

REPORT
on the Free Movement of Workers
in Malta in 2010-2011

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Chapter I: The worker: Entry, residence, departure and remedies

20 July 2007 saw the publication of the *Free Movement of European Union Nationals and their Family Members Order 2007* (Legal Notice 191/2007). This Legal Notice transposes the content of the provisions of the Directive 2004/38 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, which amends Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 and repealing Directives 64/221/EEC, 68/360/EEC, 72/194/EEC, 73/148/EEC, 75/34/EEC, 75/35/EEC, 90/364/EEC, 90/365/EEC and 93/96/EEC (2004/38/EC).

LN 191/2007, issued by virtue of the powers conferred by article 4(2) of the European Union Act, revokes and replaces Part II of the Immigration Regulations with respect to nationals of the EU only, with effect from the day it is published. The Immigration Regulations shall continue to apply to those countries whose nationals have freedom of movement in the European Union, but in respect of whom the provisions of Directive 2004/38/EC are not yet in force.

In relation to Directive 2004/38/EC, as transposed by LN 191 of 2007, the following are responsible for the adoption and implementation of this Directive:

- a) the Minister responsible for immigration, who has the power to make such regulations and coordinate with his administrative staff lawfully engaged;
- b) the Principal Immigration Officer who is appointed by the Prime Minister and has the authority to regulate border controls, and is responsible for the removal of prohibited immigrants from Malta;
- c) the Immigration Appeals Board, that serves as an adjudicating body, and offers the possibility of redress to the immigrant when a removal order has been issued by the Principal Immigration Officer against him;
- d) the Director for Citizenship and Expatriate Affairs who is responsible for the implementation of the provisions regulating the confirmation of eligibility to EU nationals and their family members to exercise Treaty rights.

1. TRANSPOSITION OF PROVISIONS SPECIFIC FOR WORKERS

By virtue of section 3(1) of LN 191/2007, a Union citizen may enter, remain and reside in Malta, seek and take up employment or self-employment therein, and shall enjoy equal treatment as Maltese nationals within the scope of the Treaty. Such right is also applicable to family members accompanying or joining the Union citizen, including those who are not nationals of a Member State. The Director for Citizenship and Expatriate Affairs may refuse, terminate or withdraw any such right in the case of abuse of rights or fraud.

A Union citizen and his family members accompanying or joining him may reside and move freely within Malta on the same conditions as Maltese nationals for a period of three months without any conditions or any formalities, commencing on the date of entry. This three-month period is extendable to a six-month period, in the case of a person who provides evidence that he is genuinely seeking employment and has a genuine prospect of securing employment by the end of the said period of six months. Provided that a Union citizen and

his family members shall so reside as long as they do not become an unreasonable burden on the Maltese social assistance system.

An EU citizen shall not be entitled to social assistance during the first three months of residence; where a person provides evidence that he is genuinely seeking employment and has a genuine prospect of securing employment within six months, the said period is extended to six months. This shall not apply in the case of workers, self-employed persons, persons who retain such status and members of their families. Neither shall an EU citizen be entitled, prior to the acquisition of the right of permanent residence, to maintenance aid for studies, including vocational training, consisting in student grants or student loans.

Section 6(5) of LN 191/2007 then provides a list of persons who shall enjoy permanent residence in Malta prior to the completion of the continuous period of five years of residence. These are:

- a) a worker or self-employed person who, at the time of his termination of employment, has reached retirement age, provided that such person has been working in Malta for at least twelve months prior to the termination of his employment and has resided in Malta continuously for more than three years;
- b) a worker who has ceased paid employment to take early retirement, provided that such worker has been working in Malta for at least twelve months prior to the termination of his employment and has resided in Malta continuously for more than three years;
- c) a worker or self-employed person who has resided continuously in Malta for more than two years and has stopped working as a result of permanent incapacity to work, provided that the required minimum residence period shall not apply if such incapacity is the result of an accident at work or an occupational disease entitling him to a pension for which an institution or body in Malta is wholly or partially responsible;
- d) a worker or self-employed person who, after three years of continuous employment and residence in Malta, works in an employed or self-employed capacity in another Member State, while retaining his place of residence in Malta to which he returns, as a rule, at least once a week.

Periods of employment spent in another Member State in which such person concerned has worked or is working, shall be regarded as having been spent in Malta. Furthermore, periods of inactivity for reasons beyond one's control, periods of inactivity due to illness or accident, and periods of involuntary unemployment duly recorded by the employment agency, shall be treated as periods of activity as a worker or self-employed person.

The right of residence of Union citizens who are workers or self-employed in Malta, as the host Member State, is tackled by section 8 of LN 191/2007. Section 8(1) however provides that no such employment can be undertaken unless a licence has been issued, adding that '*...such licence shall not, subject to what is stated herein, be withheld.*'

Article 7(3) of Directive 2004/38, which provides for the retention of the status of worker, is transposed by the provisions of section 8(8) of LN 191/2007. The provisions of article 8(8) shall apply mutatis mutandis to self-employed persons who shall, in such case, retain the status of self-employed persons.

By virtue of section 13 of LN 191/2007, a person who ceases to have the right to reside or who becomes an unreasonable burden on the social assistance system, may be removed from Malta, provided that a removal order shall not be the automatic consequence of the person's recourse to the social assistance system of Malta. A removal order shall not be issued in the case of a worker, or self-employed person, or job-seeker who can provide evi-

dence that he is continuing to seek employment and that he has a genuine chance of being engaged. Where a decision for removal on grounds of public policy or public security is being taken, the Principal Immigration Officer shall take into account a number of considerations which may include the period of residence in Malta of the person to be removed; the age of such person; the person's state of health; his family and economic situation; his social and cultural integration in Malta; the extent of his links with his country of origin.

Article 17 of Directive 2004/38 grants workers or self-employed persons and their family members the possibility to acquire the right of permanent residence before completion of the five-year period of residence. This Article has been transposed by LN 191/2007, even though Article 17(2) has not been literally transposed and this may lead one to interpret it as if this Article was not transposed correctly. In fact Section 6(8) of LN 191/2007 stipulates that the exemptions laid down under this Section, whereby permanent residence can be attained before the completion of 5 years, do not apply if the spouse of the worker or the self-employed person is a former citizen of Malta who has lost Maltese citizenship by reason of marriage to that particular worker, and then leaves out the spouse being a Maltese citizen. Actually, the Directive is catering for these two situations under Article 17, but LN 191/2007 caters only for the first situation. This is correct though, because the spouse of a citizen of Malta is covered by Article 4 of the Immigration Act. In fact, the spouse of a Maltese citizen can stay in Malta and work for an indefinite period of time.

Article 24 provides for the principle of equal treatment for EU citizens and their third country family members. Effective transposition has been made in LN 191/2007.

2. SITUATION OF JOB-SEEKERS

Malta provides for a favourable treatment of jobseekers without formalities in relation to the right of residence under Article 6 in the light of Recital 9. Any Union citizen, including a job-seeker, may reside and move freely within Malta on the same conditions as Maltese nationals for a period of three months without any conditions or any formalities, commencing on the date of entry. No registration is required and this aforementioned period is extendable to a six-month period, in the case of a person who provides evidence that he is genuinely seeking employment and has a genuine prospect of securing employment by the end of the said period of six months. It is also important for the jobseeker to have registered as such with the Employment and Training Corporation (ETC).

Section 13(1) of LN 191/2007 further provides that without prejudice to the provisions of the Legal Notice, a removal order shall not be issued in the case of a worker, or self-employed person, or job-seeker who can provide evidence that he is continuing to seek employment and that he has a genuine chance of being engaged. However it appears that Article 14(4)(a) and (b) of the Directive concerning derogation from expulsion measures to employed or self-employed persons or to job seekers and their family members have not been fully transposed because there is no mention of family members in the Legal Notice. This might lead one to believe that an expulsion order may not be adopted against a Union citizen who is employed or self-employed or a job seeker, but that it could be exercised against a family member since they have not been included under the respective provisions of LN 191 of 2007. On the other hand, the Maltese authorities argue that this is not the case because, for implementation purposes, once they are dealing with an EU citizen employed here or seeking a job, then they will include his family members and their right to reside with him, to-

gether with all other benefits. Furthermore, Article 3(1) of LN 191/2007 immediately stipulates that the right to enter and reside in Malta is equally applicable to family members accompanying or joining the Union citizen including those who are not nationals of a Member State.

3. OTHER ISSUES OF CONCERN

LN 191/2007 transposes faithfully nearly all the provisions of Directive 2004/38, even though the presentation and set up of the provisions is different to that in the Directive. This is especially the case for the most important requirements that are directly related to the right of entry or residence. Transposition is less accurate concerning procedural safeguards and related rights. Furthermore, certain ambiguities can be noted because the drafter of these regulations sometimes did not use the same wording as the Directive, and this might lead one to conclude that incorrect transposition exists.

However, the general provision laid down under Section 3 of the Legal Notice may cover such ambiguities. In fact, Section 3 is the article which grants the right of entry and residence to all Union citizens and also grants the right of equal treatment, and all these are applicable to family members accompanying or joining the Union citizen, including those who are not nationals of a Member State.

With regard to the right of entry, under LN 191/2007, the right of entry is guaranteed to all Union citizens and their family members. Yet still sometimes transposition might be incomplete. For example, under Article 5(4) of the Directive it is stipulated that where the Union citizen or a family member who is not a national of a Member State do not have travel documents, these have to be brought to them within a reasonable time. The Maltese drafter has introduced this right, but the relevant provision does not qualify that these documents have to be brought within a reasonable time, and this may prejudice the persons concerned.

The right of residence and the requirements for this to be attained have been fully transposed by the Legal Notice, but with regard to the retention some small ambiguities exist. Firstly, according to LN 191/2007, where reasonable doubt exists, the Maltese authorities may verify whether a Union citizen or his/her family members satisfy the required conditions for the right of residence. This is in line with the Directive but the Legal Notice omits to clarify that this verification has not to be adopted in a systematic way. For the sake of clarity, this should be introduced under Maltese law so that any potential abuses and bureaucratic practices will be avoided.

The last point concerns procedural safeguards. These are mentioned in LN 191/2007, but one will not find a literal transposition of the analogous Directive Article. The mechanism of these procedural safeguards is mainly found under the provisions of the Criminal Code, mainly under Article 422 and under the Immigration Act mainly under Article 14. Again this may cause some ambiguity. Furthermore, with regard to these procedural safeguards, it should be noted that the Maltese Courts are generally respectful of elementary procedural rights guaranteed by Community law. However the absence of clear and unequivocal indications, and the use of interim enforcement orders, could constitute an insufficient transposition.

4. FREE MOVEMENT OF ROMA WORKERS

There is no Roma presence in Malta. Questioned how the situation would be tackled if it were to arise, the Director for Citizenship in Malta has advised that the EU acquis provisions would be applied, bearing in mind any developments that would follow the eventual adoption of the draft *EU framework for national Roma integration strategies up to 2020 Council Conclusions*.

Chapter II: Members of the Family

1. THE DEFINITION OF FAMILY MEMBERS AND THE ISSUE OF REVERSE DISCRIMINATION

Practically all definitions have been fully and accurately transposed into national law. There seems to be some doubts with regard to the definition of Union Citizen, because under LN 191 of 2007 this has been defined as *'any person having the nationality of a MS, but does not include Maltese nationals'*. However the law has been drafted in this manner because the Treaty right of free movement for Maltese citizens was already granted under the Constitution of Malta and this before the transposition of the Citizenship Directive. The Immigration Act also guarantees this fact, together with ECJ case law such as the *Surrinder Singh* case which the Maltese authorities are aware of and follow.

By virtue of section 2 of LN 191/2007, 'family member' means the spouse, provided it does not include a party to a marriage of convenience; the direct descendants who are under the age of 21 or are dependants, and those of the spouse; the dependent direct relatives in the ascending line and those of the spouse. Registered partnerships are not recognised as equivalent to marriage under Maltese law and have consequently not been included under the definition of 'family member' in LN 191/2007. This is nevertheless in line with the Directive, since Article 2(2)(b) specifically states that such a family member is allowed only *'if the legislation of the host MS treats registered partnerships as equivalent to marriage'*. This clearly also excludes the direct descendants and dependent direct relatives in the ascending line of such partners.

'Other family member' is defined as meaning a person who, irrespective of his nationality, in the country from which he has come, is a dependant or a member of the household of the Union citizen having the primary right of residence; or a person who, for serious health reasons, strictly requires personal care by the Union citizen; or the partner with whom the Union citizen has a durable relationship unless such relationship is in conflict with the public policy of Malta.

The Maltese legislator does therefore accept the partner with whom the Union citizen has a durable relationship as an 'other family member', but only as long as this relationship is not in conflict with Maltese public policy. One might argue that this definition of 'other family member' is rather vague under Maltese law, and it might not be acceptable that such relationship be scrutinized and examined on the grounds of public policy. On the other hand, even the Directive does not qualify who such persons are, and it seems to indicate that it falls under the competence of the host MS to undertake an extensive examination of relevant personal circumstances, and for it to justify denial of entry or residence to such people.

Another issue that arises is whether Malta will accept same sex marriages or even same-sex partners. Will these be considered as a durable relationship or a family for the purposes of the Directive? In Malta same-sex marriages are not recognized. It is not the only country doing so and under private international law this is also permitted. Furthermore, Maltese public policy requires that all marriages, whether contracted in Malta or abroad, must necessarily be monogamous in order to be valid. An interpretation by the Maltese Courts in the light of this Directive still has to be given when the case arises.

One must note that it is very difficult to make an exhaustive list of the relationships which might constitute a conflict with the public policy of Malta. In fact in *Van Duyn v Home Office*, the European Court of Justice acknowledged that the particular circumstances justifying recourse to the concept of public policy may vary from one country to another and from one period to another, and it is therefore necessary in this matter to allow the competent national authorities an area of discretion within the limits imposed by the Treaty and the provisions adopted for its implementation. However, it went on to state that recourse by a national authority to the concept of public policy to justify restrictions on the free movement of persons *'must in any event presuppose the existence, in addition to the perturbation of the social order which any infringement of the law involves, of a genuine and sufficiently serious threat to one of the fundamental interests of society.'*

So before the Maltese authorities take any decisions on this matter they have to be very careful, but they are allowed to do so as long as they decide within the limits imposed by the Treaty and the provisions adopted for its implementation. Until now the authorities did not have the occasion to decide upon such matters, in the light of the provisions of this Directive. So prior to drawing any concrete conclusions one has to see how the Maltese authorities as well as the Maltese Courts will pronounce themselves on this matter.

2. ENTRY AND RESIDENCE RIGHTS

According to section 3(2) of LN 191/2007, subject to limitations justified on grounds of public policy, public security or public health, family members of a Union citizen accompanying or joining him, may enter and leave Malta simply with a valid identification document if they are Union citizens and a valid passport in the case of third country family members.

Where appropriate, family members who are not nationals of a Member State shall be required to have an entry visa, which shall be issued free of charge as soon as possible and on the basis of an accelerated procedure, unless they are already in possession of a valid residence card, and no entry or exit stamp shall be placed in the passport of such family members in possession of a valid residence card. The Principal Immigration Officer shall give every reasonable opportunity to a Union citizen or a family member who is not a national of a Member State and who does not have the necessary travel documents available, to obtain the necessary documents or have them brought to him or to corroborate or prove by other means that he is covered by the provisions of Part II of LN 191/2007, entitled 'Entry and residence of citizens of the Union, family members and other family members'.

Yet still sometimes transposition might be incomplete. For example, under Article 5(4) of the Directive it is stipulated that where the Union citizen or a family member who is not a national of a MS do not have travel documents, these have to be brought to them within a reasonable time. The Maltese drafter has introduced this right, but the relevant provision does not qualify that these documents have to be brought within a reasonable time, and this may prejudice the persons concerned.

With regard to other family members, section 3 (5) provides that the Director for Citizenship and Expatriate Affairs shall give due and proper consideration in relation to the admission and residence of another family member, by undertaking an extensive examination of the personal circumstances. Any denial of entry or residence to such other family member shall subsequently be justified to the said family member

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Upon the expiry of three months from the date of arrival in Malta, family members who are not citizens of the Union shall apply for a residence card to the Director, who may issue a registration certificate or a residence card to an other family member as applicable. The Director shall issue a residence card to be known as 'Residence card of a family member of a Union citizen' or as applicable, no later than six months from the date of application, provided that a certificate of application for a residence card shall be issued immediately. The validity of such residence card shall be of five years from the date of issue or for the envisaged period of residence of the Union citizen, if such period is less than five years, provided that the validity of the residence card shall not be affected by the absences referred to in article 6(3).

The Director shall issue a family member, who is a third country national, and who is entitled to reside in Malta permanently, with a permanent residence card no later than six months after the date on which an application for such a card and proof that the family member is so entitled has been submitted to the Director. A permanent residence card shall be valid for ten years from the date of issue and shall be renewed automatically by the Director upon application made before the expiry of the said residence card, provided that the validity of the said residence card shall cease upon interruption of residence in Malta for a period exceeding two years. Registration certificates, residence cards, permanent registration certificates and permanent residence cards shall be issued free of charge.

Family members of the EU worker or self-employed person and who are residing with him in Malta, shall have the right of permanent residence if such person has acquired such right. Provided that, if such worker or self-employed person dies while still working before having acquired the right to remain permanently in Malta, family members shall be entitled to the right of permanent residence in Malta if such person had, on the date of his death, resided continuously in Malta for two years; or if his death resulted from an accident at work or an occupational disease; or if the surviving spouse is a former citizen of Malta and has lost Maltese citizenship by reason of marriage to such person.

The death of the Union citizen, his departure from Malta, his divorce recognised under the Marriage Act, or annulment of his marriage shall not affect the rights of residence of his family members who are nationals of a Member State. The death of the citizen of the Union shall not affect the right of residence of his family members who are third country nationals and who have been residing in Malta as family members for at least one year before the Union citizen's death. The divorce or the annulment of the marriage of the Union citizen shall not affect the rights of residence of his family members who are third country nationals where:

- a) the marriage had lasted for at least three years immediately before the initiation of proceedings for its termination and the parties to the marriage had resided in Malta for at least one year during the duration of the marriage; or
- b) by agreement between the spouses or following a court order, the former spouse has custody of the Union citizen's children; or
- c) the continued right of residence in Malta is warranted by particularly difficult circumstances, including having been victims of domestic violence while the marriage was subsisting; or
- d) by agreement between the spouses or following a court order, the former spouse who is not a national of a Member State has the right of access to a minor child provided that the court has ruled that such access must be in Malta, for as long as is required.

The death of the Union citizen or his departure from Malta, shall not affect the right of residence of his children or of the parent who has actual custody of the children irrespective of nationality, if the children reside in Malta and are enrolled at an educational establishment for the purposes of studying, until the completion of their studies.

Family members who are not nationals of a Member State, and who have legally resided with the Union citizen in Malta for a continuous period of five years, may reside permanently in Malta.

3. IMPLICATIONS OF THE *METOCK* JUDGEMENT

At this point, reference must also be made to *Metock*, regarding lawful residence in order to be granted the Treaty right of free movement. The Maltese authorities were in favour of the reasoning brought forward by this case. The *Metock* judgment, which clarifies the rights of free movement of European Union citizens and their family members throughout the EU, appears to be applied by the Maltese authorities. In the case of a married couple, irrespective of when and where the marriage took place, a non-European Union spouse of a citizen of the European Union can reside with that citizen in Malta without having previously been resident in another Member State.

4. ABUSE OF RIGHTS (MARRIAGES OF CONVENIENCE AND FRAUD)

Under the definition of ‘*family member*’ which includes the ‘*spouse*’, the Maltese law qualifies that this should not be the spouse to a marriage of convenience. A marriage of convenience is not defined, and has to be proven in a court of law. This qualification does not make this definition incompatible with that of the Directive. On the contrary, one must note that such marriages are not permitted in most states. Also this definition has to be read together with Article 35 of the Directive since such marriages will constitute an abuse of rights.

5. ACCESS TO WORK

Where a Union citizen is pursuing an activity in Malta, including as a self-employed person, his family members may, even if they are third country nationals, install themselves with such person, and for such purposes, they shall be issued with a registration certificate or a residence card, as the case may be, subject to the same rights and conditions applicable to the Union citizen, including the right to take up an activity as an employed or self-employed person in Malta.

Non-EU citizens always require a work permit in order to work in Malta. In the case of third country nationals, who are not family members of an EU national, their work permits are issued on the basis of labour market requirements. These permits are issued for a maximum period of one year and may be renewed also in accordance with prevailing labour market requirements. The fee for a work permit issued in respect of such persons is currently €139.76.

6. THE SITUATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS OF JOB-SEEKERS

Malta provides for a favourable treatment of family members of job-seekers without formalities in relation to the right of residence under Article 6 in the light of Recital 9. Any family members accompanying or joining a Union citizen who is a jobseeker, may reside and move freely within Malta on the same conditions as Maltese nationals for a period of three months without any conditions or any formalities, commencing on the date of entry. No registration is required and this aforementioned period is extendable to a six-month period, in the case of a person who provides evidence that he is genuinely seeking employment and has a genuine prospect of securing employment by the end of the said period of six months. It is also important for the jobseeker to have registered as such with the Employment and Training Corporation (ETC).

Chapter III: Access to Employment

1. ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

There have been no changes in the rules applicable during 2009.

1.1 Equal Treatment in Access to Employment

Under the Employment and Industrial Relations Act (2002) (hereinafter 'EIRA'), Chapter 452 of the Laws of Malta, protection from discrimination is granted to an employee or prospective employee against his employer or prospective employer by virtue of the ordinary law of the land.

Part IV of the EIRA, 2002 is entitled 'Protection Against Discrimination Related to Employment'. Section 2 of the EIRA defines discriminatory treatment as

'any distinction, exclusion, or restriction which is not justifiable in a democratic society including discrimination made on the basis of marital status, pregnancy or potential pregnancy, sex, colour, disability, religious conviction, political opinion or membership in a trade union or in an employers' association.'

It is immediately evident that the definition of discriminatory treatment for the purposes of this Act does not include any reference to nationality. However, the definition provided is not exhaustive.

The Employment and Training Services Act (Chapter 343 of the Laws of Malta) has always been in line with EU Regulation 1612/68 as it does not specifically limit the number of foreigners that employers can hire and it does not discriminate against expatriates. The Act, particularly Sections 13 and 15 thereof, obliges the Employment and Training Corporation (ETC) to refer, amongst other things, persons for employment according to their registration priority. The Act requires companies to refer their vacancies to the ETC or through a public examination duly advertised in the Government Gazette.

1.2 Language Requirements

There are no particular language requirements with regard to employment in the private sector. Although Maltese legislation does not stipulate that employees must have a good command of the Maltese and English languages, in practice, for certain jobs, it is necessary to have a good command of both languages, while for most jobs, having a good command of either language would be sufficient.

2. ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

There have been no changes in the rules applicable during 2009. Entry into the Malta Public Service takes place by public competition following the publication of a call for applications,

in which the salary, eligibility requirements and duties are defined. Entry can take place either to a substantive grade or to a position.

In the case of substantive grades, eligibility parameters are determined by classification agreements between the Maltese Government and the relevant unions. In the case of positions, eligibility parameters are established in accordance with benchmarks which are adopted service-wide. Eligibility requirements would include (a) academic, or comparable, qualifications; or (b) relevant work experience; or (c) a combination of both. Provided that it is relevant to the duties that are being advertised in the call for applications, proven professional/work experience is recognized irrespective of whether it has been acquired in the Private or Public Sector and in Malta or abroad.

2.1 Nationality Condition for Access to Positions in the Public Sector

Chapter X of the Constitution contains the provisions on the public service. There is no provision with respect to Maltese nationality as a condition of access. The *Public Service Management Code* regulates the status of public servants. It is not a legally binding instrument in itself, but many of its provisions are now embedded in the *Public Administration Act, 2009*.

Nationality restrictions are adopted by exception, and a number of EU citizens as well as third country nationals are already employed in the Public Service. All recruitment is open to Maltese and EU nationals, subject to the exceptions stipulated under article 39(4) EC, in accordance with the criteria set out by the jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice, namely:

- posts which involve the exercise of powers conferred by public law; and
- posts which involve responsibility for the safeguarding of the general interest of the State.

A list of posts which meet these criteria has been drawn up centrally and determines when a Maltese-only nationality requirement is inserted in a call for applications. Art. 49 (f) of the Public Administration Act provides a non-binding, non-exhaustive list of posts which may be reserved for Maltese nationals. These are:

- i) posts in the Office of the President, the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister's and Ministers' Secretariats, the Cabinet Office, and the offices of the Principal Permanent Secretary and of Permanent Secretaries;
- ii) the Judiciary, posts involving the preparation of expert advice in the field of prosecution of offences or lawmaking, and posts entailing responsibility for advisory constitutional bodies;
- iii) posts involving the sovereignty of the State, including diplomatic and foreign representation;
- iv) posts in the Office of the Prime Minister and the Ministries of Finance, Justice, Home Affairs and Foreign Affairs;
- v) posts within departments charged with the protection of the economic interests of the State, including tax authorities;
- vi) positions in the Senior Executive Service;
- vii) posts in the disciplined forces and offices responsible for defence matters; and
- viii) posts in the security services and in the field of civil protection and defence.

The application of a nationality requirement to positions in the Public Service is determined by the Principal Permanent Secretary (head of the Public Service), possibly following representations by the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry in which a particular post is located. No additional special procedures besides those abovementioned are in place or envisaged.

Generally speaking, in addition to citizenship requirements as outlined above, public calls for the filling of posts in the Public Service request that applicants must also:

- be able to communicate in the Maltese and English languages;
- be in possession of a warrant, qualifications, practice or experience, or a combination of more than one, as the case may be;
- be of good moral character. (For this purpose, applicants from within the Public Service, must produce a Service and Leave Record Form; those applying from outside the Public Service must produce a recent Certificate of Conduct, issued by the Police or other competent authority not earlier than six months from the closing date of the applications, and state whether they have ever been in Government Service, giving details.)

Public sector entities outside the Public Service normally function autonomously within the parameters of the law and Government policy where recruitment procedures are concerned.

2.2 Language Requirements

When recruiting, public sector employers in Malta should bear in mind two main issues. Firstly that, although administrative business is largely handled in English, Maltese is the national language and the language of first preference for most citizens. It is a matter of longstanding Government policy that members of the public are entitled to communicate with public officials in Maltese.¹ Moreover, article 3 of the National Language Act 2004² obliges the State to promote the use of the Maltese language.

According to paragraph 1.2.3.4 (ii) of the Public Service Management Code,

‘applicants have to be conversant in both official languages, namely Maltese and English, unless exceptional circumstances warrant that either of the official languages is waived to the satisfaction of MPO [the Management and Personnel Office within the Office of the Prime Minister]’.

Secondly, officials whose duties do not involve serving the public on a daily basis may still need to reply to correspondence, deal with requests received through the Government websites, or see to members of the public who are referred with detailed queries on their areas of competence. It is hardly ever possible to restrict all contact with the public to a single office or unit.

A good working knowledge of Maltese is therefore required to communicate with and serve the public. It should be noted that where a formal qualification obtainable only locally is required as evidence of linguistic ability, appropriate comparable qualifications obtainable from abroad are also accepted. There is no specific information on practice that enables to assess to what extent the principle of proportionality is applied with respect to the knowledge of languages.

1 OPM circulars no 52/87 dated 4 June 1987 and 32/96 dated 17 December 1996.

2 Chapter 470 of the Laws of Malta.

2.3 Recognition of Professional Experience for Access to the Public Sector

In its Communication ‘Free Movement of Workers – Achieving the Full Benefits and Potential’ of December 2002, the EU Commission recommends that eligibility for public sector posts should be assessed not on the basis of whether applicants have qualifications equivalent to those required, but whether they are eligible for comparable posts in their own country. When asked how the Maltese Government is proposing to implement this EU Commission recommendation, the reply received was to the effect that, given that this Commission document is not legally binding on Member States, the Maltese Government prefers to continue basing itself directly on the European Community’s relevant *acquis* and jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice.

In cases where the Public Service post concerned requires candidates to possess specific qualifications or to have carried out specific training programmes, recruitment to virtually all posts allows for the recognition of comparable qualifications. Exceptions are limited to instances where the *Burbaud* case does not apply. For instance, the grade of Houseman is normally filled directly by those who obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine of the University of Malta. The *Burbaud* situation does not arise for the following reasons:

- appointments in this grade are for a fixed term of two years only, at the end of which incumbents have to apply for selection to the grade of Medical Officer/Senior House Officer for employment in the Public Service;
- although the housemanship is considered at law to be an integral part of the requirements for the warrant to practice as a medical doctor in Malta, doctors who qualify elsewhere in the EU can obtain a warrant without going through a local housemanship;
- once the EU-originating applicants hold a local warrant, they can compete on equal grounds for selection to Medical Posts, provided that they meet the necessary requirements.

3. OTHER ASPECTS OF ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT

With regard to selection procedures for the public sector, insofar as the criterion ‘Qualifications’, or ‘Related Qualifications’ or ‘Relevant Qualifications’ is concerned, no marks are awarded for qualifications which are a prerequisite for the post or position as indicated in the relevant call for applications. Marks may nevertheless be awarded for the ranking obtained in the relative degree or other qualification. However, marks given for ranking should not exceed 25% of the total mark for the criterion approved by the Public Service Commission.

Chapter IV: Equality of treatment on the basis of nationality

1. WORKING CONDITIONS – DIRECT AND INDIRECT DISCRIMINATION

Freedom of movement entails the abolition of any discrimination based on nationality between workers of the Member States as regards employment, remuneration and other conditions of work. Migrant workers from Member States are to be treated on an equal footing with Maltese employees, especially with regards to working conditions and social security.

1.1 Working Conditions in the Public Sector

Insofar as the recognition of professional experience and seniority is concerned, the information provided by top officials in the Public Service is to the effect that current practices appear to be in line with requirements of the *Burbaud* judgment.

Over the years, the ECJ, in its jurisprudence, has also considered the recognition of experience for the purpose of salary determination and career progression, again in respect of posts which are *not* covered by article 39(4)EC. The general principle set out by the ECJ is that where an individual's position in a salary scale, or his/her advancement to a higher level, depends on length of service, comparable employment in another member state should be taken into account for the purpose of determining length of service.

The cases *Commission of the European Communities v. Hellenic Republic*³ and *Österreichischer Gewerkschaftsbund, Gewerkschaft Öffentlicher Dienst v. Republik Österreich*⁴ involved jurisdictions where it is normal practice to recognise service with other employers for the purpose of placement in a grade or salary scale (for instance, a teacher who moves from one regional authority to another in the same country). In such a case it is logical to recognise equivalent service in another member state. These cases do not therefore call into question the practice, common in the Maltese Public Service, as well as in some other government entities, of making progression to a higher salary scale or grade conditional on the attainment of a certain length of service in a particular grade.

In the Maltese Public Service it is normal practice to distinguish between professional experience and service in the grade. Professional experience is a core eligibility requirement and selection criterion which is assessed by the Selection Board at the interview stage. In either case, according to the Public Service Commission, credit is given for relevant professional experience regardless of the country in which it has been obtained. The selection criteria are determined in consultation with the Public Service Commission before the calls are issued. Such a system is meant to ensure that selection criteria are not tweaked to favour or disadvantage any of the applicants. This system has been in place for over 40 years.

Seniority (length of service) determines progression to higher points within the same salary scale and may also govern eligibility for promotion to higher grades. In various career streams, promotion to a higher grade may be dependent upon accumulating a certain number of years of service in a particular grade. Salary scales and working conditions are clearly

3 Case C-187/96.

4 Case C-195/98.

established in a collective agreement signed with all the unions representing Public Service employees. Service in the grade usually also determines progression to a higher point within the salary scale applying to each grade. Seniority only applies in the case of serving public officers. It is only an eligibility criterion in the case of automatic progressions and eligibility criteria as determined in the particular sectorial agreements. This only applies internally and no time limit is factored in when evaluating experience claimed.

In the case of external recruitment, seniority is taken into account without differentiating eligible applicants, regardless of the nature of the previous employment. There are no requirements for professional experience or length of service to be continuous. On the contrary, for serving public officers, a career break of up to one year in the four year period immediately preceding promotion to a higher grade or progression to a higher salary scale is automatically reckoned as active service. The private sector is also taken into account. No difference is made between professional experience in Malta and professional experience abroad.

2. SOCIAL AND TAX ADVANTAGES

2.1 General Situation as Laid Down in Art.7(2) of Regulation 1612/68

In so far as income tax considerations are concerned, an individual holding a residence permit (EU/EEA nationals) and qualifying as resident in Malta for Maltese income tax purposes, is subject to the normal income tax rules and rates applicable for every Maltese resident person. The current marginal tax rate is 35% and the tax is calculated on chargeable income and capital gains arising in Malta and on foreign income (excluding capital gains) remitted to Malta, for as long as the individual is deemed not to be domiciled in Malta for Maltese income tax purposes.

Social Security

Social Security in Malta is regulated by the Social Security Act 1987 (Chapter 318 of the Laws of Malta). The Social Security Act is undoubtedly one of the most complicated statutes in Maltese legislation. It lists the benefits that persons who satisfy the conditions stipulated thereunder would become eligible to and could therefore claim. The Act does not discriminate on the basis of nationality. Eligibility for benefits normally depends on the contributions made by a person to the social security system in Malta. Non-contributory benefits are conditional on other factors depending on the benefit being sought, but no nationality requirement is included.

In the light of the above coupled with the fact that the provisions of Regulations 1408/71 and 574/72 became directly applicable in Malta by virtue of the Malta-EU Accession Treaty (signed in Athens on 16th April 2003), no amendments to the Act were effected post-accession. In other words, in the event that a Union citizen claims a conflict between the Social Security Act and Regulation 1408/71 (with respect to the issue of the co-ordination of social security systems) (s)he would have to rely on the direct applicability of the Regulation/s in question.

The Equal Treatment in Occupational Social Security Schemes Regulations⁵ were published on 13 September 2005 and have been in force since that date. These Regulations give effect to the relevant provisions of Directive 86/378 EEC as amended by Directive 96/97 EC on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in occupational social security schemes.

Equality of treatment in the case of social security is provided for by virtue of the European Social Charter Order (Legal Notice 204/1999). Section 2 of this Legal Notice extended the application of the provisions of the Social Security Act to nationals of countries which are party to the European Social Charter and who have their ordinary residence in Malta.

2.2 Specific Issue: the Situation of Jobseekers

Malta provides for a favourable treatment of family members of jobseekers without formalities in relation to the right of residence under Article 6 in the light of Recital 9. Any family members accompanying or joining a Union citizen who is a jobseeker, may reside and move freely within Malta on the same conditions as Maltese nationals for a period of three months without any conditions or any formalities, commencing on the date of entry. No registration is required and this aforementioned period is extendable to a six-month period, in the case of a person who provides evidence that he is genuinely seeking employment and has a genuine prospect of securing employment by the end of the said period of six months. It is also important for the jobseeker to have registered as such with the Employment and Training Corporation (ETC).

⁵ Legal Notice 317/2005.

Chapter V: Other Obstacles to Free Movement of Workers

1. DEROGATION ON THE PURCHASE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY.

With regard to the acquisition of immovable property by non-Maltese EU citizens, Malta was the only country in the 2004 enlargement to negotiate and obtain a permanent arrangement retaining restrictions on the acquisition of property in Malta by non-Maltese residents. This is reflected in a Protocol annexed to Malta's EU Accession Treaty. By virtue of this arrangement, Maltese and other EU citizens, on a non-discriminatory basis, will not be granted authorization to purchase a second property in Malta, unless they have resided in Malta for at least five years prior to acquisition and obtained the necessary permit. In accordance with section 6(1) of the Immovable Property (Acquisition by Non-Residents) Act (Chapter 246 of the Laws of Malta), this permit may be granted by the Minister if in the opinion of the Minister, it is in the public interest or is otherwise appropriate to grant such permit. With regard to the acquisition of the first property, both Maltese and non-Maltese EU citizens who have resided in Malta for a continuous period of five years do not require any permit.

This permanent derogation has been reflected in amendments introduced to the Immovable Property (Acquisition by Non-Residents) Act, by virtue of the Various Laws (Amendment) Act (Act 9 of 2003). Section 2 of the Immovable Property (Acquisition by Non-Residents) Act defines a resident of Malta as an individual who is a citizen of Malta or another Member State who has been resident in Malta for a minimum continuous period of five years at any time preceding the date of acquisition; or the spouse, of whatever nationality and wherever resident, of a citizen of Malta or another Member State where such spouses are acquiring together on the same deed.

The law also makes clear⁶ that any person (whether Maltese or any other EU citizen) not fulfilling the five-year continuous residence requirement is to be considered as a non-resident for the purpose of the acquisition of immovable property in Malta by such person. The fact that such Maltese or other EU citizen are in possession of a valid residence permit is irrelevant.

2. ACCESS TO THE NOTARIAL PROFESSION

As is the case in several other countries, the centuries-old notarial profession in Malta can only be exercised by Maltese nationals.

However the notarial profession is expected to face fundamental changes soon following a recent judgment by the European Court of Justice (ECJ), in which the ECJ held that EU countries cannot continue to discriminate and reserve access to the notarial profession to their own nationals. Notaries have no specific power to author or alter a legal document, the

6 In section 2 of the said Act, a 'non-resident person' is defined as including:
 '(a) any individual who is not a citizen of Malta or of another Member State; or
 (b) a citizen of Malta or of another Member State, even in either case, if in possession of a valid residence permit, who has not been resident in Malta for a minimum continuous period of five years at any time preceding the date of acquisition...'

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ECJ continued. The binding nature of such documents results from their basis in law, and not in the power of a notary, the court held.

However, this exclusivity will now have to change and citizens of other EU member states have to be granted permission to act as notaries in Malta. The European Commission had started infringement procedures against Malta in 2006 over this issue, accusing it of breaching its freedom of establishment rules by reserving the notary profession for Maltese nationals. Malta had replied to the European Commission's infringement procedure by insisting that 'the profession of notary is established in the public interest and that the exercise of his functions constitutes the exercise of official authority.' In Malta's view, this would have made the profession exempt from anti-discrimination rules.

The European Commission had subsequently decided not to pursue the matter until the ECJ clarified the issue. The ECJ held that the voluntary, consensual nature of parties involved in notary transactions indicates that these workers function merely as authenticators, and not public officials. Now that the ECJ officially established that Member States cannot reserve this profession exclusively to their nationals, the European Commission is expected to revive the case with Malta.

Chapter VI: Specific Issues

1. FRONTIER WORKERS

With regard to frontier workers, the author has nothing to report, since the issue of frontier workers does not apply to Malta.

2. SPORTSMEN/SPORTSWOMEN

With regard to *football*, the provisions of article 9 of the Competition Rules of the Malta Football Association (MFA) were for a while, the subject of controversy due to claims that these rules contravene the principles of free movement of persons enshrined in the EU Treaties. This rule has been interpreted to the effect that while non-Maltese football players, including those from EU Member States, can register with local football clubs without any limit, this is subject to a requirement that at least eight home-grown players must be playing on the field at any point in time during a football match in local competitions. Assuming that home-grown players are likely to be Maltese nationals, this means that, in practice, under current Malta Football Association rules, no more than three 'foreign' players can play at any point in time during a football match.

This rule substantially reflects the UEFA's rule on home-grown players which, according to the European Commission, following the publication of an independent study in 2008, seems to comply with the principle of free movement of workers while promoting the training of young European players. This rule requires clubs participating in the Champions League and the UEFA Cup to have a minimum number of home-grown players in their squads.

With regard to *waterpolo*, in 2008, the European Commission stated that Malta sports transfer rules abide by EU laws. The European Commission did not find anything wrong with rules governing the transfer of waterpolo players and the same applies to other sports as long as the transfers are between one Maltese club and another. Commissioner Vladimir Spidla made the declaration in reply to a question by Eluned Morgan MEP, on the rules of the Malta Aquatic Sports Association (MASA), and their compatibility with EU legislation, particularly that related to the free movement of workers. MASA rules stipulate that a Maltese team wanting to acquire the services of a player whose contract with another Maltese team has expired must pay a transfer fee to the latter, allegedly high by Maltese standards according to the MEP. Mr Spidla said that although EU legislation on free movement regulates the transfer of players, this is only applicable to transfers between clubs in different Member States. Responding directly on the Maltese situation, Mr Spidla said the case raised by the British MEP involves a purely internal situation where a Maltese player in a club in Malta wishes to move to another club in Malta.

With regard to *basketball*, in the case of both the first and second divisions of the Men and Women championships, only one male or female (as the case may be) non-Maltese player is allowed. In this regard, in May 2011, it was announced that the Malta Basketball Association (MBA) will amend its rules to enable more foreign players to take part in its tournaments following European Commission pressure and that the new rules would be operational

as from the next season. The action was prompted by a Greek player who was prevented from exercising his EU free movement rights in Malta due to the Association's policy that only one non-Maltese player can be registered with a club. The issue is being examined in further detail and the European Commission has contacted the Maltese authorities to obtain clarification, also warning that an infringement could be instituted against Malta if the MBA is found to be breaching EU rules.

As for *volleyball*, for both the first and second divisions of the Men and Women championships, only up to two male or female (as the case may be) non-Maltese EU national players are allowed.

In the case of *handball*, for both the first and second divisions of the Men and Women championships, up to three 'foreign' players can play at any point in time during a game.

With regard to the rules for the *rugby* national league, there are no limits in the first and second divisions of both Men and Women championships. In the case of a player for the national team, s/he has to have parents or grandparents who are Maltese national or must have resided in Malta for the previous thirty-six months.

3. THE MARITIME SECTOR

The next point concerns the *nationality condition for captains of ships*. It is the Merchant Shipping Act (Chapter 234 of the Laws of Malta) which regulates access to the posts of Master and Seaman of sea vessels flying the Maltese flag. A 'Master' is defined as including every person (except a pilot) having command or charge of a ship; a 'Seaman' is defined as including every person (except masters, pilots and apprentices) employed or engaged in any capacity on board a ship.

As an open register, Malta does not impose any nationality restrictions on crews of ships registered under its flag. This is reflected in the provisions of the Act which do not restrict access to these posts to Maltese nationals. It therefore appears that Maltese legislation in this field conforms to the pronouncements of the European Court of Justice in Case C-405/01 (*Colegio de Oficiales de la Marina Mercante Española v. Administración del Estado*) and Case C-47/02 (*Albert Anker, Klaas Raas, Albertus Snoek v. Bundesrepublik Deutschland*).

4. RESEARCHERS/ARTISTS

With regard to EU *researchers*, the same rights as those applicable to other EU nationals are applied. With regard to the admittance of third country nationals for scientific research purposes, the Third Country Nationals for Scientific Research Purposes (Specific Admittance Procedure) Regulations, published in 2008 determine the conditions for the admission of third country researchers to Malta for a period of more than three months for the purposes of carrying out a research project under a hosting agreement with a research organization. These regulations transpose the provisions of Council Directive 2005/71/EC on a Specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research.

In the case of *entertainers and other performers*, applications for a work permit must be received at least ten days before the performer/s is/are due to start working in Malta, and application for extension must be submitted one month before it is due to expire.

5. ACCESS TO STUDY GRANTS

Training grants granted under the Business Promotion Act (Chapter 325 of the Laws of Malta) do not discriminate against foreign nationals. Similarly, the Employment and Training Services Act does not discriminate against foreign nationals in the provision of vocational training services. With regard to access to vocational training, it was formerly the practice not to allow foreign nationals to participate in courses and apprenticeships run by the ETC. However post-accession, EU nationals can participate in the training schemes organised by the ETC and may notify their intention to work in Malta through the ETC.

6. YOUNG WORKERS

Maltese law defines young worker (or adolescent) as someone who has reached 16 years of age and is less than 18 years of age. Education is compulsory up to age 16. Persons younger than 16 years can only be involved in employment after receiving a written permission from the Director of Education. For the purposes of the National Youth Policy, the definition of youth comprises persons aged between 14 and 30.

The Employment and Industrial Relations Act (EIRA) (2002) includes the main regulatory acts dealing with youth employment and working conditions. The Young Persons (Employment) Regulations (2003) which form part of EIRA:

- a) prohibit work by children;
- b) establish that the minimum employment age shall not be lower than the minimum age at which compulsory full-time schooling ends;
- c) regulate work by adolescents and young persons; and
- d) ensure that employers guarantee that young people have working conditions which suit their age and are protected against economic exploitation and against any work likely to harm their safety, health or physical, mental, moral or social development or to jeopardise their education.

Among others, these regulations prohibit young persons from working between mid-night and 4 a.m, give them the rights to two preferably consecutive days of rest which shall ideally include a Sunday, and specify a maximum working time of eight hours a day and 40 hours a week.

Government ratified the provisions of Council Directive 94/33/EC through the Protection of Young Persons at Work Places Regulations (L.N. 91 of 2000, subsequently amended by L.N. 283 of 2004). As regards to the pay system, the National Minimum Wage Standard Order (L.N.506 of 2004) sets slightly lower minimum wages for workers under 18 years of age.

Young workers are often subject to more flexible and less secure employment conditions, including a comparatively high share of fixed-term contracts and temporary agency work. Combined with the effects of redundancy schemes that often target those with the least experience and fewest skills, as well as employer decisions to reduce recruitment efforts, young workers are notably more vulnerable than those in older age groups in an economic crisis. However there appears to be no distinction applied between nationals and non-nationals.

Chapter VII: Application of Transitional Measures

On 27 June 2002, Malta concluded its negotiations in the sensitive area of free movement of persons, securing a special safeguard that may be applied in the event of a big influx of EU workers into Malta. At the same time, however, Maltese citizens are still able to enter and seek work in other EU countries, and this as from the first day of membership

1. TRANSITIONAL MEASURES IMPOSED ON EU-8 MEMBER STATES BY EU-15 MEMBER STATES AND THE SITUATION IN MALTA AND CYPRUS

Malta has obtained a deal which is different from that obtained by the other new Member States. For a period of seven years after membership, Malta will be able to apply safeguards on the right of EU nationals to work in Malta. The seven-year safeguard will apply until 2011 and essentially allows Malta to withhold the issue of work permits in the event of a potential disruption to its labour market which is of an urgent and exceptional nature. Restrictions can be imposed if an inflow of EU workers may put a strain on the local labour market, even if in certain sectors only. In such cases, it is up to Malta to determine when such cases arise and when restrictions may be imposed. In imposing restrictions Malta will be able to act *unilaterally*, and does not require prior authorisation from the EU. The safeguard clause primarily gives Malta the possibility to ask the European Commission to suspend EC law on free movement and only in urgent and exceptional cases of labour market disturbances can Malta suspend EC law unilaterally against a reasoned ex-post notification.

Malta has also been allowed to maintain a work permit (also known as employment licence) system, but merely in order for the Maltese authorities to be able to monitor the domestic labour market with a view of anticipating potential disruptions to the labour market as explained in the paragraph above. Work permits are therefore to be issued automatically and work permits should in no way constitute a pre-condition for the taking up of employment. The revised fees for employment licences for EU, EEA and Swiss citizens and their spouses and dependants are as follows: €58.23 for the issue of a new employment licence and €34.94 for the extension of an employment licence.

The transition period came to an end in April 2011. After this seven-year period, in the event of a disproportionate influx of EU workers, Malta may still seek a remedy, but this time acting through the EU institutions, rather than unilaterally. This arrangement, after the first seven years, would apply indefinitely and would cover Malta's future position at any time, in the event of possible difficulties relating to the free of movement of workers into Malta. This agreement was confirmed in a Joint Declaration between Malta and the EU which is annexed to the Final Act to the Accession Treaty, and which states that, should accession give rise to difficulties relating the free movement of workers, the matter can be brought before the EU institutions in order to obtain a solution to this problem which would, however, be in strict accordance with the particular provisions of EC law on the free movement of workers.

This special arrangement is also reflected in article 5(7) of the Immigration Regulations (LN205/2004). It must be said that Malta was not the first to get a Declaration of this kind.

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This declaration has already been used in the case of Austria in 1995. Interestingly, after twelve years of membership, Austria has never felt the need to resort to it.

This means that Malta's requests with regard to the free movement of workers were both accepted by the EU. Malta was the only candidate country that sought and obtained an arrangement of this nature. It must also be noted that restrictions on non-EU nationals who seek work in Malta continue to apply even post-membership. These are not affected by Malta's membership of the EU.

With regard to the procedure related to the issue of an employment licence, the application must be signed by a Director or a person holding a senior management position in the establishment where the EU/EEA national is to be employed. In the case of entertainers and other performers, applications must be received at least ten days before the performer/s is/are due to start working in Malta, and application for extension must be submitted one month before it is due to expire. The explanatory notes relating to applications for employment licences, issued by ETC, clearly stipulate that a person may not take up employment before he is in possession of an employment licence. This *prima facie* appears to contradict the automaticity of the issuance of a work permit implied earlier. However, even if the issue of a work permit is in fact a pre-condition for the taking up of employment, the work permit is *de facto* issued automatically.

2. TRANSITIONAL MEASURES IMPOSED ON WORKERS FROM BULGARIA AND ROMANIA

Member States that joined the EU in 2004 had to face the same questions in 2007 with regard to Bulgaria and Romania, as the EU15 did back in 2004 concerning EU10 workers. Malta restricts access of Bulgarian and Romanian workers due to the small size of its labour market and the structure of its workforce.

Chapter VIII: Miscellaneous

1. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REGULATION 1408/71 AND ARTICLE 45 TFUE AND REGULATION 1612/68

Social Security in Malta is regulated by the Social Security Act 1987 (Chapter 318 of the Laws of Malta). The Social Security Act is undoubtedly one of the most complicated statutes in Maltese legislation. It lists the benefits that persons who satisfy the conditions stipulated thereunder would become eligible to and could therefore claim. The Act does not discriminate on the basis of nationality. Eligibility for benefits normally depends on the contributions made by a person to the social security system in Malta. Non-contributory benefits are conditional on other factors depending on the benefit being sought, but no nationality requirement is included.

In the light of the above coupled with the fact that the provisions of Regulations 1408/71 and 574/72 became directly applicable in Malta by virtue of the Malta-EU Accession Treaty (signed in Athens on 16th April 2003), no amendments to the Act were effected post-accession. In other words, in the event that a Union citizen claims a conflict between the Social Security Act and Regulation 1408/71 (with respect to the issue of the co-ordination of social security systems) (s)he would have to rely on the direct applicability of the Regulation/s in question.

The Equal Treatment in Occupational Social Security Schemes Regulations⁷ have been in force since 13 September 2005. These Regulations give effect to the relevant provisions of Directive 86/378 EEC as amended by Directive 96/97 EC on the implementation of the principle of equal treatment for men and women in occupational social security schemes.

The Benefits

The benefits that may be claimed, by virtue of the EU's social security regulations, from Malta's Department of Social Security are sickness and maternity benefits, invalidity benefits, old age and survivors' pensions, benefits and pensions relating to accidents at work and occupational diseases, death grants, unemployment benefits, family benefits and family allowances for employed and unemployed persons, and benefits for dependent children of pensioners and for orphans.

These aforementioned social security benefits paid by the Department of Social Security in cash. However, sickness and maternity benefits also include benefits in kind. These refer to medical assistance: persons covered by L.N. 201/04 are entitled to free treatment under the Maltese National Health Scheme. Given that in 1979 there was a statement of policy in Parliament that declared that payment of the Maltese social security contribution gives right to the services provided under our health scheme, such services fall under the provisions of EU Regulation 1408/71. All others need to pay for their healthcare

This also means that the provisions of Maltese legislation create obligations on the Department of Health and the Department of Social Security to provide for health care or bene-

⁷ Legal Notice 317/2005.

fits to persons insured under the Maltese scheme, whether they are working in Malta or in another EU country. Moreover, it is to be noted that by virtue of EU Regulation 859/03, with effect from the 1st June 2003, third country nationals who were legally residing in an EU Member State are now also covered by the provisions of Regulation 1408/71. The implementation of Regulation 1408/71 has so far proceeded quite smoothly in Malta.

With regard to unemployment assistance which, unlike the unemployment benefit, is a means-tested benefit and payable on the basis of the number of members of the jobseeker's household, this is paid according to the ordinary residence criteria prescribed by Directive 2004/38/EC transposed in Malta by Legal Notice 191/2007. The appropriate liaison procedures with the Department for Citizenship and Expatriate Affairs have been established in order to determine the jobseeker's right of residence in Malta.

2. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE RULES OF DIRECTIVE 2004/38 AND REGULATION 1612/68 FOR FRONTIER WORKERS

The author has nothing to report, since the issue of frontier workers does not apply to Malta.

3. EXISTING POLICIES, LEGISLATION AND PRACTICES OF A GENERAL NATURE THAT HAVE A CLEAR IMPACT ON FREE MOVEMENT OF EU WORKERS

3.1 Integration measures

No structured integration measures are in place for third country nationals. This has also been confirmed by the Director for Citizenship and Expatriates.

3.2 Immigration policies for third-country nationals and the Union preference principle

A third country national who has been granted long-term resident status in Malta shall enjoy equal treatment as Maltese nationals with regard to education and vocational training, including study grants.⁸ A long-term resident also enjoys equal treatment with regard to the recognition of professional diplomas, certificates and other qualifications⁹.

A third country national who has been granted long-term resident status in Malta shall also enjoy equal treatment as Maltese nationals with regard to social security, social assistance and social protection in accordance with Maltese law.¹⁰ A long-term resident also enjoys equal treatment with regard to tax benefits.¹¹

In order to work in Malta, third country nationals must be in possession of an employment licence and the issue of such licence is subject to a labour market test. Only in the case

8 Section 11(1)c of Status of Long-term Residents (Third Country Nationals), 2006.

9 Section 11(1)d of Status of Long-Term Residents (Third Country Nationals), 2006.

10 Section 11(1)e of Status of Long-Term Residents (Third Country Nationals), 2006.

11 Section 11(1)f of Status of Long-Term Residents (Third Country Nationals), 2006.

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of long-term residents are such tests not conducted - so the community preference comes by default.

3.3 Return of nationals to new EU Member States

Nothing to report on this.

4. NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OR NON-JUDICIAL BODIES TO WHICH COMPLAINTS FOR VIOLATION OF COMMUNITY LAW CAN BE LAUNCHED

Nothing to report on this.

5. SEMINARS, REPORTS AND ARTICLES

Nothing to report on this.