



PARLAMENT TA' MALTA

## IT-TNAX-IL LEGIŻLATURA

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Raymond Scicluna  
Skrivan tal-Kamra

## **HERITAGE MALTA – SISTEMA TA' COMMISSION GHALL-PERSUNI LI JĠIBU L-BUSINESS**

**\*28996. L-ONOR. KARL GOUDER** staqsa lill-Ministru għall-Ġustizzja, Kultura u Gvern Lokali: Jista' l-Ministru jikkonferma jekk Heritage Malta taddottax skema ta' *commissions* għal nies li jgibu *business* lejn Heritage Malta? Jekk fl-affermattiv, jista' jagħti aktar dettalji ta' kif tithaddem din l-iskema?

30/11/2016

**ONOR. OWEN BONNICI:** Ninsab infurmat li Heritage Malta thaddem skema ta' incentivi għal gwidi kwalifikati li jgibu vizitaturi fil-muzewijiet u siti tagħha. Qed inpoggi fuq il-mejda tal-kamra in-*newsletter* tal-*Malta Union of Tourist Guides* tal-10 ta' Mejju 2016 (p. 15), li tispjega kif tahdem din l-iskema.

Seduta Numru 459  
06/12/2016



## NEWSLETTER 12, 10 May 2016

Dear colleagues,

### **EDITOR'S OPINION**

A few days ago we received a disturbing email from one of our members regarding another incident in which he was involved after a tour from a cruise ship regarding tips. We all remember that one of our members was locked inside a coach and forced to give up his tips last year, this time round the guide was worked to the ground by the driver trying to claim the guide's tips. It is often reasoned that tips are essential for drivers as the coach owners pay miserable wages, equally this applies to guides working the cruise liners. Agents expect top notch service while paying fees on the lower end of the spectrum. When people exiting the coach drop something in the driver's bowl and proceed to give something in the guide's hand or pocket, tips have been divided; and no one should force anyone to give up part of what he received. Whether it is equal or fair is not the point as the clients determined where to drop their tip. There is no legal and binding rule how tips should be divided or shared and this can sometimes lead to envy. Have we arrived at a point that in order to avoid physical harm after a tour one should advise people not to tip at all? Your views and opinions are welcome.

(Read also the last article in this newsletter about guidelines on tipping in different countries)

### **FESTA TIME**

Below we reproduce the list of all village feasts for 2016

#### **Village feasts for May**

15th - St Augustine, Valletta

22nd - St. Rita, Santu Wistin, Victoria - St. Rita – Valletta - St Paul, Munxar

29th - Holy Trinity, Marsa - St. Anthony – Birkirkara - St. Anthony - Imgarr, Ghajnsielem

#### **Village feasts for June**

5th - The Annunciation, Tarxien - St Joseph, Ghaxaq - Our Lady of Fatima, Gwardamangia

5th - Corpus Christi, Ghasri - Corpus Christi, Rabat

12th - St Philip, Zebbug - Sacred Heart of Jesus, Fontana - Sacred Heart of Jesus, Nadur

19th - St. Catherine, Zejtun - Our Lady of the Lily, Mqabba

26th - St. John the Baptist, Xewkija - Our Lady of Lourdes, Qrendi - St Nicholas, Siggiewi

26th - St George, Qormi - Sacred Heart of Mary, Burmarrad

29th - St Peter and St. Paul, Mdina - St Peter and St. Paul, Nadur

## Village feasts for July

3rd - Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Fleur-De-Lys - St Andrew, Hal Luqa - St Paul, Rabat  
3rd - Our Lady of the Sacred Heart, Sacro Cuor Parish, Sliema  
3rd - The Visitation of Our Lady, Gharb - Immaculate Conception, Hamrun  
10th - St. Joseph, Kirkop - Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Gzira - The Annunciation, Balzan  
10th - Our Lady of Perpetual Help, Kercem - Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Fgura  
16th - Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Valletta - Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Xewkija  
17th - St Joseph, Kalkara - Our Lady of Holy Doctrine, Tarxien - St Joseph, Msida  
17th - St Sebastian, Hal Qormi - St George, Victoria  
24th - Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Balluta - St Venera, St Venera - St Margaret, Sannat  
29th - Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Zurrieq - St Joseph, Zebbug  
31st - Our Lady of Sorrows, St Paul's Bay - Christ the King, Paola - St Anne Marsascala

## Village feasts for August

6th - Transfiguration of Our Lord, Lija  
7th - Our Lady of Pompei, Marsaxlokk - St Dominic, Valletta - St Joseph, Qala  
7th - Our Lady of Lourdes, San Gwann - St Peter in Chains, Birzebbuga  
10th - St Laurence, Vittoriosa  
14th - San Gaetan, Hamrun - St Laurence, San Lawrenz - St Francis, Qawra  
15th - The Assumption of Our Lady:

- Mqabba
- Qrendi
- Mosta,
- Gudja,
- H'Attard,
- Ghaxaq,
- Victoria,
- Birkirkara

16th - Bicentennial Birth of St. John Bosco, Oratorju, Victoria  
19th & 20th - The Assumption of Our Lady, Comino  
21st - The Assumption of Our Lady, Dingli, Mgarr (Malta) and Zebbug, Gozo  
21st - Our Lady of Lourdes, Paola - St Helen, Birkirkara - St Leonard, Kirkop  
21st - Our Lady Star of the Sea, Stella Maris Parish, Sliema - St Pio X, Santa Lucija  
28th - St Bartholomew, Gharghur - St Joseph, Manikata - Maria Regina, Marsa  
28th - St Julian, St. Julian's - St Dominic, Vittoriosa - St Paul, Safi  
28th - Our Lady of Loreto, Ghajnsielem



**Village feasts for September**

4th - Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Xlendi - St Catherine, Zurrieq - St Gregory, Tas-Sliema  
8th - The Nativity of Our Lady, Naxxar, Mellieha, Senglea and Xaghra  
11th - Our Lady of Graces, Zabbar - Our Lady of Graces Capuchins, Victoria  
25th - Our Lady of Mellieha, Mellieha - Jesus of Nazareth, Xaghra

**Village feasts for October**

2th - Our Lady of the Rosary, Gudja  
9th - Patronage of the B.V. Mary , Ghasri - Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Santa Venera  
30th - Our Lady of Consolation, Gudja

**Village feasts for November**

16th - St John of the Cross, Ta' Xbiex  
17th - St Martin, Bahrija

**Village feasts 6 for December**

8th - Immaculate Conception, Cospicua, Qala and Victoria  
11th - St Lucy, Kerzem  
25th - Birth of Jesus | Nativity of Our Lord - All Parishes



Visiting the quaint village of Zejtun, the cultural tour will focus on two particular areas of this village; the Hal-Bizbud and Hal-San Gwann areas. Meeting place: Valletta, in front of the Phoenicia Hotel.

Tickets: a participation fee of €10 per person. HM members 8 Euros. Part of the ticket sales will be donated to the NGO 'Wirt Iz-Zejtun', to aid their invaluable work within the local community.

Tickets are available from all museums & sites, and online:  
<http://shop.heritagemalta.org/index.asp?eventid=340>

Transport and Refreshments included. Tour will be held in English.

For further information call Heritage Malta on 23954242 / 23954200 / 79734490 or send an email to [mario.casha@gov.mt](mailto:mario.casha@gov.mt)

## VERDALA PALACE

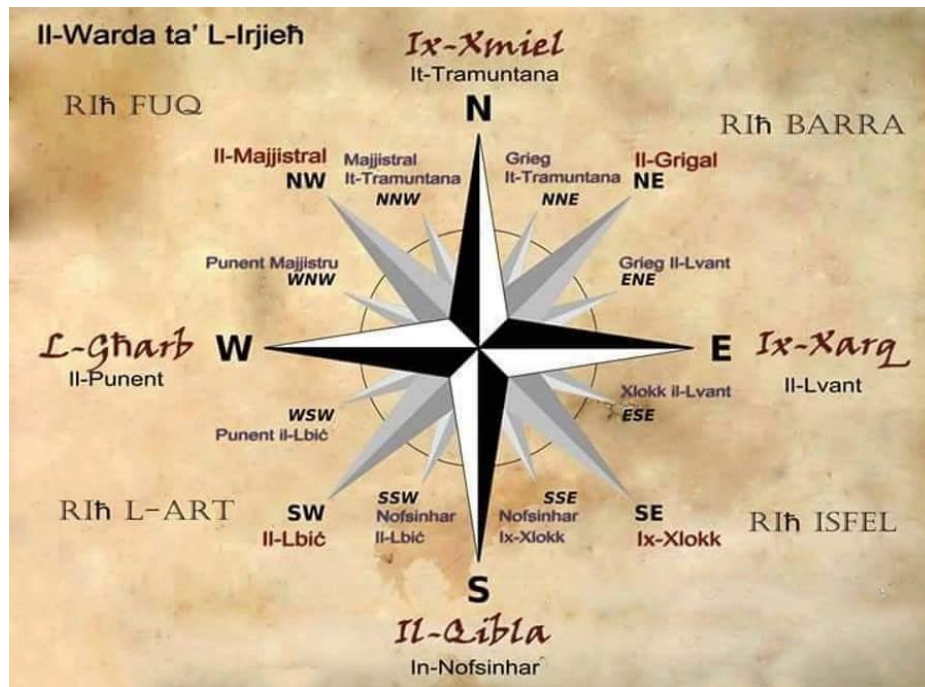


Above: part of the main fresco showing the life of Grandmaster Verdalle.

Left: our guide of the house, Twanny, explaining the carved game boards in the upper floor.

After 3 successful evening visits for guides to get themselves familiar with this gem of a palace there is another chance to see the place in a different way:





## GONE WITH THE WIND

That is what came to mind when I received an email copy addressed to the MTA CEO Mr Paul Bugeja and saw the below reproduced pictures. MTA spends millions each year to lure tourists to these islands and one of the niche markets are walking tours during the “lean” season! However if the walking tour guide has to lead the party along such mess as shown below these millions are wasted. It would make sense to spend less on overseas representatives and more on cleaning the country side and preventive patrolling as word of mouth from satisfied clients is worth its money more than the nicest adverts. Similar a bad word about the rubbish they saw will undo all the good work of the marketing department.





We thank Anna for her interest in the country side and the initiative she took to inform the authorities, let us hope some clean up will take place. If you meet anything not in order do inform us with as many details as possible and we will pass it on for further action.

### THE MDINA SIEGE OF 1429 WAS 'GREATER THAN THE GREAT SIEGE' OF 1565

Noel Grima Monday, 15 June 2015, as published in the Independent

The second time Mdina was overcome was by the Maltese



Mdina, Malta's old capital, has been besieged many times in the past but it was only defeated twice - the latest being in 1798, by the Maltese.

Many of Mdina's earlier sieges are lost in antiquity and details are sketchy. The first instance must have been in prehistoric times. Those who walk around the newly-restored Mdina ditch can see carved in the side walls the remains of silo pits which must have been used to store grain, not water, in the Bronze Age. The recent restorations in the area have yielded many archaeological remains which are still being studied so no conclusions have yet been reached.



**Aerial photo of D'Homedes Bastion 1551**

In around 700BC, the Phoenicians came to Malta. They were not warriors but traders and must have appreciated Malta for its safe harbours. Temi Zammit found an oriental looking, most probably Punic, limestone head in a Roman well close to the Domus. The Phoenicians later founded Carthage in Tunis and Malta fell to the Romans in the Punic Wars. The Romans called Mдина 'Melita' and the town was far larger than it is today. Back then it extended from today's Mдина on one side to St Paul's Grotto on the other. In fact, the remains of the ditch on that side is still visible outside St Paul's church and it continued in the wide road that has now been created in front of the church. With the breakdown of the Roman Empire, Malta formed part of the Byzantine world but was used mostly as a place to which political prisoners could be exiled. By the time of the Byzantines Mдина was reduced to its present dimensions. Most probably they also strengthened the bastions, creating the round tower one can still see facing Mtarfa.



**The people of Mдина welcome the arrival of the soldiers of the Gran Soccorso.**

**Detail D'Aleccio painting at the GM Palace, Valletta**

In 870AD, the Muslim Arabs from North Africa, who had attacked Sicily from the north, slowly overcame Sicily and then conquered Malta. Mdina was attacked and taken and the rest of Malta followed. In 1090, the Normans attacked southern Italy and later Sicily and finally Malta. No fight ensued and Mdina's gates were opened to the invaders. Most probably no fight ensued and Mdina's gates were opened to the invaders. The first recorded siege of Mdina took place in 1429 and it can be considered as greater than the Great Siege of 1565.

At that time, North Africa had been taken over by the Sunni Muslims called Hafside who wanted to re-occupy Sicily. Malta, being in the middle, was attacked first. At that time, Malta's population consisted of some 5,000 to 6,000 people and the invading army had some 18,000 fighters. Malta had no foreign soldiers to help defend it, as it had in 1565, but Mdina was well-prepared for such a siege. There is a story that the invading troops placed bread at the entrance to the city to taunt the defenders that the invaders had bread while the Maltese did not. But during the night, the Maltese crept out of the city and placed *gbejniet* on top of the bread to show they had not just bread but also *gbejniet*. This siege is also renowned for the religious legends surrounding it. Originally, the legend said St Paul, sword in hand, appeared defending the city. Mattia Preti later painted the scene for Mdina Cathedral but he depicted the Hafside as Ottoman Turks.



**The Despuig Bastion sally port used by the Maltese to enter Mdina during the French Occupation.**

A far more recent depiction is in St George's Basilica in Gozo which has not just St Paul but also St Agatha and St George appearing to defend the Maltese. Nothing is known about the 1429 siege except that at some point the invaders must have given up and left. The next siege of Mdina took place in 1551, the one known for the sacking of Gozo. Earlier, the knights and Andrea Doria had attacked Dragut's well-fortified town of Mahdia, outside Tunis, and destroyed it. In retaliation, Dragut, who had also lost a brother during a previous raid on Gozo, vowed vengeance. His force landed in Marsamxett but found Birgu too well-fortified to be attacked, so then tried to attack Mdina, but found that too well-fortified too. So they moved to Gozo, attacked and overcame the Cittadella and murdered or took the Gozitans into slavery. One of the main streets of Mdina is Villegaignon Street and it is named after the knight who strengthened the Mdina defences during the 1551 siege. Even in this siege, there are legends of supernatural help. It is said that St Agatha appeared on the bastions to encourage the Maltese and in fact every year, on her feast day, a procession is held from Mdina Cathedral to Rabat, Malta. The 1565 Great Siege of Malta is justly honoured - not just by Malta but by the rest of Europe. Although the fighting took place mostly around Birgu and

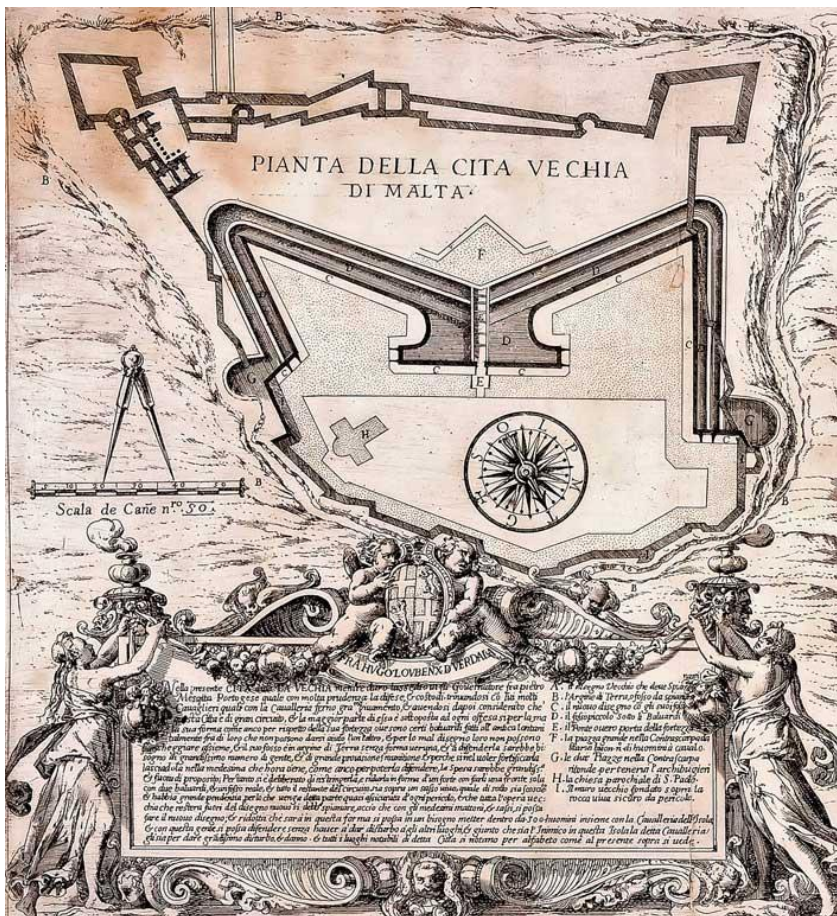
Mount Sciberras (today's Valletta), Mdina too had its share. Had it not been for Mdina, Malta would have lost the siege. After the 1551 siege, Grand Master D'Homedes strengthened the bastions, adding the two known as the D'Homedes and the St Peter bastions, the first two bastions built by the knights in Mdina.

The huge Turkish armada touched land at Ghajn Tuffieha intending to attack Mdina but then moved to Marsaxlokk Bay for better fleet security. Turkish general Kızil Ahmedli Mustafa Pasha insisted on wanting to attack Mdina first in order to cut off any possible communication from Sicily but he was overruled since admiral Piali wanted to attack Fort St Elmo so that the Turkish fleet could use Marsamxett Harbour for mooring. This was a miscalculation that was to them cost the siege.

The attack on St Elmo began, and the Maltese massed behind the walls in Mdina could only watch in impotent anger. St Elmo fell on 23 June.

Some days later, Mustafa sent Suleiman the Magnificent a parchment map showing the Turkish flag flying on St Elmo and Mdina still flying the flag of the Order.

On 7 August, the Turks attacked Birgu and Senglea in full force. That is when the pent-up fury of the people locked inside Mdina erupted: the entire Knights' calvary housed there, emerged from Mdina and swept to Marsa, killing any Turks they found, wrecking the Turkish camp at Marsa and causing mayhem in general. The Turks thought that the expected help had arrived from Sicily and desisted in their attack on Birgu, which had been, by then, almost succeeded.



After the Great Siege of 1565 there were plans to turn Mdina into a fortress, reducing its size to nearly half of that of today.

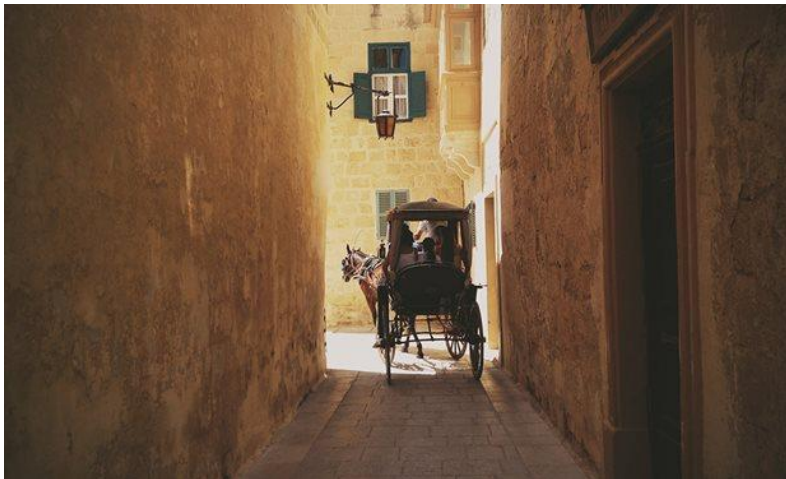
The first help from Sicily soon arrived. Known as the *Piccolo Soccorso*, the force landed at Gnejna and marched to Mdina. Then it passed on in great silence to Ricasoli where it was ferried to Birgu by innumerable boats belonging to the Maltese. More knights and soldiers who wanted to come and help in the defence of Malta kept massing in Messina. This is the famous *Gran Soccorso*. It left Messina on 21 August, arrived in Syracuse the next day and left on 25 August. But it was caught in a fierce storm and sought shelter on the west coast of Sicily. On 1 September it went to Linosa, but a new storm blew up and the fleet had to return to Sicily. On 6 September, it arrived at Ghajn Tuffieha and Mellieha. It consisted of about 8,000 soldiers and knights but the Turks thought it numbered some 16,000. Mustafa gave up and ordered the end of the siege. The Turks embarked on their ships and were leaving when Mustafa realised his mistake and ordered his troops back on land. That is where the Maltese, the knights and the *Gran Soccorso* came into their own. They issued forth from Mdina and, with their fresh forces, attacked the Turks around St Paul's Bay and Salina. It is said that so many Turks were killed that Salina could not be used for months afterwards due to the number of bodies. But the danger for Mdina did not disappear after the Great Siege. Glormu Cassar, the Maltese architect, drew up a plan for a vastly re-dimensioned Mdina, which would be just a fortress around half of today's Mdina. But the old noble families of Mdina objected and the plan was not implemented.

The last siege of Mdina took place in 1798 when the Maltese rose against the French, who retreated to Mdina. But the Maltese knew their Mdina better than the French and entered the city through a sally port at the back of the cathedral, next to the De Piro palace, and took over the city from the French who were then expelled.

In World War II, Mdina was not attacked, although people there had a grandstand view of the constant bombing on Ta' Qali just outside it.

### MALTA'S TOP 6 GAME OF THRONES LOCATIONS

Relive season one on a nostalgia tour of King's Landing



By Gary Rose

With series six upon us, the days when Brandon could walk and Ned Stark still had a head on his shoulders are a distant memory. Much of season one was filmed in Malta, so if you're after a Game of Thrones nostalgia tour, here are the top six locations to sniff out.



## 6. Valletta Kalkara

The winding, cobbled backstreets of the island's capital were used in several King's Landing scenes, but the most striking location here is the 17th-century **Fort Ricasoli**, which doubled as the Red Keep. It's visible across the Grand Harbour from the gorgeous Upper Barrakka Gardens. A popular filming location, the fort was also used in *Gladiator*, *Troy* and more recently the *Assassin's Creed* movie. If the site is in use you might not be allowed close-up access to the King's Landing gate, with its impressive plaited pillars (pictured above), but you can still get reasonably near by boat. We recommend hiring a "dghajsa"; a refurbished 200-year-old gondola/water taxi. There's no better way to travel on the island.



## 5. Manikata

Just south of the ferry port that links Malta to Gozo (on the Maltese side) is the hamlet of **Manikata** (above). On its periphery you'll find some ruins that doubled as the village of **Lhazareen**, where Khal Drogo gets poisoned by a witch in episode eight of series one. The

location is easily recognisable to those familiar with the scene, but it's probably only worth the trek as a stop-off en route to...



#### 4. Gozo

Malta's sister island has only one GoT site, but it's an iconic one. The **Azure Window** (above) is a 30-metre-high rock formation surrounded by an unusual, alien-like honeycomb of stone, punctured with small pools of turquoise water. If you're adventurous you can scramble to the top or pick your way around its base to a lagoon that's popular with divers. Pack shades and water-resistant footwear though: the rock reflects the light and is jagged in places. The location was used for **Daenerys and Drogo's wedding scene**, where we're also introduced to Jorah. The foreground looks different in real life because the show's crew covered the ground in a mesh and smothered it in sand to achieve a desert effect. This didn't go down well with the Maltese authorities and may have contributed to the show's eventual relocation.



#### 3. Saint Dominic's Priory Rabat

The small town of Rabat is worth exploring for many reasons, most popular of which are Saint Paul's Catacombs — but our Game of Thrones location is a lesser-known saintly site.

Towards the town's periphery you'll find **Saint Dominic's Priory** (pictured above). This doubled as the **Red Keep** courtyard where, in episode seven, Ned seals his fate by telling Cersei he knows her and Jaime's secret. "When you play the game of thrones, you win or you die," comes her prophetic response.



### 2. San Anton Palace

Ten minutes' drive east of Mdina, towards Valletta, is another **Red Keep** site — **San Anton Palace** and gardens in Balzan (above), where the courtyard and stables were filmed. This is the President's residence and it's clearly the posh part of the island. Whether you're into Game of Thrones or not, the tranquil gardens here are a must, with their exotic flowers, fountains and roaming peacocks. They have a similar feel to Dorne (which appears in series five), although if you want to see the real location for that you'll have to visit Seville.



### 1. Mdina

Malta's original capital (pronounced Imdina) is seriously beautiful. It's also the prime spot for Thrones fans. Perched imperiously on top of the island, its medieval walls encircle a labyrinth of museums, shops and King's Landing-style alleys.

Its plazas evoke many familiar scenes, including the courtyard outside **Littlefinger's brothel** (pictured), where Ned Stark feels the pointy end of Jaime Lannister's sword. The sandy stone buildings and horse-drawn carriages evoke the essence of Westeros's principal city, making the whole area a delight to stroll around. This is King's Landing all right, minus the muck and violence.

## FOR YOUR DIARY



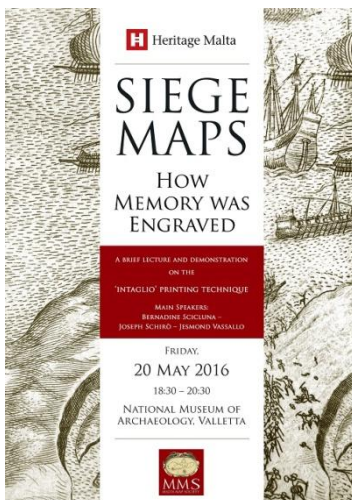
### *Seminar*

**Valletta as a Cultural Landscape** 18th May  
**Fort St Elmo, Valletta**

To celebrate International Museum's Day, **ICOM Malta** in collaboration with Heritage Malta, will be holding a seminar at **Fort St Elmo**. The seminar will consist of three 20 minute presentations by key experts:

- **Mr Joe Magro Conti** - 'Streets as Museums'
- **Dr Joan Abela** - 'Notary Placido Abela and the first contracts for the buildings of Valletta'
- **Mr George Cini** - 'The Social Value within the landscape; emphasis on Strada Stretta'

**Time:** 18.00hrs - 19.00hrs To book a place, and for further details, please email ICOM Malta on [icom.malta2016@gmail](mailto:icom.malta2016@gmail.com) Seating is limited. Bookings on a first-come first-served basis.



### *Event*

**Siege Maps - How Memory was Engraved**  
20<sup>th</sup> May **National Museum of Archaeology, Valletta**

An event dedicated to explaining and showing the 'intaglio' printing technique will be organised by Heritage Malta in collaboration with the **Malta Map Society**. This special event is also tied to the exhibition entitled, "Siege Maps: Keeping Memory Safe", where four maps printed by means of the 'intaglio' technique are on display and which can be viewed after the brief talk and demonstration by **Joseph Schirò** and **Jesmond Vassallo**.  
**Time:** 18:30 - 21:00hrs

## BARCODE AND COMMISSIONS

Since last year MUTG has been working with Heritage Malta on a way to increase Heritage Malta sales by means of guides encouraging their guests to visit sites and museums and at the same time creating some extra income for guides. In view of changes foreseen in the new Tourism Law guides will also be able to promote their own tours and with this new system you can create a complete package for your guests. **First thing to do is to register** with Heritage Malta through this link <http://heritagemalta.org/tourist-guide-form/> by providing the required details. Heritage Malta will then create a unique identifier barcode which will be printed and after a few weeks from application this can be collected from the ticket desk at the Museum of Archaeology in Valletta. The first batch for those who applied earlier is available for collection, in person and with your ID. For now the system is in a trial phase and limited to the following sites in Birgu and Valletta:

	Adults	concessions	child	Adults nett	Concessions nett	Children nett
Fine Arts	€5.00	€3.50	€2.50	€4.00	€2.80	€2.00
State Rooms + Armoury	€10.00	€7.00	€5.00	€8.50	€5.95	€4.25
Archaeology	€5.00	€3.50	€2.50	€4.00	€2.80	€2.00
War museum	€10.00	€7.50	€5.50	€8.50	€6.38	€4.68
Inquisitors palace	€6.00	€4.50	€3.00	€4.80	€3.60	€2.40
Maritime	€5.00	€3.50	€2.50	€4.00	€2.80	€2.00
	Public	advertised	price	Nett price		

The client will pay direct at cash point of the museum and they will also scan your barcode, on a regular basis Heritage Malta will issue a statement of sales and indicate what commissions have been earned and upon you issuing a fiscal invoice for that amount to Heritage Malta you will be paid by cheque your dues. If this system will work to the satisfaction of all involved it will be further developed and applied to other sites too.

## TIPPING A GUIDE/ A TIPPING GUIDE

I received a long article with tipping advice to travellers to various countries I will just reproduce what is advised regarding guides and drivers for your information:

Croatia: drivers and guides: tip them separately 10 to 20% per day (of tour value)

Czech Republic: guides \$10 to \$20 per day, drivers half of that

Estonia: guides €30-35 per day drivers €20

France: guides €25 pp per day and up to €50 for national certified guides, driver half of that

Greece: guides €40 to 60/day/group, drivers €20

Hungary: guides \$10 to 20 /person/day drivers half

Iceland: guides \$20 /person/day drivers half

Russia: guides \$50/full day drivers \$30

Spain: guides €30 to 40/person/day. Drivers half of that

Switzerland: guides \$40/person/day, drivers half

Turkey: guides (private tour) \$75 and up or coach \$10 to 15/person/day; drivers \$35 to \$50

United Kingdom: £20 for the guide £10 for the driver

The article from which this overview is taken was written several years back.



**DESTINATION ...**

# **HAMRUN**

Home of **THE MALTA RAILWAY**

Visit the **Hamrun Railway Station & Exhibition**  
at the **Hamrun Scouts Headquarters**

on

**Saturday 14th May, 2016**  
from **5:00 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.** and  
**Sunday 15th May, 2016**  
from **10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.**

An Event organized by  
The Malta Railway Foundation  
& The 1st Hamrun Scout Group  
**ENTRANCE FREE**

The poster features a photograph of a steam locomotive pulling a train through a station. At the top right is a red shield logo. At the bottom are two circular logos: one for The Malta Railway Foundation and one for The 1st Hamrun Scout Group.

Your Council

**Membership payments** (includes diary and Newsletters) to the sum of € 35.00 for the year 2016 are still received, as also **Newsletter subscriptions** €10 per calendar year, received from now will guarantee receipt of all MUTG newsletter from now till end of 2016.

Payments can be made either by direct transfer to MUTG @ BOV account number 14909498013 with IBAN MT38VALL22013000000014909498013 or by cheque mailed to:

**MUTG, 123A St Christopher Street, Valletta VLT 1461**

**Thank you for your attention.**