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	25	302
Geology	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	14
Geography/ Geomorphology/Ecology	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Geomorphology	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	6	4	-	-	-	1	-	4	3	2	8	3	39
Natural/Semi-natural Landscape (Rural)	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1	3	10
TOTALS	94	429	368	73	187	7	63	384	52	-	-	24	76	236	229	95	35	197	138	2687

Table 22: Number of scheduled properties: 1994 till 2012 (Source: MEPA)

The figures presented above may vary in future reports due to the review processes which MEPA may carry out.

Chart 20 below represents the data presented in Table 22.

Chart 21 provides the cumulative total of scheduled properties. As at December 2012 a total of 2687 properties were officially listed as scheduled properties.



Charts 20 and 21: Number of scheduled properties distributed by year, and cumulatively: 1994 till 2012 (Source: MEPA)

In 2012 a total of 138 properties were added to the scheduled properties list. The majority of scheduled properties in 2012 were classified under Architecture (107 properties – 77.54%). A further 25 properties (18.12%) were scheduled for their Ecological value, while 3 properties (2.17%) were scheduled respectively for Geomorphology and Natural/Semi-natural Landscape (Rural).

The sites that have been scheduled during 2012 consist of the following groups of properties as shown in Tables 23 and 24, and include various additional information on the scheduling processes.

Architecture

Types of properties scheduled	Request for reconsiderations	Appeals
43 windmills (apart from 5 others already scheduled)	2 requests 1 query on protection	No appeals lodged to date
4 groups of granaries (apart from 2 other groups already scheduled)	0 requests	No appeals lodged to date
33 miscellaneous properties that where at some form of risk from development, land use or neglect.	2 requests 1 query on grant scheme 3 (Triq it-Tliet Knejjes) still pending	3 appeals pending
19 20 th Century Modernist Architecture properties	6 requests 2 decisions postponed on request of owners	No appeals lodged to date
8 Monuments in Valletta and Floriana	0 requests	No appeals lodged to date

Table 23: Scheduled properties (Architecture) in 2012 distributed by group of properties (Source: MEPA)

Natural Heritage

Year	Category	Feature	Name	Local Council	Area (km ²)	Reconsiderations	Appeals
2012	Ecology	Forest Remnant	Il-Wied tal-Fiddien (Ta' Koronja)	Rabat	0.01	No requests for reconsiderations submitted to date	No appeals lodged to date
	Ecology	Valley, Freshwater Species, Maquis	Wied Liemu	Dingli / Rabat	0.02		
	Ecology	Valley, Rare Species	Wied il-Busbies	Rabat	0.02		
	Ecology	Valley	Wied Ghemieri	Rabat	0.01		
	Ecology	Valley	Wied Ghomor	Rabat	0.01		
	Ecology	Valley, Watercourse, Rare Species	Wied tal-Fiddien	Rabat	0.02		
	Ecology	Valley	Wied tal-Armla	Rabat	0.01		
	Ecology	Valley, Watercourse, Rare Species	Wied il-Qlejgha	Rabat	0.09		
	Ecology	Valley	Wied tal-Blajjet	Rabat	0.002		
	Ecology	Watercourse	Il-Minkba	Rabat	0.002		
	Ecology	Watercourse	Hbuliet Moni	Rabat / Mosta	0.003		
	Ecology	Valley, Watercourse, Rare Species	Wied l-Isperanza	Rabat	0.04		
	Ecology	Valley, Watercourse, Freshwater Species	Wied Gananu	Mosta	0.02		
	Ecology	Valley	Wied is-Sir	Mosta	0.03		
	Ecology	Valley, Watercourse, Rare Species	Wied il-Ghasel	Mosta / Naxxar	0.26		
	Ecology	Valley, Watercourse, Freshwater Species	Wied Santa Katarina	Naxxar	0.03		
	Ecology	Valley, Watercourse	Wied tac-Cawqli	Naxxar / S. Pawl il-Bahar	0.03		
	Ecology	Maquis	Id-Dahla	Dingli	0.01		
	Ecology	Maquis	Djar il-Bniet (Wied Liemu)	Dingli	0.01		
	Ecology	Maquis	Gebel Ghomor	Rabat	0.01		
	Ecology	Maquis	Ta' Cappuni	Rabat	0.01		
	Ecology	Maquis and Escarpment	Tal-Kalkara and Ta' Falzon	Dingli	0.01		
	Ecology	Maquis and Escarpment	Rdum tal-Lunzjata	Rabat	0.03		
	Ecology	Escarpment	Ta' Bieb ir-Ruwa	Rabat	0.02		
	Ecology	Buffer Zones and valley systems	Various	Various	2.74		
	Total [Ecology]				3.45		

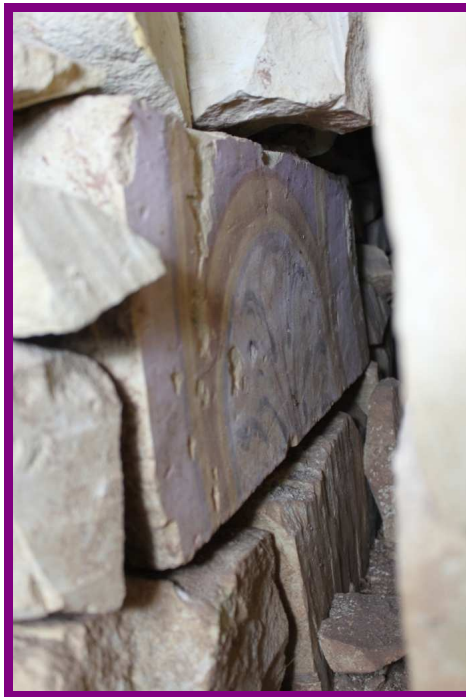
Natural Heritage... cont.

Year	Category	Feature	Name	Local Council	Area (km ²)	Reconsiderations	Appeals
2012	Geomorphology	Valley	Wied l-Isperanza	Mosta	0.04	No requests for reconsiderations submitted to date	No appeals lodged to date
	Geomorphology	Valley	Wied Gananu	Mosta	0.02		
	Geomorphology	Valley	Wied il-Ghasel	Mosta / Naxxar	0.26		
	Total [Geomorphology]				0.32	No requests for reconsiderations submitted to date	No appeals lodged to date
	Natural / Semi-natural Landscape (Rural)	Rural hinterland	Area of High Landscape Value of Is-Saqqajja, including Tal-Plieri and It-Tafal tal-Imdina	Rabat	0.59		
	Natural / Semi-natural Landscape (Rural)	Valley	Wied il-Ghasel Area of High Landscape Value	Mosta	0.26		
	Natural / Semi-natural Landscape (Rural)	Valley system and rural hinterland	Area of High Landscape Value of Chadwick Lakes (Wied il-Qlejgha), Fiddien and environs	Rabat / Mtarfa / Mosta / Attard	7.64		
	Conservation Order	Valley and watercourse	Wied il-Qlejgha	Rabat	0.09		
	Total [Natural / Semi-natural Landscape (Rural)]				8.58		

Table 24: Scheduled properties in 2012 pertaining to classifications Ecology, Geomorphology and Natural/Semi-natural Landscapes (Rural) (Source: MEPA)

2.4

Sustainable Use of Heritage Resources



Article 4 (5) of the Cultural Heritage Act, 2002:

'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

The National Statistics Office (NSO) carries out quantitative surveys on culture related issues. Since 2005, 30 surveys were published relating to the cultural sector. An extensive list of surveys carried out by the NSO on culture was presented in the State of the Heritage Report 2011.

In 2012, the NSO published the conclusions of 4 surveys through News Releases. These are listed in Table 25.

News releases published by the NSO in 2012		
Title of Survey	Press Release Number	Press Release Date
Good Friday Processions: 2011	067/2012	05/04/2012
Parish Feasts: 2011	113/2012	12/06/2012
Museums and Historical Sites: 2010-2011	226/2012	20/11/2012
Cinema Statistics: 2010-2011	238/2012	06/12/2012

Table 25: News releases published by the NSO in 2012 relating to the cultural sector
(Source: NSO)

Specific surveys are carried out periodically to identify change over the medium to long-term period. One such periodic survey was published in November 2012 – Museums and Heritage Sites: 2010-2011.

NSO survey on Museums and Historical Sites

Data gathering on museums and historical sites for statistical purposes has been carried out by the NSO since 2001. The full list of surveys published by the NSO on Museums and Historical Sites is presented in Table 26.

News releases published by the NSO on Museums and Historical Sites		
Title of Survey	Press Release Number	Press Release Date
Museums and Historical Sites: 1997-1999	053/2001	01/06/2001
Museums and Historical Sites: 2000	020/2002	15/03/2002
Museums and Historical Sites: 2001	074/2003	23/05/2003
Museums and Historical Sites: 2003	109/2004	10/06/2004
Museums and Historical Sites: 2004	117/2005	02/06/2005
Museums and Historical Sites: 2005	181/2006	14/08/2006
Museums and Historical Sites: 2006-2007	204/2008	25/11/2008
Museums and Historical Sites: 2008-2009	225/2010	25/11/2010
Museums and Historical Sites: 2010-2011	226/2012	20/11/2012

Table 26: News releases published by the NSO in 2012 relating to the cultural sector
(Source: NSO)

Museums and Historical Sites – 2010-2011: Main Conclusions

▫ *Number, ownership and management of active museums and historical sites*

In 2010 a total of 68 museums and historical sites were active in Malta and Gozo. This figure remained unchanged in 2011. Private and Church organisations owned 60% of museums and historical sites, the remaining 40% were State-owned. However, only 32.4% of all museums and historical sites were actually managed by the State. Of the remaining sites 30.9% were managed by voluntary or non-profit organisations, 23.5% by Church-run organisations and 13.2% by private (for profit) enterprise.

▫ *Theme/Category type of museum and historical sites, and visitor preferences*

The most popular theme in 2011 was reported to be 'Ethnology and Anthropology Museums' at 27.9%. Other popular themes, in descending order were: 'Monuments and Sites' (22.1%) and 'Archaeology and History' (16.2%). The least popular theme fell under the 'Natural History and Natural Science' category.

Preferred visiting options followed similar patterns from 2008 till 2011. In 2011, the highest proportion of visitors (34.7%) was recorded under the 'Art' category, followed by 'Monuments and Sites' (28%) and 'Archaeology and History Museums' (24.7%). 'Other Museums' (0.8%), 'Natural History and Science Museums' (1.3%) and 'Maritime' (1.3%) ranked lowest in the number of visitors in 2011. Although 'Ethnology and Anthropology Museums' are the most popular (i.e. 19 out of 68 sites), only 6.8% of visitors chose to visit this museum type in 2011.

▫ *Use of the internet at museums and historical sites*

Over 75% of all museums and historical sites have a dedicated website. Websites have been developed for 88% of State-run museums and sites, 91% and 86% respectively for profit and not-for-profit enterprises, and 23% for Church-run organisations.

The use of social media for museums and sites is widely used by Private (for-profit) enterprises (71%), but is below 10% for the remaining categories for 2010, rising slightly in 2011. No State-run museums and sites are recorded as using social network in 2010 and 2011.²

On the other hand State-run museums and historical sites ranked highest with 58% in 2011 for digitisation programmes. Church or Church-run organisations started introducing digitisation programmes as from 2011.

▫ *Admissions to museums and historical sites*

Direct comparison in visitor numbers between 2010 and 2011 indicate an overall reduction of 10.4% in admissions to museums and historical sites. A drop of 10.9% was recorded in free admissions while paid admissions declined by 10.2%. While the most significant drop was noted in the number of visiting adults (both paid and free admissions) as well as group visits, increases were recorded in the number of paid students and free admittance to children.

In 2011, increases in admissions were noted for 'Military' (11%) as well as 'Ethnology and Anthropology Museums' (1.2%). In comparison to 2010, admissions to the remaining museums and historical sites decreased slightly. The most marked decreases were

² However, Heritage Malta Facebook page (a social networking interface) was created at the beginning of 2011 showcasing all its museums and sites (Source: Heritage Malta). This does not tally with NSO figures.

recorded in 'Monuments and Sites' (16.1%), 'Archaeology and History Museums' (13.1%) and 'Art' museums and historical sites (6.9%).

▫ *Human Resources in museums and historical sites*

The total number of persons employed on a full-time basis in museums and historical sites has been decreasing since 2008. In 2011, 285 persons (of which 210 male and 75 female) were recorded. The largest reduction was noted under the category 'other staff' that includes clerks, cleaners, messengers and security personnel, followed by museum guides. On the other hand, the number of full-time persons employed as curators has been steadily increasing, from 23 in 2008 to 31 in 2011.

A shift from full-time employment to part-time engagement is evident under the category 'museum guide'. Part-time employees are reported as increasing from 10 persons in 2008 to 26 in 2011. Changes were minimal in the other categories.

Males make up 73.7% of full-time employed and 61.6% of part-time engagements in 2011. More women (60%) are employed on a full-time basis as conservators, and 61.5% as part-time museum guides. All Directors employed on a full-time basis in 2011 were male, while 1 female Director engaged on a part-time basis.

The number of voluntary staff employed by museums and historical sites is relatively stable throughout the years with some occasional fluctuations. Whilst voluntary administrative staff (from 8 in 2009 to 1 in 2011) and voluntary Directors (20 in 2008 and 2009 to 10 in 2011) have declined over the years, other categories have retained the voluntary workforce. Numbers for museum guides, 'other staff', curators and conservators on a voluntary basis have remained consistent.

▫ *Financial performance*

Total expenditure in 2011 amounted to €12,215,612; an increase of 7.6% compared to the previous year.

Total income generated in 2011 amounted to €13,067,465; 1.1% lower than in 2010. Lower income was registered in amounts collected from admission fees (3.9% less than in 2010), as well as grants and subsidies (0.7% less than in 2010). Donations increased by 7.7% in 2011 and 'other income' by 48.4%.

The total profit generated by museums and sites in 2011 amounted to €851,813. This represents a 54.4% reduction in profits generated when compared to 2010. This overall drop in profits was caused by reduced revenue from admission fees and higher expenditure.

General observations

The main finding underlined by the NSO report is an overall reduction in the number of admissions across the cultural sector by around 10% in 2011 when compared to the previous year. The NSO report is inconclusive as to the possible cause(s) causing the reported reduction.

Heritage Malta Admissions to Museums and Historical Sites

Heritage Malta museums and historical sites attract the largest number of visitors, with a consequent high impact on overall national figures. Heritage Malta provided micro-data relating to admissions for properties managed by it over the period 2010-2011.

A data-table showing the number of admissions to sites managed by Heritage Malta (covering the period 2008 till 2012) are reproduced in Table 27 and Charts 22 to 24.

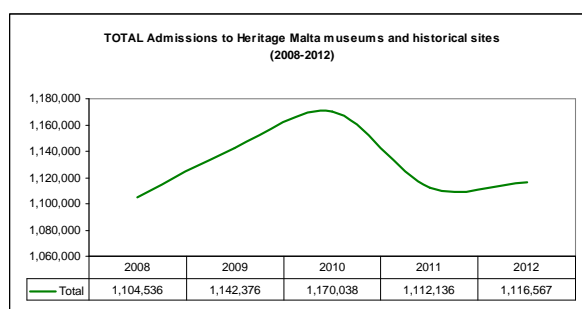


Chart 22: Total number of admissions to Heritage Malta museums and historical sites for calendar years 2008-2012
(Source: Heritage Malta)

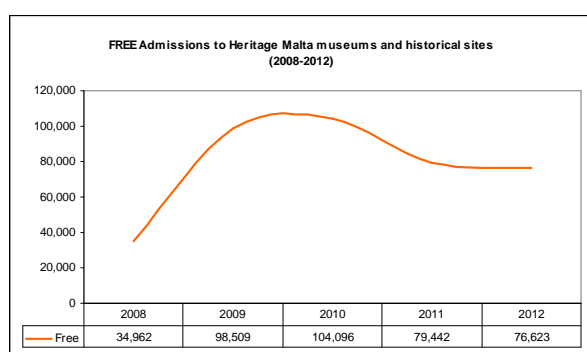


Chart 23

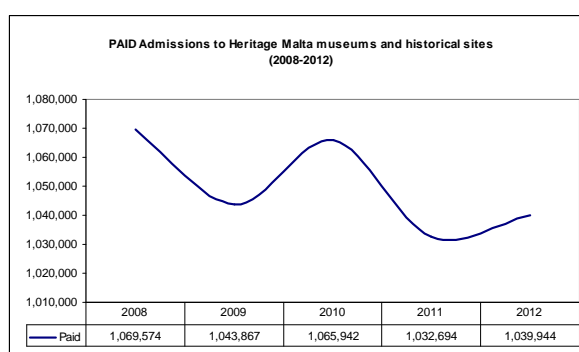


Chart 24

Charts 23 and 24: Number of free and paid admissions to Heritage Malta museums and historical sites for calendar years 2008-2012 (Source: Heritage Malta)

Total Admissions

Number of Admissions at Heritage Malta Museums and Historical Sites						
	2008	2009	2010	2011*	2012	Total
Paid	1,069,574	1,043,867	1,065,942	1,032,694	1,039,944	5,252,021
Free	34,962	98,509	104,096	79,442	76,623	393,632
Total	1,104,536	1,142,376	1,170,038	1,112,136	1,116,567	5,645,653

Table 27: Admissions statistics for calendar years 2008-2012 (Source: Heritage Malta)

* For the months November and December 2011 the amounts were calculated using a mathematical extrapolation

The highest number of admissions to Heritage Malta museums and historical sites – 1,170,038 persons – was recorded in 2010. The lowest recorded number of visitors was in 2008 with 1,104,536. The number of free admissions varies considerably from year to year (from +65% between 2008 and 2009, to -31% between 2010 and 2011). Free admittance was highest in 2010

(104,096 visitors) while 2008 ranked lowest (34,962 visitors). Variations in paid admissions range between $\pm 3\%$ between years.

Overall, Heritage Malta statistics for 2011 indicate that visitors to museums and historical sites decreased by 4.9% when compared to 2010. Paid admissions were recorded as having decreased by 3.1% in 2011. Between January and June 2011, paid admissions had actually increased by 2.6% over 2010. It was only in the second half of the year that a decrease of 8.3% was recorded (see Table 50 – Appendices).

Heritage Malta figures for November and December 2011 could not be accurately provided due to issues with its ticketing provider. These figures were therefore derived through mathematical extrapolation. Furthermore, direct comparisons on the category of visitor (adult, student, groups etc) could not be carried out since data was only available from January to October 2011.

Free Admissions

The number of free admissions in 2011 was lower than in 2010. In 2011, 79,442 persons were admitted at no charge to Heritage Malta museums and historical sites, compared to 104,096 in 2010. This accounts for a decrease of 23.7% in 2011 when compared to the previous year, equivalent to 24,654 visitors.

Heritage Malta waives admission fees for school children visiting on school outings as well as all children under the age of five.³ Heritage Malta also waives fees for other stakeholders with whom it would be cooperating on specific projects and/or initiatives. Heritage Malta also organises occasional open days to sites and museums for the benefit of the public. Other exemptions are allowed on a case-by-case basis.

The fluctuation between different years in the number of free admissions is substantial, and is reflected also in admission totals. Variables bearing on such fluctuations may include the availability of certain sites at certain times of the year, decisions by school administrations to visit sites and the frequency of open days as organised by Heritage Malta. Nevertheless, these and other variables are not clearly identifiable in the information as received for the various years.

Paid Admissions

For the period under review (2008-2012) Heritage Malta attracted over one million paying visitors annually. The highest number of visitors was recorded in 2008 during which year Heritage Malta welcomed 1,069,574 visitors. In 2011, 1,032,694 visitors were recorded. This was the lowest number of visitors over the five year span – a difference of 36,880 visitors when compared to 2008. The number of paid visitors picks up once again in 2012. A two-year cycle may be observed (see Chart 24), as more successful years alternate with less successful ones. Identifying the reasons for these fluctuations would be to the advantage of the cultural sector.

While it may result that this cycle is purely coincidental specific variables may be identified through further research. Museum closure/ refurbishment, investment or otherwise in public relations and marketing, online presence, collaboration agreements, number of events etc are a few initiatives which directly impact the fluctuation in figures.

³ English language schools are required to pay student rates.

Monthly Distribution of Visitors at Heritage Malta Museums and Historical Sites

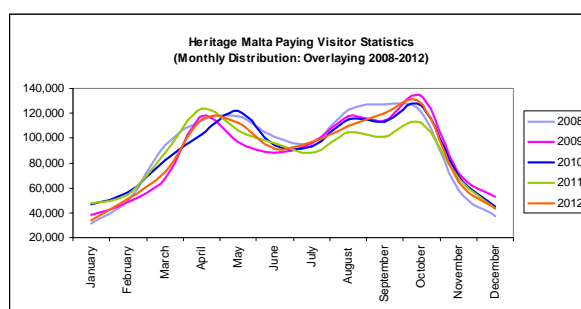


Chart 25: Paid admissions to Heritage Malta museums and historical sites for calendar years 2008-2012
(Source: Heritage Malta)

Comparing the monthly distribution of paid visitors to Heritage Malta sites over a five year period – from 2008 till 2012 – results in a cyclical pattern (see Chart 25). The lowest recorded number of visitors occurs at the start of the year. The number of paid admissions increases rapidly till April/May then decreases during the summer months between June and July. Figures start rising again in August reaching a peak in October. Numbers decline very rapidly over November and December. The cycle repeats itself annually. Some variations are noted in the first peak (April and May) of the cycle, whilst October remains consistently the second peak.

The lowest number of paid visitors was recorded in 2011. The annual cycle began very positively, but numbers dwindled after July (in comparison to the other years under review). The situation persisted until around April 2012, after which figures increased again. Figures show that until June, the year 2011 registered the highest number of paid visitors at Heritage Malta sites over the five years under review (see Table 52 – Appendices). Charts 26, 27 and 28 allow for a more direct comparison between the most recent years:

- Calendar years 2010 and 2011;
- Calendar years 2011 and 2012;
- Calendar years 2010 and 2012.

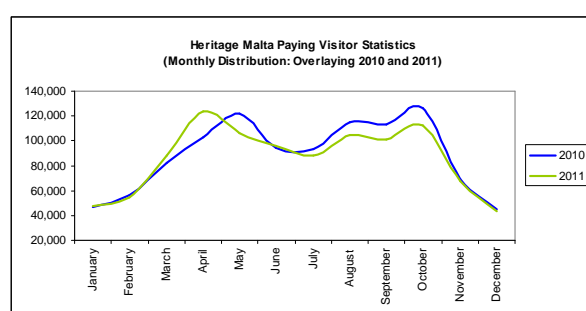


Chart 26 : Overlaying 2010 and 2011

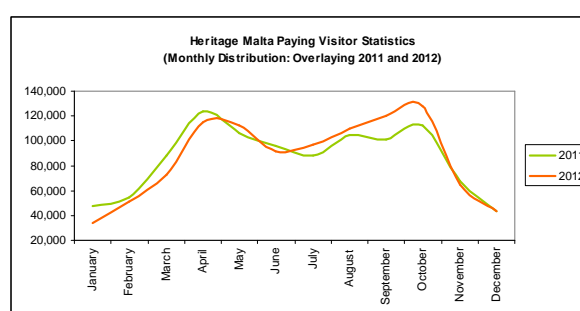


Chart 27: Overlaying 2011 and 2012

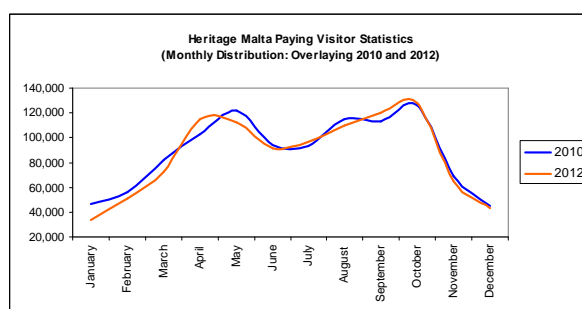


Chart 28: Overlaying 2010 and 2012

Charts 26-28: Paid admissions to Heritage Malta museums and historical sites – overlays between years
(Source: Heritage Malta)

In the identification of the possible cause(s) leading to reduced number of paid visitors in 2011, particular focus would therefore need to be placed on the second half of the year. During July and August 2011, the Domus Romana was closed for maintenance and upgrading works. This cultural property attracted 3,692 paid admissions in 2010 and 5,092 in 2012, over the same period. No admissions were recorded in 2011 during these two months.

During September and October 2011, Ħaġar Qim experienced a very low turn out in the number of paid visitors when compared to both 2010 and 2012. September 2010 and 2012 registered 11,542 and 12,153 paid visitors respectively. During October 2010 and 2012, 13,854 and 12,508 visitors respectively paid to visit Ħaġar Qim. These figures are considerably lower in 2011. During September 2011, 7,423 paid visitors were recorded and 5,422 visited in October. The number of paid visitors for the other months in 2011 are comparable with those recorded for both 2010 and 2012.

Heritage Malta attributed the sharp drop in visitors at Ħaġar Qim in September and October 2011 to the introduction of the revised bus route. The bus route had required that those wishing to visit Ħaġar Qim by public transport had to change between two to three buses to reach the site. The matter was brought to the attention of the respective authorities and was eventually settled.

The State Rooms within the Grandmaster's Palace (Valletta) also registered a lower turn out of paid visitors particularly in May and October of 2011. Heritage Malta reported that during these months the State Rooms were closed to the public due to events organised by the Office of the President.

These extraordinary circumstances account for a reduction of 16,243 paid visitors when compared to 2010 statistics – as much as 51.1% of the overall decrease.

Tour operators contribute towards approximately 35% of admissions. Heritage Malta has observed that it is customary for tour operators to include new cultural attractions in their itinerary at the expense of other attractions. This results in a zero sum gain whereby a decrease in numbers at one attraction results in an equivalent increase in another.

On the other hand, a prolonged reduction in the number of paid visitors at particular site(s) could be an indication of a systemic issue. Such issues are worth monitoring closely to determine whether implemented policy changes alter the trend and in what manner.

Għar Dalam Cave and Museum consistently registered less paid visitors in 2011 when compared to 2010. The only exception was the month of April in which an increase of 28.4% was recorded over 2010. The decrease persisted to varying degrees throughout 2012. Similar tendencies were reported for the Inquisitor's Palace, the National War Museum, Tarxien Temples Complex and the Palace Armoury.

Works on walkways at the Tarxien Temples Complex as well as 3D digitisation programmes prevented the site from opening normally on a daily basis during 2011. This aspect ought to be factored in when assessing long-term decrease at this historical site.

Some museums and historical sites registered losses in the number of paid visitors in 2011 when compared to 2010 as shown in Chart 29.

Amongst these, the Domus Romana sustained a decrease of 18.9%. However, in 2012, this trend was reversed resulting in an overall increase of 63.1% over 2011 figure. The introduction of a bus stop next to the Domus Romana as well as the enhancement of on-site presentation and interpretation, contributed to this increase.

Other cultural heritage attractions managed by Heritage Malta helped to offset some losses in visitor numbers (see Chart 29). Heritage Malta reported that the introduction in 2011 of an in-house marketing department helped raise visitor numbers.

Heritage Malta stated that the introduction of promotions and combination tickets at sites led to an increase in admission numbers. For instance, Ta' Kola Windmill was combined with the Ġgantija Temples ticket resulting in an increase in the number of visitors at Ta' Kola Windmill site. Similarly the Folklore Museum was included in the 'Ċittadella Museums' ticket.⁴

⁴ Percentage gains and losses should be interpreted with caution. Thus for example a large increase at a popular site may still result in a small percentage change, while a small increase at a less popular site may be seen as a larger percentage change.

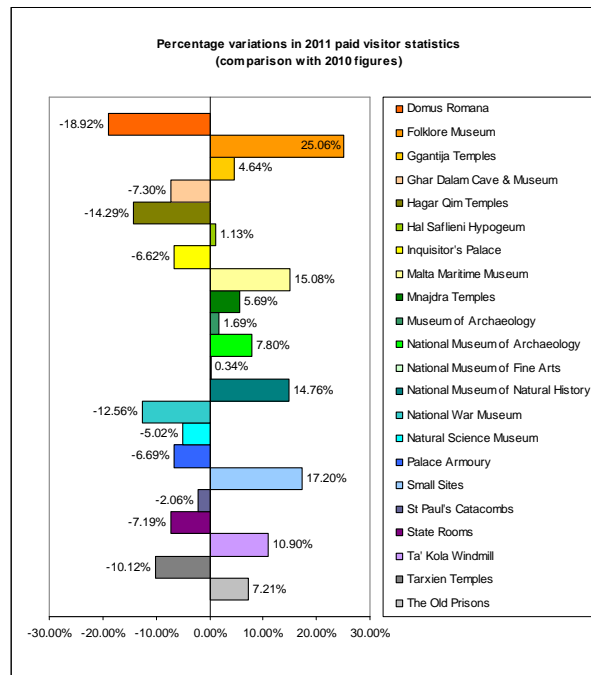


Chart 29: Percentage variations in paid admissions between 2010 and 2011 (Source: Heritage Malta)

Heritage Malta visitor statistics vs Departure Tourist statistics

Independent research carried out in 2006 had concluded that more than 90% of visitors during the summer months were foreigners. This highlights the importance of understanding tourism flows in Malta and their impact on admission figures in heritage sites.

A close relationship between the number and nationality of tourists visiting Malta and those visiting prehistoric temple sites had also been determined.

The NSO publishes monthly figures on departure tourists (see Table 53 – Appendices). An examination of the trends shows that paid admissions to Heritage Malta sites followed the trends for tourism numbers in the years 2008 till 2012, except in the summer months. A notable exception is the year 2011 when an increase in tourist numbers was not reflected in admission figures in the second half of the year. An assessment of trends is presented in further detail in Appendix 2.

General Observations

The decline in admission figures in 2011, underlined by the NSO in their statistical report is an interesting finding. It highlights the role that statistics play in monitoring performance over time.

The analysis carried out above on Heritage Malta figures alone indicates a downward trend in admissions in 2011, but to a much lesser degree than the reported 10%. While some factors have been identified as contributing directly to the reduction in the number of visitors at Heritage Malta sites in 2011, other factors have been ruled out. Moreover, initiatives in other sectors could have impacted on visitor numbers.

- The overall decrease in the number of visitors to Heritage Malta museums and sites in 2011 was 4.9% when compared to 2010. Paid visitors decreased by 3.1% in calendar year 2011 while free admissions decreased by 23.7%.
- Work carried out by Heritage Malta on specific sites, such as at the Roman Domus and Tarxien Temples Complex had a direct impact on the number of paid visitors in 2011. The closing of the State-Rooms for events by the Office of the President and the change in the bus route to Ħaġar Qim were also identified as definite causes leading to a decrease at these sites. The impact of these 'one-time only' factors was calculated as contributing to 51.1% of the recorded decrease in paid visitor numbers.
- Persistent reductions noted at Għar Dalam, the National War Museum and the Tarxien Temples Complex further accentuated the decrease in numbers. Persistent reductions are defined as such when the decrease in number perseveres unabated, over a number of years. This indicates an issue which manifested itself earlier than in 2011 but which remained unaddressed for the larger part of the year or throughout. The decrease is likely to continue in subsequent years unless the causes are identified and mitigated.
- The introduction of Subsidiary Legislation 445.05 amending the entrance fees into museums and historical sites managed by Heritage Malta may be excluded as a possible contributory cause to the decline in visitor numbers. While the Subsidiary Legislation was introduced in May 2010, the decline in visitor numbers was recorded as taking place only as from mid-2011 – a year after its introduction. Figures in 2012 also show an increase over 2011.
- The analysis comparing departing tourist statistics with those for paying visitors at Heritage Malta cultural properties indicates a strong relationship between the tourism and cultural sectors. Nevertheless, the numbers indicate that tourism in Malta and Gozo increased over the same period in 2011 when a decrease in paid visitors was recorded. Tourism numbers could therefore be excluded as a possible cause for the decline in visitor numbers in 2011.
- A more in-depth assessment on the causes for the reduction includes the possible impact of the introduction of the public transport reform in July 2011. Statistical data indicates that as from July 2011 paid admissions in the majority of Heritage Malta museums and historical sites decreased. This observation cannot however be considered conclusive since it lacks a close analysis on route changes taking place during this period and their possible impact on visitor choices.

Comparing route changes with paid visitor statistics is however an important aspect to monitor periodically. Route changes could have a direct impact on visitor patterns. Public transport routes could also be viewed as a medium by which visitors may be encouraged to visit particular sites by increasing accessibility to them in collaboration with the service provider. Studies carried out by the Malta Tourism Authority in 2004 had shown that 40% of foreign visitors to Ħaġar Qim had reached the site by bus. Independent research carried out in the summer of 2006 at three prehistoric temple sites, including Ħaġar Qim had also pointed towards similar conclusions.

- Issues between Heritage Malta and its previous ticketing operator did not allow Heritage Malta to submit accurate figures for some months in 2011. These had to be calculated using mathematical extrapolation. It is therefore plausible that issues with Heritage Malta's previous ticketing operator may have contributed to presenting an incomplete representation of visitor numbers. This aspect has already been brought to the attention of the NSO as the competent authority on data-gathering and statistical analysis.

2.4.2 Monitoring and protection of Cultural Heritage Resources

Case Type	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
MEPA consultation cases treated by the Superintendence	74	102	335	242	302
TM (and other road works) consultation cases treated by the Superintendence	70	117	59	49	59
Other development-related issues treated by the Superintendence independently of MEPA/TM consultations process	88	43	49	54	48
Monitoring cases treated by the Superintendence	66	113	123	169	145

Table 28: The number of development and monitoring cases treated by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage between 2008 and 2012 (Source: SCH)

2012 saw a rise in the development related case-load of the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage when compared to calendar year 2011. Whilst an overall increase of 40 cases was recorded over the previous year (2011), the number of cases was only 12 less than that recorded for 2010.

The 2010 case-load was a particular year that saw the Superintendence case-load increase by 50.9% over the preceding year (2009). The 2010 case-load was also significantly higher (almost double) than that recorded in 2008 by 89.9%. 2011 figures were 10.1% lower than 2010 figures, and only 2.17% in the year under review when compared to 2010.

The figures for 2011 and 2012 are therefore indicating a possible upward trend in the number of individual cases requiring the expertise of the Superintendence.

The 2012 increase is mostly marked in the number of MEPA consultation cases, which increased by 24.8% over the preceding year. Out of the 302 MEPA consultation cases, 13 specifically related to technical consultations on Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA). Increases in the case-load were also noted in cases relating to Transport Malta cases. An increase of 20.4% over 2011 was registered. Transport Malta cases mostly involve requests for trenching works in archaeologically sensitive areas.

A reduction of 11.1% was noted in other development-related issues. A closer look at these figures shows that while enforcement cases increased, reductions were registered in the other sub-categories.

A detailed breakdown of other development-related issues is presented in Table 29.

Case Type	2010	2011	2012
Enforcement Issues	21	11	20
Direct consultations with 3 rd parties	19	24	16
Information requests	9	2	1
Pre-Application consultation		17	11

Table 29: The number of other development-related cases treated by the Superintendence of Cultural Heritage between 2010 and 2012 (Source: SCH)

New monitoring cases in 2012 amounted to 145, down slightly from the previous year which stood at 169. As was described in the 2011 State of the Heritage Report, in 2011 the Superintendence was in fact responsible for a total of 248 monitoring cases – 169 new cases and 77 cases which were brought forward or reactivated from 2010 and previous years. Including these additional cases provides a more realistic overview of the actual case-load in a given

calendar year. However, the actual number of new monitoring cases initiated in a specific year is a more accurate indicator of trends. In this manner possible duplication of figures resulting from monitoring cases relating to large projects spilling across multiple years is avoided.

Development-related cases may be identified as requiring monitoring when the area where development is to take place is considered archaeologically sensitive. The Superintendence issues Terms of Reference to guide interventions on sites that are subject to monitoring. Terms of Reference are specific in nature and are developed to address individual archaeological situations as may arise. Several Terms of Reference may therefore relate to one development case. This is particularly the case when discoveries are made and need to be investigated further or when large projects are managed in different work phases.

The case-load of the Superintendence must also be seen in the light of major national projects. It is estimated that these amount to approximately 10% of the cases referred to the Superintendence by MEPA. A typical major project involves a mixture of infrastructural, restoration and land redevelopment issues. The review of these cases by the Superintendence often extend to include consultations with interested national bodies, such as Transport Malta, the Grand Harbour Regeneration Committee, Works Division, Heritage Malta and NGOs. Other interested Ministries and Departments also contribute towards the consultation process.

Some of the major, new project proposals assessed by the Superintendence in 2012 are listed below:

- City Gate, Parliament Building and Opera House Projects
- Former Valletta Bus Terminus and the approach to City Gate
- Valletta Land Front Ditch, Excavation for construction of lift
- Central Bank Annex on St James Counterguard, Valletta
- Repaving works in Valletta
- Saluting Battery at Upper Barracca. Recovery of original entrance
- Fort St Elmo, conservation and adaptive re-use
- Former Fish Market and Quarantine Hospital,
- Barriera Wharf, Valletta. Proposed Hotel Brief
- George V Seamen's Hospital, Floriana. Proposed Hotel Brief
- Fort Tigne, Land Use and Re-development Proposal
- Rehabilitation of Birgu Land Front Ditch, Vittoriosa
- Fort St Angelo, Vittoriosa;
- Restoration and reconstruction of Entrance Ramp
- Conversion of Maċina , Senglea. Restoration and re-use.
- Restoration works on Mdina Bastions and in the Mdina Ditch
- Widening and Re-alignment of Coast Road from Bahar ic-Caghaq to St Paul's Bay
- National Flood Relief Project, ending in Wied Qirda, Haż-Żebbuġ
- Car Park on slopes of the Ċittadella
- Visitor Centre and Archaeological Park at Ġgantija Temples, Xagħra
- Qortin Landfill at il-Qortin ta' Ghajn Damma, site re-development

APPENDIX 1

Cultural Heritage Entities: Monthly distribution for events organised in 2012							
Agrarian feast		Arts festival		Commemoration day		Crafts	
Month	Events	Month	Events	Month	Events	Month	Events
January	-	January	-	January	-	January	2
February	-	February	2	February	1	February	1
March	-	March	-	March	-	March	1
April	-	April	-	April	4	April	3
May	-	May	1	May	-	May	-
June	-	June	-	June	1	June	-
July	-	July	-	July	-	July	-
August	-	August	-	August	1	August	-
September	-	September	1	September	2	September	-
October	-	October	1	October	3	October	-
November	-	November	1	November	2	November	2
December	-	December	-	December	2	December	1
TOTAL	0	TOTAL	6	TOTAL	16	TOTAL	10

Table 1

Table 2

Table 3

Table 4

Cultural visits	
Month	Events
January	6
February	6
March	8
April	8
May	5
June	6
July	-
August	1
September	3
October	8
November	1
December	1
TOTAL	53

Table 5

Dance	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	0

Table 6

Drama	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	1
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	5
October	4
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	10

Table 7

Film	
Month	Events
January	-
February	1
March	-
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	1
November	1
December	-
TOTAL	3

Table 8

Gastronomy	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	1
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	1

Table 9

Heritage exhibition (hosted abroad)	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	1
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	1
August	-
September	-
October	1
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	3

Table 10

Heritage exhibition (hosted locally)	
Month	Events
January	4
February	1
March	3
April	-
May	3
June	3
July	1
August	1
September	-
October	3
November	-
December	1
TOTAL	20

Table 11

Heritage exhibition (organised)	
Month	Events
January	1
February	3
March	3
April	4
May	2
June	3
July	1
August	2
September	12
October	3
November	2
December	2
TOTAL	38

Table 12

Heritage trail	
Month	Events
January	7
February	5
March	7
April	5
May	6
June	6
July	3
August	2
September	-
October	5
November	6
December	8
TOTAL	60

Table 13

Historical re-enactment	
Month	Events
January	-
February	1
March	1
April	-
May	1
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	3

Table 14

Literature	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	1
September	1
October	1
November	1
December	-
TOTAL	4

Table 15

Music	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	3
April	1
May	2
June	2
July	1
August	1
September	2
October	1
November	1
December	3
TOTAL	17

Table 16

Open days / Launch events	
Month	Events
January	3
February	1
March	3
April	4
May	2
June	3
July	-
August	2
September	-
October	-
November	2
December	-
TOTAL	20

Table 17

Other cultural events	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	1
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	1

Table 18

Public lecture / Special events	
Month	Events
January	6
February	8
March	7
April	7
May	3
June	6
July	1
August	2
September	6
October	7
November	7
December	6
TOTAL	66

Table 19

Related activities	
Month	Events
January	2
February	-
March	2
April	-
May	1
June	-
July	-
August	1
September	-
October	1
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	7

Table 20

Religious	
Month	Events
January	-
February	1
March	-
April	1
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	2

Table 21

Visual arts exhibition	
Month	Events
January	1
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	1
June	-
July	1
August	-
September	1
October	1
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	5

Table 22

Tables 1-22: Monthly distribution of events organised by Cultural Heritage Entities for different event types (Source: SCH)

Cultural Heritage Entities: Target audiences for events organised in 2012					
Type of Event	Children and Youths	Other audiences	Families	Senior citizens	Totals
Agrarian feast	-	-	-	-	-
Arts festival	1	1	4	-	6
Commemoration day	-	3	10	3	16
Crafts	7	-	3	-	10
Cultural visits	6	15	32	-	53
Dance	-	-	-	-	-
Drama	-	-	10	-	10
Film	-	1	2	-	3
Gastronomy	-	-	1	-	1
Heritage exh. (hosted abroad)	-	-	3	-	3
Heritage exh. (hosted locally)	-	-	20	-	20
Heritage exh. (organised)	-	-	38	-	38
Heritage trail	1	-	59	-	60
Historical re-enactment	-	-	3	-	3
Literature	-	2	2	-	4
Music	-	6	11	-	17
Open Days/Launch events	1	12	7	-	20
Other cultural events	-	-	1	-	1
Public Lecture/Special events	3	23	40	-	66
Related activities	2	1	4	-	7
Religious	-	1	1	-	2
Visual arts exhibition	1	1	3	-	5
TOTALS	22	66	254	3	345

Table 23: Target audiences for events organised by Cultural Heritage Entities in 2012 (Source: SCH)

Cultural Heritage Entities: Number of Events, Schools and Pupils (2012)			
Month	No. of Events	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils
January	5	40	1007
February	2	3	66
March	3	16	787
April	6	13	527
May	7	24	872
June	1	2	42
July	3	19	531
August	1	41	1129
September	-	-	-
October	7	20	1163
November	13	29	1324
December	4	9	452
TOTALS	52	216	7900

Table 24: Number of events, schools and pupils involved in events by Cultural Heritage Entities in 2012 (Source: SCH)

Local Councils: Monthly distribution for events organised in 2012 (excluding school events)							
Agrarian feast		Arts festival		Commemoration day		Crafts	
Month	Events	Month	Events	Month	Events	Month	Events
January	-	January	1	January	1	January	-
February	-	February	14	February	1	February	-
March	-	March	4	March	4	March	2
April	2	April	2	April	5	April	1
May	3	May	-	May	7	May	3
June	2	June	5	June	6	June	5
July	2	July	3	July	6	July	4
August	1	August	4	August	4	August	1
September	4	September	7	September	7	September	3
October	1	October	3	October	3	October	-
November	-	November	1	November	9	November	2
December	-	December	10	December	8	December	1
TOTAL	15	TOTAL	54	TOTAL	61	TOTAL	22

Table 25

Table 26

Table 27

Table 28

Cultural visits	
Month	Events
January	3
February	2
March	2
April	6
May	5
June	3
July	3
August	2
September	5
October	3
November	4
December	5
TOTAL	43

Table 29

Dance	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	2
May	-
June	-
July	1
August	1
September	5
October	-
November	-
December	1
TOTAL	10

Table 30

Drama	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	3
April	3
May	-
June	-
July	3
August	-
September	1
October	1
November	-
December	5
TOTAL	16

Table 31

Film	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	-
June	-
July	1
August	1
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	2

Table 32

Gastronomy	
Month	Events
January	1
February	-
March	-
April	-
May	1
June	4
July	-
August	1
September	5
October	1
November	1
December	2
TOTAL	16

Table 33

Heritage exhibition	
Month	Events
January	-
February	1
March	-
April	-
May	1
June	1
July	-
August	-
September	3
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	6

Table 34

Heritage trail	
Month	Events
January	1
February	1
March	2
April	3
May	3
June	4
July	1
August	1
September	4
October	3
November	1
December	3
TOTAL	27

Table 35

Historical re-enactment	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	1
April	1
May	1
June	4
July	-
August	-
September	3
October	2
November	4
December	3
TOTAL	19

Table 36

Literature	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	3
May	3
June	5
July	1
August	-
September	1
October	2
November	1
December	3
TOTAL	19

Table 37

Music	
Month	Events
January	3
February	1
March	1
April	3
May	1
June	8
July	6
August	5
September	4
October	7
November	3
December	7
TOTAL	49

Table 38

Other cultural events	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	1
May	-
June	3
July	-
August	-
September	-
October	-
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	4

Table 39

Public lecture	
Month	Events
January	-
February	1
March	1
April	1
May	-
June	-
July	-
August	-
September	2
October	1
November	2
December	-
TOTAL	8

Table 40

Related activities	
Month	Events
January	1
February	1
March	-
April	2
May	1
June	15
July	3
August	1
September	4
October	10
November	1
December	3
TOTAL	42

Table 41

Religious	
Month	Events
January	2
February	1
March	5
April	8
May	3
June	5
July	6
August	2
September	2
October	4
November	-
December	-
TOTAL	38

Table 42

Visual Arts exhibition	
Month	Events
January	-
February	-
March	-
April	1
May	1
June	2
July	2
August	2
September	2
October	-
November	1
December	5
TOTAL	16

Table 43

Tables 25-43: Monthly distribution of events organised by Local Council for different event types – excluding school events (Source: SCH)

Local Councils: Town-twinning initiatives in 2012 (excluding school events)				
Type of Event	With another locality in Malta/Gozo	With a locality in another country	Sole initiative by Local Council	Totals
Agrarian feast	-	1	14	15
Arts festival	1	4	49	54
Commemoration day	-	-	61	61
Crafts	-	-	22	22
Cultural visits	-	-	43	43
Dance	1	-	9	10
Drama	-	-	16	16
Film	-	-	2	2
Gastronomy	2	-	14	16
Heritage exhibition	-	-	6	6
Heritage trail	-	-	27	27
Historical re-enactment	-	-	19	19
Literature	-	-	19	19
Music	-	1	48	49
Other cultural events	1	-	3	4
Public Lecture	-	2	6	8
Related activities	-	-	42	42
Religious	-	-	38	38
Visual arts exhibition	-	1	15	16
TOTALS	5	9	453	467

Table 44: Town-twinning initiatives by Local Councils in 2012 – excluding school events (Source: SCH)

Local Councils: Target audiences for events organised in 2012 (excluding school events)					
Type of Event	Children and Youths	Other audiences	Families	Senior citizens	Totals
Agrarian feast	1	1	13	-	15
Arts festival	3	7	41	3	54
Commemoration day	1	5	53	2	61
Crafts	3	1	18	-	22
Cultural visits	-	2	38	3	43
Dance	1	-	9	-	10
Drama	-	2	14	-	16
Film	1	-	1	-	2
Gastronomy	-	-	16	-	16
Heritage exhibition	-	-	6	-	6
Heritage trail	-	1	26	-	27
Historical re-enactment	-	-	19	-	19
Literature	4	2	13	-	19
Music	-	6	40	3	49
Other cultural events	-	1	3	-	4
Public Lecture	1	3	4	-	8
Related activities	4	12	23	3	42
Religious	1	-	30	7	38
Visual arts exhibition	-	2	14	-	16
TOTALS	20	45	381	21	467

Table 45: Target audiences for events organised by Local Councils in 2012 – excluding school events (Source: SCH)

Local Councils: Number of Organisers and Participants in 2012 (excluding school events)				
Type of Event	Organisers		Participants	
	PAID by Local Council	FREE to Local Council	PAID by Local Council	FREE to Local Council
Agrarian feast	4	33	12	402
Arts festival	30	283	602	3216
Commemoration day	24	147	537	857
Crafts	9	48	10	402
Cultural visits	1	84	1	204
Dance	5	33	127	189
Drama	8	7	102	80
Film	2	-	5	-
Gastronomy	6	29	23	252
Heritage exhibition	1	4	70	144
Heritage trail	2	27	18	21
Historical re-enactment	12	39	353	216
Literature	9	14	3	101
Music	15	150	271	408
Other cultural events	1	6	1	82
Public Lecture	9	28	5	35
Related activities	10	72	17	155
Religious	5	253	29	2666
Visual arts exhibition	6	32	68	118
TOTALS	159	1289	2254	9548

Table 46: Number of Organisers and Participants involved in Local Councils events in 2012 – excluding school events (Source: SCH)

Local Councils: Number of Attendees 2012 (excluding school events)		
Type of Event	Attendees	
	PAID Admissions	FREE Admissions
Agrarian feast	157	25236
Arts festival	2137	59386
Commemoration day	385	31178
Crafts	53	11429
Cultural visits	1139	1328
Dance	22	10389
Drama	-	3575
Film	-	300
Gastronomy	130	27810
Heritage exhibition	-	10950
Heritage trail	50	3567
Historical re-enactment	-	36490
Literature	-	648
Music	190	34160
Other cultural events	0	8800
Public Lecture	-	523
Related activities	107	7107
Religious	334	63640
Visual arts exhibition	30	15379
TOTALS	4734	351895

Table 47: Number of attendees to events organised by Local Councils in 2012 – excluding school events (Source: SCH)

Local Councils: Number of Events, Schools and Pupils in 2012 (excluding general public events)			
Month	No. of Events	No. of Schools	No. of Pupils
January	-	-	-
February	-	-	-
March	2	2	95
April	1	25	200
May	2	3	290
June	-	-	-
July	1	1	90
August	3	3	177
September	1	1	30
October	2	19	750
November	4	3	140
December	6	6	690
TOTALS	22	63	2462

Table 48: Number of events, schools and pupils involved in events by Local Councils in 2012 – excluding general public events (Source: SCH)

Local Councils: Expenditure related to the organisation of cultural events in 2012		
Expenditure Type	Euro	%
Staff wages	54,644	5.0
Hiring of other staff	382,700	35.1
Administrative costs	200,719	18.4
Purchase of material	193,583	17.8
Rent of premises	17,761	1.6
Donations	3,985	0.4
Marketing	129,815	11.9
Other costs	106,563	9.8
TOTALS	1,089,770	100

Table 49: Expenditure related to the organisation of cultural events by Local Councils in 2012 (Source: SCH)

TV Station	Programme / Feature	Description	Frequency
Public Broadcasting Services	Malta u lil hinn minnha	Malta u lil hinn minnha presents a varied selection of high quality features which aim to bring out the best of Maltese identity. Importance is given to features that inform viewers about Malta's natural environment, agriculture and fisheries, the historical and architectural heritage present at practically every corner of the islands, traditional dishes and the way these are cooked and presented. The marathon weekly programme also features successful Maltese stories in various parts of the world.	Jan – Jun 2012 2 times/week for 26 weeks July – Sept 2012 4 times/week for 13 weeks Oct – Dec 2012 4 times/week for 13 weeks
Public Broadcasting Services	Meander	Meander, is an art and culture documentary and review programme presented in a visually fresh format. Through interviews and features it focuses on local personalities as well as cultural events happening across Malta, Gozo and overseas.	Jan – Jun 2012 2 times/week for 26 weeks Oct – Dec 2012 3 times/week for 13 weeks
Public Broadcasting Services	Ghawdex Illum	Since its inception in October 1988, Ghawdex Illum has regularly featured the sights and sounds of Gozo. History and architecture, arts and culture, customs and lifestyle, the magical natural environment and personalities hailing from Malta's sister island residing in Malta or abroad, are featured regularly on the programme. October 2012 marked the start of the 25th year for this award winning evergreen regional programme from Gozo.	Jan – Jun 2012 3 times/week for 26 weeks July- Sept 2012 2 times/week for 13 weeks Oct – Dec 2012 4 times/week for 13 weeks
Public Broadcasting Services	Storjografija	Storjografija presents the biographies of some of the Maltese epic stories, including personalities from Maltese history. Expert opinion is juxtaposed to those who lived the events in real life and to re-enactments and video features	July – Dec 2012 3 times/week for 26 weeks

		that help highlight the important message of each episode, are featured.	
Public Broadcasting Services	Bijografiji	The main objective of Bijografiji is to be a programme of interest that communicates with the majority of the Maltese irrespective of age groups. Bijografiji features documented biographies of interesting personalities who were born, lived or are synonymous with Malta and its islands. The life, work, pastimes, chronicles, biggest successes and largest disappointments of these personalities will be recounted by people who lived closely to them, together with historians and expert people.	Jan – Mar 2012 2 times/week for 26 weeks Jul – Sept 2012 1 time/week for 13 weeks
Public Broadcasting Services	Madwarna	Madwarna, hosted by renowned artist and presenter, Salvu Mallia, provides a collection of features focusing on cultural visits to places of interest around Malta and Gozo. Mallia's cool sense of humour coupled with the inspired photography of Luke Cassar results in a highly original approach that raises awareness of the natural and cultural treasures of the Maltese Islands.	Jan – Dec 2012 3 times per week for 52 weeks (apprx)
Public Broadcasting Services	Qatra Inka	Qatra Inka, reviews national and international books, with an emphasis on local publications. Apart from a detailed analysis of the chosen book and an intensive interview with its writer, Qatra Inka will dissect the central subject tackled by the publication. Qatra Inka also recommends books which have a similar subject material.	Oct – Dec 3 times/week for 13 weeks
Public Broadcasting Services	Mela Isma' Din	A fast-paced general knowledge slot is provided by Mela Isma' Din. Topics covered are varied but always interesting. Amongst others they include; customs, trades, monuments, crafts, endemic and medicinal plants, legends and folklore and other aspects of life past and present.	Jan – Jun 2012 3 times daily for 26 weeks Summer 2012 3 times daily for 13 weeks
Public Broadcasting Services	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 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.	Jan – Mar 2012 2 times/week for 13 weeks
Public Broadcasting Services	Mill-Imhażen tal-Festa	A thirty minute programme during which work carried out by feast enthusiasts in different localities and on location is portrayed. Interviewed retired workers share their experiences and anecdotes as well as go into detail on how work used to be carried out in the past.	Jul-Sept 2013 3 times/week for 13 weeks

Public Broadcasting Services	X'Joffri il-kunvent	The main objective of this production is to provide an opportunity to viewers to get to know more about places that are normally kept secluded and which convey a sense of mystery at the same time. Many religious communities live in convents away from everyday noises and accustomed to a quite, serene and tranquil environment.	Jul-Sept 2013 3 times/week for 13 weeks
Public Broadcasting Services	Is-Sajf mas-Salv	A documentary presented by Salvu Mallia in his distinct style: Easy-going, humorous and informative. The aim behind this production is to entertain viewers by conveying historical and cultural knowledge in the form of gossip talk.	Jul-Sept 2013 3 times/week for 13 weeks
Public Broadcasting Services	Wirt Arti u Kultura	Wirt, Arti u Kultura is a creative programme aimed to attract new audiences to our cultural events and activities whilst encouraging people to engage with different art forms. It is also a great opportunity for new and established artists to exhibit their art through an additional media platform, TV. Viewers are also kept updated with the local cultural calendar, including information about weekly events which incorporates interviews with different artists, actors, musicians, producers, directors and curators from different locations such as studios, theatres during rehearsals, exhibition halls, museums, historical sites, chapels, churches and other Maltese arts venues.	Jan – Jun 2013 3 times/week for 26 weeks Oct – Dec 2013 4 times/week for 13 weeks
Smash Productions Ltd	Documentary on China	Lifestyle	1 hour slot, once weekly

Table 50: Television programmes aired on national television stations in 2012

Ref	Property	Locality	Guardian	Year
1	Qalet Marku Tower	Naxxar	Din l-Art Helwa	2003
2	Ghallis Tower	Naxxar	Din l-Art Helwa	2003
3	Red Tower (aka Sta Agatha Tower)	Mellieha	Din l-Art Helwa	2003
4	Wignacourt Tower	San Pawl il-Baħar	Din l-Art Helwa	2003
5	Mamo Tower	Maraskala	Din l-Art Helwa	2003
6	Santa Maria Tower	Ghajnsielem	Din l-Art Helwa	2003
7	Dwejra Tower	San Lawrenz	Din l-Art Helwa	2003
8	Santa Maria Battery	Ghajnsielem	Din l-Art Helwa	2003
9	Msida Bastion Cemetery	Floriana	Din l-Art Helwa	2003
10	Lascaris War Rooms	Valletta	Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	2009
11	WWII shelter at 25, Britannia Sqr	Tarxien	Tarxien Local Council	2009
12	WWII Shelter at Sta Ubaldesca Str	Paola	Fondazzjoni Wirt Paola	2010
13	Couvre Porte Barracks at Vittoriosa (10 rooms at lower level) and underlying WWII shelter	Vittoriosa	Fondazzjoni Wirt Artna	2011
14	Our Lady of Victory Church	Valletta	Din l-Art Helwa	2011

Table 51: List of signed Guardianship Deeds by end 2012 (Source: SCH)

Number of Admissions at Heritage Malta Museums and Historical Sites (PAID admissions only)*						
	2008	2009	2010	2011**	2012	Total
January	31,129	37,904	47,039	47,658	33,920	197,650
February	49,404	48,803	55,911	54,398	50,985	259,500
March	93,937	67,883	82,303	88,549	72,390	405,063
April	114,319	117,530	102,788	123,464	115,313	573,414
May	117,575	97,184	121,439	106,591	112,771	555,559
June	101,137	88,116	94,322	96,321	91,654	471,551
July	96,264	96,383	93,430	87,872	97,038	470,987
August	122,754	117,720	115,009	104,511	110,116	570,110
September	126,689	114,092	113,465	100,879	119,884	575,010
October	121,287	133,997	126,364	111,964	127,756	621,368
November	58,185	71,531	69,175	67,120	64,753	330,765
December	36,896	52,724	44,695	43,367	43,363	221,046
Total	1,069,574	1,043,867	1,065,942	1,032,695	1,039,944	5,252,022

Table 52: PAID admissions to Heritage Malta museums and historical sites for calendar years 2008-2012
(Source: Heritage Malta)

* In the absence of a monthly breakdown of data for small sites, admission numbers were distributed across calendar years using mathematical extrapolation

** For the months November and December 2011 the amounts were calculated using a mathematical extrapolation

NSO Departing Tourists Statistics						
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Total
January	63,850	51,643	56,841	64,853	62,274	299,461
February	57,335	51,244	52,995	62,768*	61,670	286,012
March	90,504	71,153	76,333	89,232*	80,980	408,202
April	104,892	101,597	100,539	120,473	122,416	549,917
May	131,354	108,279	128,639	130,355	133,659	632,286
June	129,378	113,953	137,525	138,733	147,361	666,950
July	149,491	135,783	160,321	162,994	174,715	783,304
August	178,570	172,395	195,115	191,054	199,430	936,564
September	139,794	130,296	151,021	153,989	163,251	738,351
October	124,150	146,397	146,716	147,886	152,572	717,721
November	73,608	72,490	79,297	83,817	85,497**	394,709
December	45,139	49,848	54,970	54,902	61,373**	266,232
Total	1,288,065	1,205,078	1,340,312	1,401,056	1,445,198	6,679,709

Table 53: NSO Departing Tourists Statistics for calendar years 2008-2012 (Source: NSO)

* February and March 2011: Libya crisis - data in table exclude Libya effect

** In November and December 2012 NSO began including data relating to cruise passengers. Figures in table exclude cruise passengers data

APPENDIX 2

Observations on the Relationship between Tourism and Culture

Chart 1 shows that an annual cycle exists in the tourism sector. Tourism starts low in January, rising gradually till around April. Figures remain steady until June when an increase is observed until the annual peak is reached in August. Numbers decline slightly until October after which they decrease suddenly through November and December. Although some variations are discernible between different years the general pattern is reliable enough to allow for comparisons to be made with paid visitor numbers.

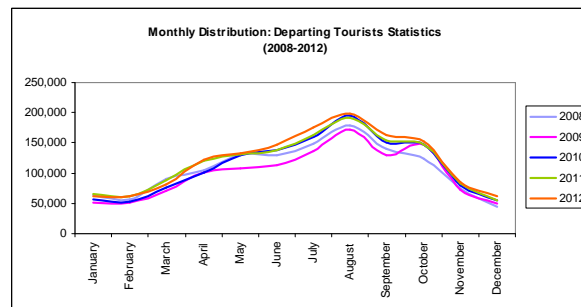


Chart 1: Departure Statistics – 2008 till 2012 (Source: NSO)

A similar annual cycle had also been observed in paid visitor statistics as discussed earlier. For further clarity, superimpositions between the two data-sets are presented separately for every year (see Charts 2 to 6). In each chart the dark red line denotes departure statistics as published by the NSO, while the other line denotes paid visitor numbers. Superimposition of ‘paid admissions’ data for the different years may be seen in Chart 25 (main text) above.

Figures indicate a close relationship between the number of tourists and the number of visitors in the shoulder months and in the low/winter season. This suggests that visitors in this period are drawn to the cultural heritage assets which serve as an incentive to maintain tourist levels in these periods.

In almost all years, visitor numbers in March and April surpass tourism numbers. This could be the result of a higher number of the same visitors visiting multiple sites, possibly owing to more favourable weather conditions. It could also suggest that March and April are the preferred months for visits to national cultural attractions by the domestic audience. More primary data would be necessary for more reliable conclusions on this aspect.

During the months of May to September a growing gap between the two curves may be observed, as the overall number of tourists increases while the overall number of visitors to sites dips below shoulder levels. This suggests that cultural sites may also be a preferred option during the shoulder months because of less competition from other seasonal leisure activities. This could also imply that many tourists choosing Malta as their destination during the summer months do so for different reasons to those coming during the shoulder months and low-season.

It could not be verified whether the type of tourist during high-season in 2011 differed from the type in previous years. Should this have been the case, visitor choices on the type of preferred entertainment during their stay could have contributed to the growing gap.

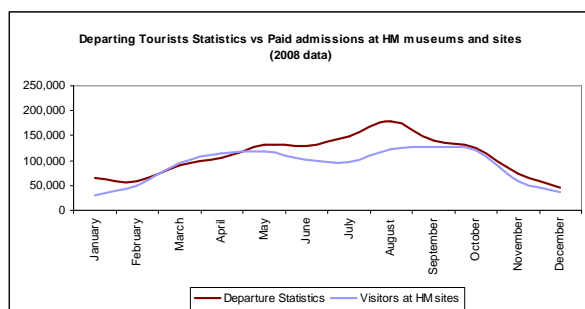


Chart 2: Departing Tourists vs Paid Admissions: 2008 data

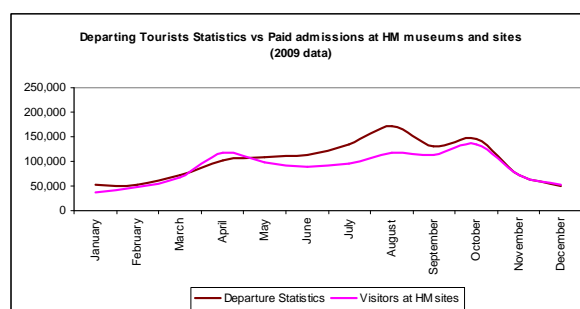


Chart 3: Departing Tourists vs Paid Admissions: 2009 data

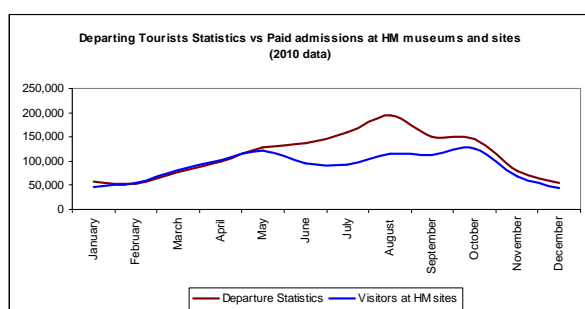


Chart 4: Departing Tourists vs Paid Admissions: 2010 data

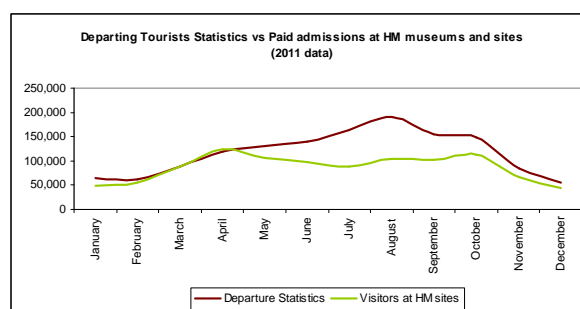


Chart 5: Departing Tourists vs Paid Admissions: 2011 data

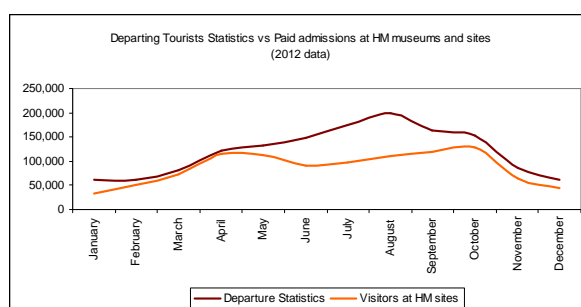


Chart 6: Departing Tourists vs Paid Admissions: 2012 data

Charts 2-6: Departing Tourists vs Paid admissions to Heritage Malta museums and historical sites – overlays between years (Source: NSO and Heritage Malta)

It is important to underline that while departure statistics record the number of individuals leaving Malta through the national airport, paid visitor statistics record the number of individual admissions (i.e. number of tickets). Heritage Malta now accounts for multiple entries in its data collecting, as from March 2012.

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