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Subject: Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer

Counsellors will find in Annex a comparative table concerning the above-mentioned Directive.

2010/0209 (COD) Proposal for a DIRECTIVE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL on conditions of entry and residence of third-country nationals in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer

COM(2010) 0378	Parliament Position (orientation vote 26.01.2012)	Council Position (COREPER 30 May 2012)	Comment
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,		THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	Identical
Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 79(2)(a) and (b) thereof,		Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 79(2)(a) and (b) thereof,	Identical
Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,		Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	Identical
After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,		After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,	Identical
Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ,		Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ¹ ,	Identical
Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ,		Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ² ,	Identical

¹ OJ C , , p. .

² OJ C , , p. .

	AM 1		
	<i>– Having regard to the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, and in particular Article 15(3), 27, 28, 31 and 33 thereof,</i>		<i>EP will consider deleting AM 1, as reference to the Charter is more appropriate in rec. 27 (AM 29)</i>
Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,		Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	Identical
Whereas:		Whereas:	Identical
	AM 2		
(1) For the gradual establishment of an area of freedom, security and justice, the Treaty provides for measures to be adopted in the field of immigration which are fair towards third-country nationals.	(1) For the gradual establishment of an area of freedom, security and justice, the Treaty provides for measures to be adopted in the field of immigration which are fair towards third-country nationals <i>and will help to prevent illegal immigration and all forms of illegal employment of third-country nationals and their exploitation in the Union.</i>	(1) For the gradual establishment of an area of freedom, security and justice, the Treaty provides for measures to be adopted in the field of immigration which are fair towards third-country nationals.	<i>Given that amendment is not covered by legal basis, EP can accept moving the reference to illegal immigration further in the text.</i>
(2) The Treaty provides that the Union is to develop a common immigration policy aimed at ensuring, at all stages, the efficient management of migration flows and fair treatment of third-country nationals residing legally in Member States. To that end, the European Parliament and the Council are to adopt measures on the conditions of entry and		(2) The Treaty provides that the Union is to develop a common immigration policy aimed at ensuring, at all stages, the efficient management of migration flows and fair treatment of third-country nationals residing legally in Member States. To that end, the European Parliament and the Council are to adopt measures on the conditions of entry and	Identical

residence, and standards on the issue by Member States of long-term visas and residence permits, as well as the definition of the rights of third-country nationals residing legally in a Member State, including the conditions governing freedom of movement and of residence in other Member States.		residence, and standards on the issue by Member States of long-stay visas and residence permits, as well as the definition of the rights of third-country nationals residing legally in a Member State, including the conditions governing freedom of movement and of residence in other Member States.	
	AM 39		
(3) The Communication from the Commission entitled "Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth" sets the objective of the Union becoming an economy based on knowledge and innovation, reducing the administrative burden on companies and better matching labour supply with demand. Measures to make it easier for third-country managers, specialists or graduate trainees to enter the Union in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer should be seen in this broader context.	(3) The Communication from the Commission entitled "Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth" sets the objective of the Union becoming an economy based on knowledge and innovation, reducing the administrative burden on companies and better matching labour supply with demand. Measures to make it easier for third-country managers, specialists or <i>trainee employees</i> to enter the Union in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer should be seen in this broader context.	(3) The Communication from the Commission entitled "Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth" ³ sets the objective of the Union becoming an economy based on knowledge and innovation, reducing the administrative burden on companies and better matching labour supply with demand. Measures to make it easier for third-country managers, specialists or graduate trainees to enter the Union in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer should be seen in this broader context.	<i>Pending agreement on definitions.</i>
(4) The Stockholm Programme, adopted by the European Council at its meeting of 10 and 11 December 2009, recognises that labour		(4) The Stockholm Programme, adopted by the European Council at its meeting of 10 and 11 December 2009, recognises that	Identical

³ COM(2010)2020.

<p>immigration can contribute to increased competitiveness and economic vitality and that, in the context of the important demographic challenges that will face the Union in the future with an increased demand for labour, flexible immigration policies will make an important contribution to the Union's economic development and performance in the longer term. It thus invites the Commission and the Council to continue to implement the 2005 Policy Plan on Legal Migration.</p>		<p>labour immigration can contribute to increased competitiveness and economic vitality and that, in the context of the important demographic challenges that will face the Union in the future with an increased demand for labour, flexible immigration policies will make an important contribution to the Union's economic development and performance in the longer term. It thus invites the Commission and the Council to continue to implement the 2005 Policy Plan on Legal Migration⁴.</p>	
	<p>AM 3</p>		
<p>(5) As a result of the globalisation of business, increasing trade and the growth and spread of multinational corporations, in recent years movements of managerial and technical employees of branches and subsidiaries of multinationals, temporarily relocated for short assignments to other units of the company, have gained momentum.</p>	<p>(5) As a result of the globalisation of business, increasing trade and the growth and spread of multinational corporations, in recent years movements of managerial and technical employees and specialists of branches and subsidiaries of multinationals temporarily relocated for short assignments to other units of the company, have gained momentum.</p>	<p>(5) As a result of the globalisation of business, increasing trade and the growth and spread of multinational corporations, in recent years movements of managerial and technical employees of branches and subsidiaries of multinationals, temporarily relocated for short assignments to other units of the company, have gained momentum.</p>	<p><i>Technical group suggests the following text:</i></p> <p>(5) As a result of the globalisation of business, increasing trade and the growth and spread of multinational corporations, in recent years movements of managerial and technical employees such as specialists and [graduate trainees / trainee employees], of branches and subsidiaries of multinationals temporarily relocated for short</p>

⁴ COM(2005) 669.

			assignments to other units of the company, have gained momentum.
	AM 4		
	<i>(5a) Third-country nationals who are authorised to work in the territories of the Member States are entitled to working conditions equivalent to those of citizens of the Union.</i>		<i>Pending agreement on Article 14(1).</i>
	AM 5		
(6) These intra-corporate transfers of key personnel result in new skills and knowledge, innovation and enhanced economic opportunities for the host companies, thus advancing the knowledge-based economy in Europe while fostering investment flows across the Union. Well-managed transfers from third countries also have the potential to facilitate transfers from Union to third-country companies and to put the Union in a stronger position in its relationship with international partners. Facilitation of intra-corporate transfers enables multinational groups to tap their human resources best.	(6) These intra-corporate transfers of key personnel result in new skills and knowledge, innovation and enhanced economic opportunities for the host companies, thus advancing the knowledge-based economy in Europe while fostering investment flows across the Union. [...] Transfers from third countries also have the potential to facilitate transfers from Union to third-country companies and to put the Union in a stronger position in its relationship with international partners. Facilitation of intra-corporate transfers enables multinational groups to tap their human resources best.	(6) These intra-corporate transfers of key personnel result in new skills and knowledge, innovation and enhanced economic opportunities for the host companies, thus advancing the knowledge-based economy in Europe while fostering investment flows across the Union. Well-managed transfers from third countries also have the potential to facilitate transfers from Union to third-country companies and to put the Union in a stronger position in its relationship with international partners. Facilitation of intra-corporate transfers enables multinational groups to tap their human resources best.	EP will consider whether to maintain deletion of "well-managed".

	AM 6		
(7) The set of rules established by this Directive is also beneficial to the migrants' countries of origin as this temporary migration fosters transfers of skills, knowledge, technology and know-how.	(7) The set of rules established by this Directive might also be beneficial to the migrants' countries of origin as this temporary migration could under well-established conditions foster transfers of skills, knowledge, technology and know-how.	(7) The set of rules established by this Directive is also beneficial to the migrants' countries of origin as this temporary migration fosters transfers of skills, knowledge, technology and know-how.	<i>EP will consider deleting "under well-established conditions". Council will consider other suggestions in AM 6.</i>
	AM 7 + AM 39		
(8) This Directive should be applied without prejudice to the principle of Union preference as regards access to Member States' labour market as expressed in the relevant provisions of Acts of Accession. According to that principle, the Member States should, during any period when national measures or those resulting from bilateral agreements are applied, give preference to workers who are nationals of the Member States over workers who are nationals of third-countries as regards access to their labour market.	(8) This Directive should be applied without prejudice to the principle of Union preference as regards access to Member States' labour market as expressed in the relevant provisions of Acts of Accession. According to that principle, the Member States should, during any period when national measures or those resulting from bilateral agreements are applied, give preference to workers who are nationals of the Member States over workers who are nationals of third-countries as regards access to their labour market. <i>In particular, as regards access to the labour market for young third-country trainee employees employed by the host entity or by host entities of a Member State, the number of such trainees should not be greater</i>	(8) This Directive should be applied without prejudice to the principle of Union preference as regards access to Member States' labour market as expressed in the relevant provisions of Acts of Accession. According to that principle, the Member States should, during any period when national measures or those resulting from bilateral agreements are applied, give preference to workers who are nationals of the Member States over workers who are nationals of third-countries as regards access to their labour market.	<p><i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i> <i>First part amendment related to AM 60.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency expressed doubts about the first part of the amendment because it seems to encroach upon national competences for the national labour market, because it could result in barriers to trade and because it would be difficult to apply in practice.</i></p> <p><i>Second part amendment related to Article 14(1)</i></p> <p><i>EP will provide clarification on its AM.</i></p>

	<p><i>than that of trainee employees who are nationals of the Member States. In the process, there should be mandatory compliance benefitting both citizens of the Union and third-country nationals, with national minimum pay levels and the minimum standards of the State of employment (place-of-employment principle). While the principle of Union preference should be safeguarded, it may not be used to deviate from the principle of equal pay for equal work, as regards Union and third-country workers. This Directive should be applied in full respect of the principle of freedom of movement for workers within the Union, eradicating any discrimination based on nationality as regards employment, remuneration and other conditions of work and employment.</i></p>		
	<p>AM 8</p>		
	<p><i>(8a) This Directive should set conditions and rights for third-country workers in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer in full respect of the relevant conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).</i></p>		<p><i>Related to AM 29.</i></p> <p><i>EP will consider if AM 8 and AM 29 could be merged.</i></p>

		(8a) This Directive should be without prejudice to the right of Member States to issue residence permits other than an intra-corporate transferee permit for any purpose of employment if a third-country national does not meet the conditions to be admitted as an intra-corporate transferee under the terms and conditions of this Directive or does not fall under the scope of this Directive.	<i>Pending agreement on Article 2(3). Language recital and Article need to be aligned.</i>
	AM 9		
(9) This Directive establishes a transparent and simplified procedure for admission of intra-corporate transferees, based on common definitions and harmonised criteria.	(9) This Directive establishes a transparent and simplified procedure for admission of intra-corporate transferees, based on common definitions and harmonised criteria and ensures legal certainty, legality and fair and equal treatment of third-country workers.	(9) This Directive establishes a transparent and simplified procedure for admission of intra-corporate transferees, based on common definitions and harmonised criteria. These set of rules should be applied without prejudice to Member States having the right to decide upon the technical formalities relating to the application.	<i>EP can agree to delete "legal certainty". Presidency will seek clarification as regards "technical formalities".</i>
		(9a) This Directive and the permits that are issued on its basis should not affect or prevent the application of Member States' labour law provisions having - in accordance with Union law - as their objective the control of compliance with the	<i>Related to AM 13 and Article 8. Presidency will inquire whether Member States agree on the deletion of "and the permits that are issued on its basis".</i>

		working conditions as set out in Article 14(1).	
		(9b) The possibility for a Member State to impose, on the basis of national law (in conformity with Union law), sanctions against an ICT's employer established in a third country in the case of non-compliance with the terms and conditions of employment within the meaning of Article 14(1) of this Directive should remain unaffected.	<i>Related to Article 8 that refers to "host entity".</i> <i>Presidency and Commission will verify whether this recital covers national provisions on enforcement against parties in third countries.</i>
	AM 10 + AM 39		
(10) For the purpose of this Directive, intra-corporate transferees encompass managers, specialists and graduate trainees with a higher education qualification. Their definition builds on specific commitments of the Union under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and bilateral trade agreements. Those commitments undertaken under the General Agreement on Trade in Services do not cover conditions of entry, stay and work. Therefore, this Directive complements and facilitates the application of those commitments. However, the scope of the intra-	(10) For the purpose of this Directive, intra-corporate transferees encompass managers, specialists and <i>trainee employees</i> with a higher education qualification and higher professional qualifications. Intra-corporate transferees are to be employed in highly-qualified employment. Their definition is linked to the European Qualifications Framework, which sets out a European reference framework to assess qualifications in a comparable and transparent manner while being compatible with the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and	(10) For the purpose of this Directive, intra-corporate transferees encompass managers, specialists and graduate trainees with a higher education qualification. Their definition builds on specific commitments of the Union under the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and bilateral trade agreements. Those commitments undertaken under the General Agreement on Trade in Services do not cover conditions of entry, stay and work. Therefore, this Directive complements and facilitates the application of those commitments. However, the scope of the intra-	<i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i> <i>Related to recitals (10a) and 14. EP will check its AM.</i> <i>Presidency will discuss with Member States whether reference solely to the European Qualifications Framework would be acceptable.</i>

<p>corporate transfers covered by this Directive is broader than that implied by trade commitments, as the transfers do not necessarily take place within the services sector and may originate in a third country which is not party to a trade agreement.</p>	<p>bilateral trade agreements.</p>	<p>corporate transfers covered by this Directive is broader than that implied by trade commitments, as the transfers do not necessarily take place within the services sector and may originate in a third country which is not party to a trade agreement. The criterion set out in the definition of specialists is in line with the definition of professional qualifications in Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications.</p>	
	<p>AM 11</p>		
	<p><i>(10a) To assess the qualification of intra-corporate transferees, Member States should make use of their national coordination points set up pursuant to the European Qualifications Framework which establishes a European reference framework for the assessment of qualifications in a comparable and transparent manner.</i></p>		<p><i>Related to recitals (10) and (14).</i></p> <p><i>EP will check its AM.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency will discuss with Member States whether reference solely to the European Qualifications Framework would be acceptable.</i></p>
		<p>(10a) For the purpose of this Directive, in order to evaluate if the third-country national concerned possesses higher education qualifications,</p>	<p><i>Related to recitals (10) and (14).</i></p> <p><i>Presidency will seek clarification on reference to ISCED, and more</i></p>

		reference may be made to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 6.	<i>specifically the reference to level 6) and discuss with Member States whether reference solely to the European Qualifications Framework would be acceptable.</i>
	AM 12		
(11) Intra-corporate transferees should benefit from the same working conditions as posted workers whose employer is established on the territory of the European Union, as defined by Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services . That requirement is intended to protect workers and guarantee fair competition between undertakings established in a Member State and those established in a third country, as it ensures that the latter will not be able to benefit from lower labour standards to take any competitive advantage.	(11) Intra-corporate transferees should benefit from the same working conditions as <i>local workers. Intra-corporate transferees should be given equal treatment at the same workplace with nationals of the host Member State or the permanent staff in all terms and conditions of employment.</i> That requirement is intended to protect workers and guarantee fair competition between undertakings established in a Member State and those established in a third country, <i>and in particular to avoid social dumping. Particular attention should be paid to consistency with relevant Union legislation.</i>	(11) Intra-corporate transferees should benefit from the same working conditions as posted workers whose employer is established on the territory of the European Union, as defined by Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services ⁵ . That requirement is intended to protect workers and guarantee fair competition between undertakings established in a Member State and those established in a third country, as it ensures that the latter will not be able to benefit from lower labour standards to take any competitive advantage.	<i>exclusive EMPL competence</i> <i>Pending agreement on Article 14(1).</i>
	AM 13		
	<i>(11a) Member States should ensure that appropriate checks and effective inspections are</i>	<i>(cf Council Recital 9a)</i>	<i>Related to recital (9a) and Article 8</i>

⁵ OJ L 18, 21.1.1997, p. 1.

	<i>carried out in order to guarantee the proper enforcement of this Directive. To that end, it is necessary for Member States to grant their competent authorities sufficient powers and resources. The results of such inspections should be collated in a report and should be used to improve enforcement of this Directive.</i>		<i>EP will consider wordings AM.</i>
	AM 14		
	<i>(11b) The term "working conditions" in this Directive is to be understood as including pay and dismissal, health and safety at the workplace, working time and leave, family and professional life, taking into account any collective agreements in force.</i>		<i>Pending agreement on Article 14(1).</i>
	AM 15		
(12) In order to ensure that the skills of the intra-corporate transferee are specific to the host entity, Member States may require the transferee to have been employed within the same group of undertakings for at least 12 months prior to the transfer.	(12) In order to ensure that the skills of the intra-corporate transferee are specific to the host entity, Member States <i>should</i> require the transferee to have been employed within the same group of undertakings for at least <i>nine uninterrupted months for managers and specialists and for at least three uninterrupted months for trainee employees</i> , prior to the transfer.	(12) In order to ensure that the skills of the intra-corporate transferee are specific to the host entity, [...] the transferee should have been employed within the same group of undertakings from at least 6 months up to 12 months prior to the transfer in the case of managers and specialists and from at least 3 months up to 12 months in the case of graduate trainees .	<i>Pending</i>

		<p>(12a) As intra-corporate transfers constitute temporary migration, the maximum duration of one transfer to the European Union, including mobility between Member States, should not exceed three years for managers and specialists and one year for graduate trainees after which they should return to a third country unless they obtain a residence permit on another basis in accordance with national or Union legislation. The duration of the intra-corporate transferee permits reflects the duration of the transfer irrespective of the periods of absence of the holder from the territory of the Member States. A subsequent transfer to the European Union might take place after the return of the third-country national to a third country.</p>	<p><i>Pending agreement on Article 10A</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p>(12a) As intra-corporate transfers constitute temporary migration, the maximum duration of one transfer to the European Union, including mobility between Member States, should not exceed three years for managers and specialists and one year for graduate trainees after which they should return to a third country unless they obtain a residence permit <u>or a visa</u> on another basis in accordance with national or Union legislation. The duration of the intra-corporate transferee permits reflects the duration of the transfer irrespective of the periods of absence of the holder from the territory of the Member States. <u>A subsequent transfer to the European Union might take place after the return of the third-country national to a third country.</u></p>
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		<p>(12b) In order to ensure the temporary character of an intra-corporate transfer and prevent the perpetual transfer of third-country nationals Member States should be able to require a certain period of time to pass between the end of one transfer and another application concerning the same third-country national for the purposes of this Directive.</p>	<p><i>Related to Article 10A.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion</i></p> <p>(12b) In order to ensure the temporary character of an intra-corporate transfer and prevent the perpetual transfer of third-country nationals Member States should be able to require a certain period of time to pass <u>before the next transfer, when the total duration of intra-corporate transferee permits obtained by an intra-corporate transferee has reached three years for managers and specialists and one year for graduate trainees between the end of one transfer and another application concerning the same third-country national for the purposes of this Directive.</u></p>
	AM 16		
<p>(13) As intra-corporate transfers consist of temporary migration, the applicant should provide evidence that the third-country national will be able to transfer back to an entity belonging to the same group and established in a third country at the end of the assignment. That evidence may consist of the</p>	<p>(13) As intra-corporate transfers <i>are linked to a limited residence and work permit in a particular Member State</i>, the applicant should provide evidence that the third-country national will transfer back to an entity belonging to the same group and established in a third country at the end of the</p>	<p>(13) As intra-corporate transfers consist of temporary secondment, the applicant should provide evidence that the third-country national will be able to transfer back to an entity belonging to the same group and established in a third country at the end of the assignment. That evidence may</p>	<p><i>second and third sentences: joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i></p> <p><i>Pending agreement on definitions and Article 5(1)(c) on work contract / assignment letter. Article and recital need to be aligned.</i></p>

<p>relevant provisions under the work contract. An assignment letter should be produced providing evidence that the third-country national manager or specialist possesses the professional qualifications needed in the Member State to which they have been admitted to occupy the post or the regulated profession.</p>	<p>assignment, <i>in accordance with that person's contract with the group</i>. That evidence <i>must</i> consist of the relevant provisions under the work contract. An assignment letter <i>must</i> be produced providing evidence that the third-country national manager or specialist possesses the <i>higher education qualification, higher professional qualifications and the professional experience</i> needed in the Member State to which they have been admitted to occupy the post or the regulated profession.</p>	<p>consist of the relevant provisions under the work contract. An assignment letter should be produced providing evidence that the third-country national manager or specialist possesses the professional qualifications needed in the Member State to which they have been admitted to occupy the post or the regulated profession.</p>	
	<p><i>AM 17 + AM 39</i></p>		
<p>(14) Third-country nationals who apply to be admitted as graduate trainees should provide evidence of the higher education qualifications required, namely of any diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications attesting the successful completion of a post-secondary higher education programme of at least three years. In addition, they must present a training agreement, including a description of the training programme, its duration and the conditions in which the trainees will be supervised, proving that they will benefit from genuine</p>	<p>(14) Third-country nationals who apply to be admitted as <i>trainee employees</i> should provide evidence of the higher education qualifications required, namely of a diploma, certificate or [...] evidence of formal qualifications attesting the successful completion of a post-secondary higher education programme of at least three years. In addition, they must present a training agreement, including a description of the training programme, its duration and the conditions in which the <i>trainee employees</i> will be supervised, proving that they will benefit from</p>	<p>(14) Third-country nationals who apply to be admitted as graduate trainees should provide evidence of the higher education qualifications required, namely of any diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications attesting the successful completion of a [...] bachelor's degree or equivalent tertiary education. In addition, they [...] should, if required, present a training agreement, including a description of the training programme, its duration and the conditions in which the graduate trainees will be supervised, proving that they will</p>	<p><i>Related to recitals (10) and (10a).</i></p> <p><i>Pending agreement on Article 3(h) and on the "training agreement", to be discussed at political level.</i></p>

training and not be used as normal workers.	genuine training and not be used as normal workers.	benefit from genuine training and not be used as normal workers.	
		(14a) Graduate trainee, as referred to in this Directive, is an employee in training for career development purposes or in order to obtain training in business techniques or methods. This directive does, therefore, not cover third-country nationals who are admitted as full-time students or who are undergoing a short-term supervised practical training as part of their studies.	<i>Pending</i> <i>Related - with significant overlap - to Article 3(g) and 2(2)</i>
	<i>AM 18</i>		
(15) Unless this condition conflicts with the principle of Union preference as expressed in the relevant provisions of the Acts of Accession, no labour market test should be required, since this criterion would be in contradiction with the purpose of setting up a transparent and simplified scheme for admission of intra-corporate transferees.	(15) Unless this condition conflicts with the principle of Union preference [...], no labour market test should be required [...].	deleted	<i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i> <i>Pending</i>

		(15) Member States should be able to retain restrictions on access to regulated professions, in cases where, in accordance with existing national or Union law, these activities are reserved to nationals, Union citizens or EEA citizens.	<i>Presidency will discuss with Member States whether this issues technical or political.</i>
(16) In order to facilitate checks, if the transfer involves several locations in different Member States, the competent authorities of the Member States where the ancillary host entities are located must be provided with the relevant information by the applicant.		(16) In order to facilitate checks, if the transfer involves several locations in different Member States, the competent authorities of the Member States where the ancillary host entities are located must be provided with the relevant information by the applicant.	Identical
	AM 19		
(17) This Directive should be without prejudice to the right of the Member States to determine the volumes of admission of third-country nationals entering their territory for the purposes of intra-corporate transfer and not to grant residence permits for employment in general or for certain professions, economic sectors or regions.	(17) Pursuant to Article 79(5) TFEU , this Directive <i>is</i> without prejudice to the right of the Member States to determine the volumes of admission of third-country nationals entering their territory for the purposes of intra-corporate transfer and not to grant residence permits for employment in general or for certain professions, economic sectors or regions.	(17) This Directive should be without prejudice to the right of the Member States to determine the volumes of admission of third-country nationals entering their territory for the purposes of intra-corporate transfer [...] as specified in the Treaty.	<i>Pending agreement on Article 5A</i>
	<i>cf AM 22 on Recital 20a</i>	(17a) Member States should have the opportunity to avoid and oppose the abuse of this Directive by refusing, withdrawing or non-	<i>Pending agreement on "genuine activity" in Article 5A</i>

		renewing a residence permit when the host entity was established for the sole purpose of facilitating the entry of intra-corporate transferees. A group of undertakings within which a third-country national may be temporarily transferred should have a genuine activity and should not serve only the purpose of transferring workers.	
		(17b) Where intra-corporate transferees have exercised their right to short-term mobility, the second Member State should under the requirements of Article 16(4) be in a position to take steps against the intra-corporate transferee's activities if it turns out that the permit is used for purposes other than that for which it was issued. This should for instance be possible if it is proven that the intra-corporate transferee is not a manager, specialist or graduate trainee or that the host entity was only set up to make the transfer possible.	<i>Mobility-related</i>
	<i>AM 20</i>		
(18) Member States should provide for appropriate penalties, such as financial penalties, to be imposed	(18) Member States should provide for appropriate penalties, such as financial penalties, to be imposed	(18) Member States should provide for [...] effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions , such as	<i>Pending agreement on Article 8.</i> <i>EP suggestion:</i>

in the event of failure to comply with the conditions laid down in this Directive. The penalties could be imposed on the host entity.	in the event of failure to comply with the conditions laid down in this Directive <i>or of the falsification of evidence or documents</i> . The penalties could be imposed on the host entity.	financial penalties, to be imposed in the event of failure to comply with the conditions laid down in this Directive. The [...] sanctions could be imposed on the host entity.	(18) Member States should provide for <i>effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions</i> , such as financial penalties, to be imposed in the event of failure to comply with the <i>provisions of this Directive. Those sanctions should be consistent with the provisions of Article 7 of Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals</i> . The <i>sanctions</i> could be imposed on the host entity.
(19) Provision for a single procedure leading to one combined title, encompassing both residence and work permit, should contribute to simplifying the rules currently applicable in Member States.		(19) Provision for a single procedure leading to one combined title, encompassing both residence and work permit, should contribute to simplifying the rules currently applicable in Member States.	Identical
	AM 21		
(20) A fast-track procedure may be set up for groups of undertakings which have been recognised for that purpose. Recognition should be granted on the basis of objective criteria made publicly available by the Member State and ensuring	(20) A fast-track procedure may be set up for groups of undertakings which have been recognised for that purpose <i>in accordance with Directive 2009/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 May 2009 on the</i>	(20) A fast-track procedure may be set up for groups of undertakings which have been recognised for that purpose. Recognition should be granted on the basis of objective criteria made publicly available by the Member State and ensuring	<i>Presidency will verify whether Council text reflects Council's position on simplified procedures in Article 5.</i> <i>Cf Art 10(7) Council and 10(7) - (10)) EP/Cion</i>

<p>equal treatment between applicants. It should be granted for a maximum of three years, as the criteria need to be reassessed on a regular basis. Such recognition should be restricted to transnational corporations presenting credentials showing their ability to comply with their obligations and supplying information about the expected intra-corporate transfers. Any major change affecting the ability of the corporation to meet those obligations and any complementary information on future transfers should be reported without delay to the relevant authority. Appropriate sanctions such as financial sanctions, the possibility of withdrawing recognition, and rejections of future applications for permit should be provided for.</p>	<p><i>establishment of a European Works Council or a procedure in Community-scale undertakings and Community-scale groups of undertakings for the purposes of informing and consulting employees (recast)</i>¹. Recognition <i>shall</i> be granted on the basis of objective criteria made publicly available by the Member State and ensuring equal treatment between applicants. It should be granted for a maximum of three years, as the criteria need to be reassessed on a regular basis. Such recognition should be restricted to transnational corporations presenting credentials showing their ability to comply with their obligations and supplying information about the expected intra-corporate transfers. Any major change affecting the ability of the corporation to meet those obligations and any complementary information on future transfers should be reported without delay to the relevant authority. Appropriate sanctions such as financial sanctions, the possibility of withdrawing recognition, and rejections of future applications for permit should be provided for.</p>	<p>equal treatment between applicants. It should be granted for a maximum of three years, as the criteria need to be reassessed on a regular basis. Such recognition should be restricted to transnational corporations presenting credentials showing their ability to comply with their obligations and supplying information about the expected intra-corporate transfers. Any major change affecting the ability of the corporation to meet those obligations and any complementary information on future transfers should be reported without delay to the relevant authority. Appropriate sanctions such as financial sanctions, the possibility of withdrawing recognition, and rejections of future applications for permit should be provided for.</p>	
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	AM 22		
	<i>(20a) A group of undertakings within which a third-country national may be temporarily transferred should have a genuine activity and should not serve only for the purpose of transferring workers.</i>	<i>(cf Council Recital 17a)</i>	<i>Pending agreement on "genuine activity" in Article 5.</i>
	AM 23		
(21) Once a Member State has decided to admit a third-country national fulfilling the criteria laid down in this Directive, the third-country national should receive a specific residence permit (an intra-corporate transferee permit) allowing the holder to carry out, under certain conditions, their assignment in diverse entities belonging to the same transnational corporation, including entities located in another Member State.	(21) Once a Member State has decided to admit a third-country national fulfilling the criteria laid down in this Directive, the third-country national should receive a specific residence permit (an intra-corporate transferee permit) allowing the holder to carry out, under certain conditions, their assignment in diverse entities belonging to the same transnational corporation, including entities located in another Member State, <i>provided that this Member State does not reject the application on grounds that the employer or the host entity has been sanctioned in conformity with national law for undeclared work, illegal employment and/or non-observance of obligations of an employer by the national labour</i>	(21) Once a Member State has decided to admit a third-country national fulfilling the criteria laid down in this Directive, the third-country national should receive a specific residence permit (an intra-corporate transferee permit) allowing the holder to carry out, under certain conditions, their assignment in diverse entities belonging to the same transnational corporation, including entities located in another Member State.	<i>EP will check its AM and propose an alternative text to avoid repetition.</i>

	<i>and social regulations, or on grounds of volumes of admission of third-country nationals.</i>		
		<p>(21a) This Directive should be applied without prejudice to the relevant Schengen acquis instruments, such as the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 between the Governments of the States of the Benelux Economic Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on the gradual abolition of checks at their common borders (the Schengen Convention), Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) and, when necessary, the Directive 2008/115/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on common standards and procedures in Member States for returning illegally staying third-country nationals. Member States outside the Schengen area are entitled to</p>	<p><i>Commission and Council to clarify whether reference to the Schengen acquis is necessary here (NB situation different from that in SWD and Blue Card Directive) and if recital (22a) would not suffice.</i></p> <p><i>Clarification required from Council on the last sentence:</i></p> <p>Member States outside the Schengen area are entitled to perform the necessary checks at their borders and deny intra-corporate transferees the entry should there be a reason to do so.</p>

		perform the necessary checks at their borders and deny intra-corporate transferees the entry should there be a reason to do so.	
		(21b) The provisions of this Directive should not prevent Member States from issuing an additional paper document in order to be able to give more precise information on the employment activity during the intra-corporate transfer, such as the name and address of the host entity, place of work, name and address of the client, type of work, working hours, remuneration for which the format of the residence permit leaves insufficient space. Such documents should not prevent intra-corporate transferees from exercising specific employment activities at the sites of clients within the same Member State as the host entity but can serve to prevent the exploitation of third-country nationals and combat illegal employment. The issuance of such documents should be optional for Member States and should not serve as a substitute for a work permit thereby compromising the concept of the	To be adapted in light of Article 11(6).

		single application procedure. Technical possibilities offered by Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 and point (a)16 of the Annex thereto can also be used to store such information in an electronic format.	
	<i>AM 24</i>		
(22) This Directive should not affect conditions for the provision of services in the framework of Article 56 of the Treaty. In particular, this Directive should not affect the terms and conditions of employment which, pursuant to Directive 96/71/EC, apply to workers posted by an undertaking established in a Member State to provide a service in the territory of another Member State. This Directive does not apply to third-country nationals posted by undertakings established in a Member State in the framework of a provision of services in accordance with Directive 96/71/EC. As a result, third-country nationals holding an intra-corporate transferee permit cannot avail themselves of the provisions of Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996	<i>deleted</i>	(22) This Directive should not affect conditions for the provision of services in the framework of Article 56 of the Treaty. In particular, this Directive should not affect the terms and conditions of employment which, pursuant to Directive 96/71/EC, apply to workers posted by an undertaking established in a Member State to provide a service in the territory of another Member State. This Directive does not apply to third-country nationals posted by undertakings established in a Member State in the framework of a provision of services in accordance with Directive 96/71/EC. Third-country nationals holding an intra-corporate transferee permit cannot avail themselves of the provisions of Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996	<i>EMPL competence for exclusions linked to labour market and social security, LIBE competence for exclusions linked to admission and civil rights</i>

concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services. This Directive should not give undertakings established in a third country any more favourable treatment than undertakings established in a Member State, in line with Article 1(4) of Directive 96/71/EC.		concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services. This Directive should not give undertakings established in a third country any more favourable treatment than undertakings established in a Member State, in line with Article 1(4) of Directive 96/71/EC.	
	AM 25		
	<i>(22a) Member States may require the employers of intra-corporate transferees to pay for the cost of travel from their place of origin to their place of work in the Member State concerned and the return journey; the visa fee and, if applicable, any service fees related to the visa and the cost of sickness insurance referred to in this Directive.</i>		<i>Council cannot accept EP AM 25 considering the payment of costs as this is something that should be agreed between the employer and the intra corporate transferee without involvement of MS.</i> <i>cf. Article 12A below.</i>
		(22a) Third-country nationals who are in possession of a valid travel document and an intra-corporate transferee permit issued by a Member State applying the Schengen acquis in full, should be allowed to enter into and move freely within the territory of the Member States applying the Schengen acquis in full, for a period up to 90 days in any 180-day period in accordance	

		<p>with Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 March 2006 establishing a Community Code on the rules governing the movement of persons across borders (Schengen Borders Code) and Article 21 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement of 14 June 1985 between the Governments of the States of the Benelux Economic Union, the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on the gradual abolition of checks at their common borders (Schengen Implementing Convention) subject to restrictions set out notably in Article 25 of this Convention.</p>	
	<i>AM 26</i>		
<p>(23) Equal treatment should be granted under national law in respect of those branches of social security defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/04 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems. Since this Directive is</p>	<p><i>(23) Adequate social security coverage for intra-corporate transferees and their family members is a key element of this Directive and is important for ensuring decent working and living conditions while staying in the Union.</i> Equal treatment should be granted <i>to intra-corporate</i></p>	<p>(23) Equal treatment should be granted under national law in respect of those branches of social security defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/04 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems⁶. The Directive does not</p>	<p><i>EMPL exclusive competence</i></p>

⁶ OJ L 166, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

<p>without prejudice to provisions included in bilateral agreements, the social security rights enjoyed by third country national intra-corporate transferees on the basis of a bilateral agreement concluded between the Member State to which the person has been admitted and his or her country of origin could be strengthened compared to the social security rights which would be granted to the transferee under national law. This Directive should not confer more rights than those already provided for in existing Union legislation in the field of social security for third-country nationals who have cross-border interests between Member States.</p>	<p><i>transferees. Particular attention should be paid to ensuring equal treatment as regards social security</i> under national law in respect of those branches of social security defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the coordination of social security systems. <i>Without</i> prejudice to bilateral agreements <i>providing better social security coverage, this Directive should establish mechanisms which ensure the effective coverage under social security during the stay and the mechanisms for exporting acquired rights where applicable. Any restrictions to the equal treatment in the field of social security under this Directive should be without prejudice to the rights conferred in application of Regulation (EU) No 1231/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 extending Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 and Regulation (EC) No 987/2009 on nationals of third countries who are not already covered by these Regulations solely on the ground of their</i></p>	<p>harmonise the social security legislation of Member States. It is limited to applying the principle of equal treatment in the field of social security to the persons falling under its personal scope. The right to equal treatment in the field of social security applies to third-country nationals who fulfil the objective and non-discriminatory conditions laid down by the legislation of the host Member State with regard to affiliation and entitlement to social security benefits. In many Member States the right to family benefits is conditional upon a certain attachment to that Member State since the benefits are designed to support a positive demographic development in order to secure the future work force in that Member State. Therefore, this Directive does not affect the right of Member States to restrict equal treatment in respect of family benefits as the intra-corporate transferee and the accompanying family are staying temporarily in a Member State. Since this Directive is without prejudice to provisions</p>	
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	<p><i>nationality</i>¹ ¹ OJ L 344, 29.12.2010, p.1.</p>	<p>included in bilateral agreements, the social security rights enjoyed by third country national intra-corporate transferees on the basis of a bilateral agreement concluded between the Member State to which the person has been admitted and his or her country of origin could be strengthened compared to the social security rights which would be granted to the transferee under national law. This Directive should not confer more rights than those already provided for in existing Union legislation in the field of social security for third-country nationals who have cross-border interests between Member States. It should be granted without prejudice to provisions in national legislation and/or bilateral agreements providing for the application of the social security legislation of the country of origin. This Directive does not grant rights in relation to situations which lie outside the scope of EU legislation such as, for example, to family members residing in a third country. This should not, however, affect the right of survivors who derive rights from</p>	
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		the intra-corporate transferee to receive survivor's pensions when residing in a third country.	
	<i>AM 27</i>		
	<i>(23a Within the principle of equal treatment as regards social security provisions, cases of double coverage of intra-corporate transferees should be avoided and Member States should ensure that this occurs in compliance with the relevant Union law.</i>		<i>EMPL exclusive competence</i>
	<i>AM 28</i>		
(24) In order to make the specific set of rules put in place by this Directive more attractive and to allow it to produce all expected benefits for competitiveness of business in the Union, third-country national intra-corporate transferees should be granted favourable conditions for family reunification in the Member State which first grants the residence permit on the basis of this Directive. This right would indeed remove an important obstacle to potential intra-corporate transferees for accepting an assignment. In order to preserve family unity, family members should be able to join the intra-corporate transferee in another Member State under the	(24) In order to make the specific set of rules put in place by this Directive more attractive and to allow it to produce all expected benefits for competitiveness of business in the Union, third-country national intra-corporate transferees should be granted favourable conditions for family reunification in the Member State which first grants the residence permit on the basis of this Directive. This right would indeed remove an important obstacle to potential intra-corporate transferees for accepting an assignment. In order to preserve family unity, family members should be able to join the intra-corporate transferee in another Member State under the	(24) In order to make the specific set of rules put in place by this Directive more attractive and to allow it to produce all expected benefits for competitiveness of business in the Union, third-country national intra-corporate transferees should be granted favourable conditions for family reunification in the Member State which first grants the residence permit on the basis of this Directive. This right would indeed remove an important obstacle to potential intra-corporate transferees for accepting an assignment. In order to preserve family unity, family members should be able to join the intra-corporate transferee in another Member State under the	

conditions determined by the national law of such Member State.	conditions determined by the national law of such Member State, <i>and their access to the labour market should be facilitated.</i>	conditions determined by the national law of such Member State.	
		(24a) In order to facilitate the fast processing of application Member States should give preference to exchanging information and transmitting relevant documents electronically, unless technical difficulties occur or essential interests require otherwise.	
		(24b) The collection and transmission of files and data should be carried out in compliance with the relevant data protection and security rules.	
(25) This Directive should not apply to third-country nationals who apply to reside in a Member State as researchers in order to carry out a research project, as they fall within the scope of Council Directive 2005/71/EC of 12 October 2005 on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research.		(25) This Directive should not apply to third-country nationals who apply to reside in a Member State as researchers in order to carry out a research project, as they fall within the scope of Council Directive 2005/71/EC of 12 October 2005 on a specific procedure for admitting third-country nationals for the purposes of scientific research ⁷ .	Identical

⁷ OJ L 289, 3.11.2005, p. 15.

<p>(26) Since the objectives of a special admission procedure and the adoption of conditions of entry and residence for the purpose of intra-corporate transfers of third-country nationals cannot be achieved sufficiently by Member States and, therefore, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, can be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.</p>		<p>(26) Since the objectives of a special admission procedure and the adoption of conditions of entry and residence for the purpose of intra-corporate transfers of third-country nationals cannot be achieved sufficiently by Member States and, therefore, by reason of the scale and effects of the action, can be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.</p>	<p>Identical</p>
	<p>AM 29</p>		
<p>(27) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</p>	<p>(27) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, <i>the European Social Charter adopted by the Council of Europe on 18 October 1961 and revised on 3 May 1996, and the relevant ILO Conventions, such as Convention 102 on Social Security (Minimum Standards),</i></p>	<p>(27) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised in particular by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</p>	

	<i>Convention 118 on Equality of treatment (Social Security), Convention 143 on Migrant Workers and Convention 97 on Migration for Employment of the International Labour Organisation.</i>		
		(27a) [In accordance with the Joint Political Declaration of Member States and the Commission on explanatory documents of 28 September 2011, Member States have undertaken to accompany, in justified cases, the notification of their transposition measures with one or more documents explaining the relationship between the components of a directive and the corresponding parts of national transposition instruments. With regard to this Directive, the legislator considers the transmission of such documents to be justified.]	
(28) [In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European		(28) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 21 on the position of the United Kingdom and Ireland in respect of the Area of Freedom, Security and Justice, annexed to the Treaty on European Union and to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European	Identical

Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, those Member States are not taking part in the adoption of this Directive, and are not bound by or subject to its application.]		Union, and without prejudice to Article 4 of that Protocol, those Member States are not taking part in the adoption of this Directive, and are not bound by or subject to its application.	
(29) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Directive, and is not bound by it or subject to its application,		(29) In accordance with Articles 1 and 2 of Protocol No 22 on the position of Denmark annexed to the Treaty on European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, Denmark is not taking part in the adoption of this Directive, and is not bound by it or subject to its application,	Identical
HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:		HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	Identical
CHAPTER I		CHAPTER I	Identical
GENERAL PROVISIONS		GENERAL PROVISIONS	Identical
<i>Article 1</i> <i>Subject-matter</i>		<i>Article 1</i> <i>Subject-matter</i>	Identical
This Directive determines:		This Directive determines:	Identical
(a) the conditions of entry to and residence for more than three months in the territory of the Member States of third-country nationals and of their family members in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer;		(a) the conditions of entry to and residence for more than [...] 90 days in the territory of the Member States, and the rights , of third-country nationals and of their family members in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer;	agreement on the Council text (first trilogue)
	<i>AM 30</i>		
(b) the conditions of entry to and residence for more than three months of third-country nationals,	(b) the conditions of entry to and residence for more than three months of third-country <i>national</i>	(b) the conditions of entry to and residence [...], and the rights , of third-country nationals, referred to	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>

referred to in point (a), in Member States other than the Member State which first grants the third-country national a residence permit on the basis of this Directive.	workers , referred to in point (a), in Member States other than the Member State which first grants the third-country national worker a residence permit on the basis of this Directive.	in point (a), in Member States other than the Member State which first grants the third-country national a residence permit on the basis of this Directive.	
<i>Article 2 Scope</i>		<i>Article 2 Scope</i>	
1. This Directive shall apply to third-country nationals who reside outside the territory of a Member State and apply to be admitted to the territory of a Member State in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer.		1. This Directive shall apply to third-country nationals who reside outside the territory of a Member State and apply to be admitted or who have been admitted to the territory of a Member State, under the terms of this Directive , in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer.	<i>Pending on elements</i> <i>Technical group suggests to take compromise text below, which is adapted because of the definitions in Article 3 points b) and c), with a reservation from the EP on the word "initial" which is linked to the mobility scheme:</i> 1. This Directive shall apply to third-country nationals who reside outside the territory of the Member States at the time of the [initial] application and apply to be admitted or who have been admitted to the territory of a Member State, under the terms of this Directive , in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer.
2. This Directive shall not apply to:		2. This Directive shall not apply to third-country nationals :	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>

(a) third-country nationals who apply to reside in a Member State as researchers, within the meaning of Directive 2005/71/EC, in order to carry out a research project;		(a) [...] who apply to reside in a Member State as researchers, within the meaning of Directive 2005/71/EC, in order to carry out a research project;	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
(b) third-country nationals who, under agreements between the Union and its Member States and third countries, enjoy rights of free movement equivalent to those of citizens of the Union or are employed by an undertaking established in those third countries;		(b) [...] who, under agreements between the Union and its Member States and third countries, enjoy rights of free movement equivalent to those of citizens of the Union or are employed by an undertaking established in those third countries;	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
	<i>AM 31</i>		
(c) third-country nationals carrying out activities on behalf of undertakings established in another Member State in the framework of a provision of services within the meaning of Article 56 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, including those posted by undertakings established in a Member State in the framework of a provision of services in accordance with Directive 96/71/EC.	<i>deleted</i>	(c) [...] who are posted in the framework of Directive 96/71/EC;	<p><i>Pending</i></p> <p><i>EMPL competence for exclusions linked to labour market and social security, LIBE competence for exclusions linked to admission and civil rights</i></p> <p>EP is against linking the ICT Directive to Directive 96/71/EC. EP finds that the latter should be reviewed as it has been interpreted to provide for minimum rules of protection only. In light of the Laval case, MS would not be able to require working conditions going beyond the minimum protection provided in Directive 96/71/EC. However, EP is not against</p>

			excluding EU posted workers from the scope of the ICT Directive and is considering the Council text for this provision.
	AM 32		
	<i>(ca) third-country nationals carrying out activities as self-employed workers;</i>		<i>Technical group suggests to take EP text with a technical modification (reference to TCN was moved to introductory paragraph): (ca) carrying out activities as self-employed workers;</i>
	AM 33		
	<i>(cb) third-country nationals working for and being assigned by employment agencies, temporary work agencies or any other undertakings engaged in making available labour to work under the supervision and direction of another undertaking except regularly employed members of the management.</i>	(d) being assigned by temporary work agencies or any other undertakings engaged in making available labour to work under the supervision and direction of another undertaking.	<i>Technical group suggests to take compromise text below: (cb) being assigned by <u>employment agencies</u>, temporary work agencies or any other undertakings engaged in making available labour to work under the supervision and direction of another undertaking.</i>
			<i>Pending Council suggests following compromise: (e) who are admitted as full-time students or who are undergoing a short-term supervised practical training as part of their studies;"</i> <i>Related to Article 3(g).</i>

		<p>3. This Directive shall be without prejudice to the right of Member States to issue residence permits other than the intra-corporate transferee permit regulated by this Directive for any purpose of employment for third-country nationals who fall outside the scope of the Directive or do not apply for admission under this Directive or do not meet the criteria set out in this Directive.</p>	<p><i>Pending</i></p> <p><i>EP could not support Council's amendment as it goes against harmonisation at EU level.</i></p> <p><i>By way of a compromise, and considering the national permits a complementary scheme and not an alternative scheme to ICT permits, <u>Council</u> suggests:</i></p> <p><i>This Directive shall be without prejudice to the right of Member States to issue residence permits other than the intra-corporate transferee permit regulated by this Directive for any purpose of employment for third-country nationals who fall outside the scope of the Directive or do not apply for admission under this Directive or do not meet the criteria set out in this Directive.</i></p> <p><i>The EP can agree with the first part but not with the last one.</i></p>
<i>Article 3 Definitions</i>		<i>Article 3 Definitions</i>	
For the purposes of this Directive, the following definitions shall apply:		For the purposes of this Directive, the following definitions shall apply:	Identical

(a) ‘third-country national’ means any person who is not a citizen of the Union, within the meaning of Article 20(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;		(a) ‘third-country national’ means any person who is not a citizen of the Union, within the meaning of Article 20(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union;	Identical
	<i>AM 34</i>		
(b) ‘intra-corporate transfer’ means the temporary secondment of a third-country national from an undertaking established outside the territory of a Member State and to which the third-country national is bound by a work contract, to an entity belonging to the undertaking or to the same group of undertakings which is established inside this territory;	(b) ‘intra-corporate transfer’ means the temporary secondment <i>for occupational or training purposes</i> of a third-country national <i>who is not resident within the territory of the Member States</i> from an undertaking established outside the territory of a Member State and to which the third-country national is bound by a work contract, to an entity belonging to the undertaking or to the same group of undertakings which is established <i>in that Member State</i> ;	(b) ‘intra-corporate transfer’ means the temporary secondment of a third-country national from an undertaking established outside the territory of a Member State and to which the third-country national is bound by a work contract during the transfer , to an entity belonging to the undertaking or to the same group of undertakings which is established inside this territory;	<p><i>Pending on elements</i></p> <p><i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i></p> <p><i>Technical group suggests to take compromise text below, with a reservation from the EP on the word "initial" which is linked to the mobility scheme:</i></p> <p>(b) 'intra-corporate transfer' means the temporary secondment <i>for occupational or training purposes</i> of a third-country national <i>who resides outside the territory of the Member States at the time of the [initial] application</i> from an undertaking established outside the territory of a Member State and to which the third-country national is bound by a work contract <i>prior to and during the transfer</i>, to an entity belonging to the undertaking or to the same group of undertakings which is established <i>in that Member State</i>;</p>

	AM 35		
(c) ‘intra-corporate transferee’ means any third-country national subject to an intra-corporate transfer;	(c) ‘intra-corporate transferee’ means any third-country national <i>worker who is not resident within the territory of the Member States and who is</i> subject to an intra-corporate transfer;	(c) ‘intra-corporate transferee’ means any third-country national subject to an intra-corporate transfer;	<i>Pending on elements</i> <i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i> <i>Technical group suggests to take compromise text below, with a reservation from the EP on the word "initial" which is linked to the mobility scheme:</i> (c) ‘intra-corporate transferee’ means any third-country national <i>who resides outside the territory of the Member States at the time of the [initial] application</i> and who is subject to an intra-corporate transfer;
	AM 36		
(d) ‘host entity’ means the entity, regardless of its legal form, established in the territory of a Member State to which the third-country national is transferred;	(d) ‘host entity’ means the entity <i>to which the third-country national is transferred</i> , regardless of its legal form, established in the territory of a Member State, <i>and which has a genuine activity, justified by appropriate human or financial resources</i> ;	(d) ‘host entity’ means the entity, regardless of its legal form, established, in accordance with national law , in the territory of a Member State to which the third-country national is transferred;	<i>Technical group suggests to take compromise text below:</i> (d) ‘host entity’ means the entity <i>to which the third-country national is transferred</i> , regardless of its legal form, established, <i>in accordance with national law</i> , in the territory of a Member State <i>concerned</i> ;
	AM 37		
(e) ‘manager’ means any person working in a senior position, who principally directs the management of the host entity, receiving general supervision or direction principally	(e) ‘manager’ means any person <i>holding, in the hierarchy of the undertaking</i> , a senior position, who <i>primarily</i> directs the management of the host entity <i>or</i>	(e) ‘manager’ means [...] a person working in a senior position, who principally directs the management of the host entity, receiving general supervision or direction principally	<i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i> <i>Pending including as regards specific reference to project managers in the scope of the</i>

<p>from the board of directors or stockholders of the business or equivalent; this position includes: directing the host entity or a department or sub-division of the host entity, supervising and controlling the work of other supervisory, professional or managerial employees, having the authority personally to hire and dismiss or recommend hiring, dismissing or other personnel actions;</p>	<p><i>the establishment</i>, receiving general supervision or <i>guidance</i> principally from the board of directors or stockholders of the business or equivalent; this position includes: directing the host entity or a department or sub-division of the host entity, supervising and controlling work of other supervisory, professional or managerial employees <i>or being responsible for a project of significant size and, in that capacity, having appropriate human or financial resources at his or her disposal</i>;</p>	<p>from the board of directors or stockholders of the business or equivalent; this position includes: directing the host entity or a department or sub-division of the host entity, supervising and controlling the work of other supervisory, professional or managerial employees, having the authority personally to hire and dismiss or recommend hiring, dismissing or other personnel actions;</p>	<p><i>Directive.</i></p> <p><i>Council: Project manager is not included in the GATS definition.</i></p>
	<p>AM 38</p>		
<p>(f) ‘specialist’ means any person possessing uncommon knowledge essential and specific to the host entity, taking account not only of knowledge specific to the host entity, but also of whether the person has a high level of qualification referring to a type of work or trade requiring specific technical knowledge;</p>	<p>(f) ‘specialist’ means any person <i>who is transferred for highly qualified employment</i>, possessing <i>specific knowledge and technical, professional or scientific skills</i> essential to the host entity, <i>having higher professional qualifications or adequate professional experience, including, where relevant, membership of an accredited profession</i>;</p>	<p>(f) ‘specialist’ means [...] a person possessing uncommon knowledge essential and specific to the host entity’s areas of activity, techniques or management, taking also account of [...] whether the person has a high level of qualification referring to a type of work or trade requiring specific technical knowledge, including membership of an accredited profession;</p>	<p><i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i></p> <p><i>Council considers that "uncommon knowledge" covers broader concept than "highly qualified employment". Furthermore, "highly qualified employment" is not included in the GATS definition and could also lead to confusion in relation to the Blue Card Directive.</i></p> <p><i>Further scrutiny as regards inclusion of "professional experience".</i></p>

	AM 39		
(g) ‘graduate trainee’ means any person with a higher education qualification who is transferred to broaden his/her knowledge of and experience in a company in preparation for a managerial position within the company;	(g) ‘trainee <i>employee</i> ’ means any person with a higher education qualification, <i>who is bound to the company by a contract for at least one year and transferred to a host entity</i> to broaden his/her knowledge in preparation for a managerial position <i>and to carry out paid work</i> within <i>that</i> company; <i>(This amendment applies throughout the text. Adopting it will necessitate corresponding changes throughout.)</i>	(g) ‘graduate trainee means [...] a person with a higher education qualification who is transferred [...] for career development purposes or in order to obtain training in business techniques or methods. This definition does not cover third-country nationals who are admitted as full-time students or who are undergoing a short-term supervised practical training as part of their studies;	<i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i> <i>Council considers that the EP text complicates Article 10A.</i> <i>As a compromise, <u>Council</u> suggests:</i> 'graduate trainee' means a person with a higher education qualification who is transferred to a host entity for career development purposes or in order to obtain training in business techniques or methods and is paid during the transfer; <i>Related to Article 2(2).</i>
	AM 40		
	(ga) ‘ <i>highly qualified employment</i> ’ means <i>the employment of a person who:</i> <i>(i) in the Member State concerned, is protected as an employee under national employment law and/or in accordance with national practice, irrespective of the legal relationship, for the purpose of exercising genuine and effective work for, or under the direction of, someone else,</i> <i>(ii) is paid, and,</i>		<i>Related to the definition of a specialist</i>

	<i>(iii) has the required adequate and specific competence, as proven by higher professional qualifications;</i>		
	AM 41		
	<i>(gb) 'higher professional qualifications' means qualifications attested by evidence of higher education qualifications or, by way of derogation, when provided for by national law, attested by at least five years of professional experience of a level comparable to higher education qualifications and which is relevant in the profession or sector specified in the work contract or binding job offer;</i>		<i>Related to the definition of a specialist</i>
	AM 42		
	<i>(gc) 'professional experience' means the actual and lawful pursuit of the profession concerned;</i>		<i>Related to the definition of a specialist</i>
(h) 'higher education qualification' means any diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications issued by a competent authority attesting the successful completion of a post-secondary higher education programme of at least three years, namely a set of courses provided by		(h) 'higher education qualification' means any diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications issued by a competent authority attesting the successful completion of a [...] bachelor's degree or equivalent tertiary education [...], namely a set of courses provided by an	agreement on Council text (first trilogue)

an educational establishment recognised as a higher education institution by the State in which it is situated;		educational establishment recognised as a higher education institution by the State in which it is situated;	
(i) 'family members' means the third-country nationals referred to in Article 4(1) of Council Directive 2003/86/EC;		(i) 'family members' means the third-country nationals referred to in Article 4(1) of Council Directive 2003/86/EC ⁸ ;	Identical
(j) 'intra-corporate transferee permit' means any authorisation bearing the words 'intra-corporate transferee' entitling its holder to reside and work in the territory of a Member State under the terms of this Directive;		(j) 'intra-corporate transferee permit' means any authorisation bearing the words 'intra-corporate transferee' entitling its holder to reside and work in the territory of a Member State under the terms of this Directive;	Identical
	AM 43		
(k) 'single application procedure' means the procedure leading, on the basis of one application for the authorisation of a third-country national's residence and work in the territory of a Member State, to a decision on the application;	(k) 'single application procedure' means the procedure leading, on the basis of one application made by a third-country national, or by the host entity , for the authorisation of residence and work in the territory of a Member State, to a decision ruling on that application for an intra-corporate transferee permit ;	(k) 'single application procedure' means the procedure leading, on the basis of one application for the authorisation of a third-country national's residence and work in the territory of a Member State, to a decision on that application;	<i>Technical group suggests to take compromise text below:</i> (k) 'single application procedure' means the procedure leading, on the basis of one application for the authorisation of a third-country national's residence and work in the territory of a Member State, to a decision on that application;
	AM 44		
(l) 'group of undertakings' for the purposes of this Directive means two or more undertakings	(l) 'group of undertakings' for the purposes of this Directive means two or more undertakings	(l) 'group of undertakings' for the purposes of this Directive means two or more undertakings	<i>technical point</i> <i>EP will propose an amended text.</i>

⁸ OJ L 251, 3.10.2003, p. 12.

<p>recognised as linked in the following ways under national law: an undertaking, in relation to another undertaking directly or indirectly: holds a majority of that undertaking's subscribed capital; or controls a majority of the votes attached to that undertaking's issued share capital; or can appoint more than half of the members of that undertaking's administrative, management or supervisory body;</p>	<p>recognised as linked [...] under national law <i>where</i> an undertaking, in relation to another undertaking, holds a further undertaking directly or indirectly; holds a majority of that undertaking's subscribed capital; or controls a majority of the votes attached to that undertaking's issued share capital; can appoint more than half of the members of that undertaking's administrative, management or supervisory body; or, in case of undertakings controlled jointly by two or more undertakings, where the control is given by contracts which assign the possibility to exercise a decisive influence on the activities of a controlled undertaking;</p>	<p>recognised as linked in the following ways under national law: an undertaking, in relation to another undertaking directly or indirectly: holds a majority of that undertaking's subscribed capital; or controls a majority of the votes attached to that undertaking's issued share capital; or can appoint more than half of the members of that undertaking's administrative, management or supervisory body; or both undertakings are managed on a unified basis by the parent undertaking;</p>	
<p>(m) 'first Member State' means the Member State which first grants a third-country national a residence permit on the basis of this Directive;</p>		<p>(m) 'first Member State' means the host Member State which first grants a third-country national an intra-corporate transferee permit on the basis of this Directive;</p>	
		<p>(n) 'second Member State' means any host Member State in which the intra-corporate transferee intends to exercise or exercises the right of mobility within the meaning of this Directive, other than the first Member State;</p>	<p><i>Related to the mobility scheme.</i></p>
	<p><i>AM 45</i></p>		

<p>(n) ‘universally applicable collective agreement’ means a collective agreement which must be observed by all undertakings in the geographical area and in the profession or industry concerned. In the absence of a system for declaring collective agreements of universal application, Member States may base themselves on collective agreements which are generally applicable to all similar undertakings in the geographical area and in the profession or industry concerned, and/or collective agreements which have been concluded by the most representative employers and labour organisations at national level and which are applied throughout national territory.</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p><i>EMPL exclusive competence</i></p> <p>Identical</p>
		<p>(o) ‘regulated profession’ means a regulated profession as defined in Article 3(1)(a) of Directive 2005/36/EC.</p>	<p>agreement on Council text (first trilogue)</p>
<p><i>Article 4</i> <i>More favourable provisions</i></p>		<p><i>Article 4</i> <i>More favourable provisions</i></p>	
<p>1. This Directive shall apply without prejudice to more favourable provisions of:</p>		<p>1. This Directive shall apply without prejudice to more favourable provisions of:</p>	<p>Identical</p>

(a) Union law, including bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded between the Union and its Member States on the one hand and one or more third countries on the other;		(a) Union law, including bilateral and multilateral agreements concluded between the Union and its Member States on the one hand and one or more third countries on the other;	Identical
(b) bilateral or multilateral agreements concluded between one or more Member States and one or more third countries.		(b) bilateral or multilateral agreements concluded between one or more Member States and one or more third countries.	Identical
2. This Directive shall not affect the right of Member States to adopt or retain more favourable provisions for persons to whom it applies in respect of Articles 3 (i), 12, 14 and 15.		2. This Directive shall not affect the right of Member States to adopt or retain more favourable provisions for persons to whom it applies in respect of Articles 3 (i), 12, 14 and 15.	<i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i> Identical
CHAPTER II CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION		CHAPTER II CONDITIONS OF ADMISSION	
<i>Article 5</i> <i>Criteria for admission</i>		<i>Article 5</i> <i>Criteria for admission</i>	
	AM 46		
1. Without prejudice to Article 10, a third-country national who applies to be admitted under the terms of this Directive shall:	1. [...] A third-country national who applies to be admitted under the terms of this Directive may be granted admission, if he or she and/or his or her employer fulfils the following conditions:	1. Without prejudice to Article 10, a third-country national who applies to be admitted under the terms of this Directive or the host entity shall:	<i>EP will reconsider its AM</i>
	AM 47		
(a) provide evidence that the host entity and the undertaking established in a third country belong to the same undertaking or group of undertakings;	(a) provide evidence that the host entity and the undertaking established in a third country belong to the same undertaking or group of undertakings and have a	(a) Provide evidence that the host entity and the undertaking established in a third country belong to the same undertaking or group of undertakings;	<i>Council has included the idea of genuine activity in Article 6(1)(c) as a ground for rejection thus putting the burden of proof on the authorities. EP's aim was to put the</i>

	<i>genuine activity;</i>		<i>burden of proof on enterprises. Council is of the view that this might be difficult to apply in practice.</i>
	AM 48		
(b) provide evidence of employment within the same group of undertakings, for at least 12 months immediately preceding the date of the intra-corporate transfer, if required by national legislation, and that he or she will be able to transfer back to an entity belonging to that group of undertakings and established in a third country at the end of the assignment;	(b) provide evidence of <i>a</i> employment contract within the same group of undertakings for at least nine uninterrupted months for managers and specialists and for at least three uninterrupted months for trainee employees immediately preceding the date of the intra-corporate transfer [...] and that he or she will transfer back to an entity belonging to that group of undertakings and established in a third country at the end of the assignment;	<i>In Article 5(6) and Article 5(1)(b)(v)</i>	<i>EP insists on the requirement for a previous work experience of 9 and 3 uninterrupted months respectively. "at least" should not be understood as providing for an open-ended period.</i>
(c) present an assignment letter from the employer including:		(b) present an assignment letter from the employer and/or a work contract, from the employer including:	<i>Pending on elements.</i> <i>Technical group suggests compromise below on c), (i), (ii) with some reservations:</i> (c) present a work contract and, if necessary , an assignment letter from the employer providing :
		(i) evidence of employment with the undertaking established in a third country;	

(i) the duration of the transfer and the location of the host entity or entities of the Member State concerned;		(ii) the duration of the transfer and the location of the host entity [...];	(i) details of the duration of the transfer and the location of the host entity; [reservation of the EP on deletion of the rest of the text, depending on the mobility scheme]
	AM 39		
(ii) evidence that he or she is taking a position as a manager, specialist or graduate trainee in the host entity or entities in the Member State concerned;	(ii) evidence that he or she is taking a position as a manager, specialist or trainee employee in the host entity or entities in the Member State concerned;	(iii) evidence that [...] the third-country national is taking a position as a manager, specialist or graduate trainee in the host entity or entities in the Member State concerned;	(ii) evidence that the third country national is taking a position as a manager, specialist or [trainee employee / graduate trainee] in the host entity or entities in the Member State concerned
	AM 49		
(iii) the remuneration granted during the transfer;	(iii) the remuneration and all other terms and conditions of employment, including benefits, as laid down by collective agreements, and granted during the transfer, which shall correspond to those attributed for equivalent activities in the host Member State;	(iv) the remuneration [...] as well as other terms and conditions of employment;	[(iii) <i>to be dealt with at political level together with Article 14</i>] <i>Council is of the opinion that workers posted from third-countries should be treated in the same manner as workers posted within the EU. EP, on the other hand, is opposed to linking the ICT Directive and Directive 96/71/EC.</i> <i>EP: Why did Council delete "granted during the transfer"?</i>
	<i>cf AM 48 on Article 5(1)(b) and AM 54 on Article 5(1)(ha)</i>	(v) evidence that the third-country national will be able to transfer back to an entity belonging to that group of undertakings and established in a third country at the	(v) Council text: <i>on hold, depends on b and AM 54</i>

		end of the assignment.	
	AM 50 + AM 39		
(d) provide evidence that he or she has the professional qualifications needed in the Member State to which he or she has been admitted for the position of manager or specialist or, for graduate trainees, the higher education qualifications required;	(d) provide evidence that he or she has the professional qualifications and experience needed in the Member State to which he or she has been admitted for the position of manager or specialist or, for trainee employees , the higher education qualifications required;	(c) provide evidence that the third-country national has the professional qualifications needed in the [...] host entity to which he or she [...] is to be transferred as manager or specialist or, in the case of a graduate trainee, the higher education qualifications required;	<i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i> <i>Pending on elements.</i> <i>Technical group suggests compromise below (reservations on "and experience" and issue of "trainee employee/graduate trainee")</i> (c) provide evidence that the third-country national has the professional qualifications [and experience] needed in the host entity to which he or she is to be transferred as manager or specialist or, in the case of a [trainee employee / graduate trainee] the higher education qualifications required;
	AM 51		
(e) present documentation certifying that he or she fulfils the conditions laid down under national legislation for citizens of the Union to exercise the regulated profession which the transferee will work in;	(e) present documentation certifying that he or she fulfils the conditions laid down under national legislation for citizens of the Union to exercise the regulated profession which the transferee will work in, and as set out in the Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7	(d) present documentation certifying that [...] the third-country national fulfils the conditions laid down under national legislation of the Member State in which the host entity is established for citizens of the Union to exercise the regulated profession which the [...] intra-	<i>Technical group suggests compromise below:</i> (d) present documentation certifying that the third-country national fulfils the conditions laid down under national legislation of the Member State concerned for citizens of the Union to exercise the

	<i>September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications¹;</i>	corporate transferee is applying to work in;	regulated profession <i>to which the application relates;</i>
(f) present a valid travel document, as determined by national law, and an application for a visa or a visa, if required;		(e) present a valid travel document of the third-country national , as determined by national law, and an application for a visa or a visa, if required; Member States may require the period of validity of the travel document to cover at least the initial duration of the residence permit;	<i>Technical group suggests compromise below:</i> (e) present a valid travel document of the third-country national , as determined by national law, and an application for a visa or a visa, if required; <i>Member States may require the period of validity of the travel document to cover at least the initial duration of the intra-corporate transferee permit;</i>
	AM 52		
(g) without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements, present evidence of having or, if provided for by national law, having applied for sickness insurance for all the risks normally covered for nationals of the Member State concerned for periods where no such insurance coverage and corresponding entitlement to benefits are provided in connection with, or as a result of, the work contract;	(g) without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements and notwithstanding the provisions of Article 14(2)(e) in regard to sickness benefits , present evidence of having or, if provided for by national law, having applied for sickness insurance for all the risks normally covered for nationals of the Member State concerned for periods where no such insurance coverage and corresponding entitlement to benefits are provided in connection with, or as a result of, the work contract;	(f) without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements, present evidence [...] that the third-country national has or is entitled to have by virtue of the application of national law , a sickness insurance for all the risks normally covered for nationals of the Member State concerned for periods where no such insurance coverage and corresponding entitlement to benefits are provided in connection with, or as a result of, the work [...] carried out in the Member State concerned;	<i>on hold depends on Article 14.</i> <i>Correction in EP text: should refer to Article 14(4)</i>

	AM 53		
(h) be considered not to pose a threat to public policy, public security or public health.	(h) be considered not to pose a threat to public policy, public security, public health <i>or other valid interests of the host Member States, if provided for in national law.</i>		<i>EP will reconsider its AM.</i>
	AM 54		
	<i>(ha) provide a declaration undertaking to leave the Union at the end of the intra-corporate transfer.</i>	<i>Cf Article 5(1)(b)(v)</i>	<i>Pending</i>
		1a. Member States may require the applicant to present the documents listed in paragraphs 1 (a)-(d) and (f) in the language of the Member State concerned.	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
		1b. Member States may require the applicant to provide the address of the third-country national concerned in the territory of the Member State.	<i>Pending</i> <i>To be discussed in third trilogue.</i> <i>EP expressed doubts regarding this provision as the person concerned is unlikely to know his/her address beforehand.</i>
	AM 55		
2. Member States shall require that all conditions in the law, regulations or administrative provisions and/or universally applicable collective agreements applicable to posted workers in a	2. Member States shall require that all terms and conditions in the law, regulations or administrative provisions and [...] applicable collective agreements applicable [...] in the relevant occupational	2. Member States shall require that [...] the terms and conditions of employment set out in Article 5 (1)(b)(iv) which will be granted to the third-country national during the transfer are in line	<i>Pending</i> <i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i> <i>Council is of the opinion that workers posted from third-</i>

similar situation in the relevant occupational branches are met with regard to the remuneration granted during the transfer.	branches are met [...] during the transfer.	with the provisions of Article 3 of Directive 96/71/EC.	<i>countries should be treated in the same manner as workers posted within the EU. EP, on the other hand, is opposed to linking the ICT Directive and Directive 96/71/EC.</i>
	<i>AM 56</i>		
	<i>Member States may require that the remuneration granted during the transfer and other terms and conditions of employment are not worse than for comparable employees of the Member States.</i>	2a. Member States may require that the remuneration which will be granted to the third-country national during the transfer is not less favourable than the remuneration granted for employees in the host Member State concerned occupying comparable positions.	<i>EP correction: it should be a <u>shall</u>-clause. The same comments apply as for the previous provision.</i>
		2b. Member States may require that the intra-corporate transferee will have sufficient resources during his/her stay to maintain him/herself and his/her family members without having recourse to social benefits including the social assistance system of the Member State concerned.	<i>Presidency requests clarification from the Member States of the meaning of "social benefits including the social assistance system".</i>
	<i>AM 57</i>		
In the absence of a system for declaring collective agreements to be of universal application, Member States may, if they so decide, base themselves on collective agreements which are generally applicable to all similar	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	Identical.

<p>undertakings in the geographical area and in the profession or industry concerned, and/or collective agreements which have been concluded by the most representative employers' and labour organisations at national level and which are applied throughout national territory.</p>			
	<i>AM 39</i>		
<p>3. In addition to the evidence stipulated in paragraphs 1 and 2, any third-country national who applies to be admitted as a graduate trainee shall present a training agreement, including a description of the training programme, its duration and the conditions under which the applicant is supervised during the programme.</p>	<p>3. In addition to the evidence stipulated in paragraphs 1 and 2, any third-country national who applies to be admitted as a <i>trainee employee</i> shall present a training agreement, including a description of the training programme, its duration and the conditions under which the applicant is supervised during the programme.</p>	<p>3. In addition to the evidence stipulated in paragraphs 1 and 2, any third-country national who applies to be admitted as [...] an employee in training may be required to present a training agreement, related to the preparation for his/her future position within the group of undertakings, including a description of the training programme, which demonstrates that the purpose of stay is to train the employee for career development purposes in order to obtain training in business techniques or methods, its duration and the conditions under which the applicant is supervised during the programme.</p>	<p><i>Pending.</i></p> <p><i>To be discussed in forthcoming trilogue</i></p> <p><i>Linked to definition of graduate trainee/trainee employee.</i></p> <p><i>Council suggests as a compromise:</i></p> <p>3. In addition to the evidence stipulated in paragraphs 1 and 2, any third-country national who applies to be admitted as a <u>graduate trainee</u> may be required to present a training agreement, related to the preparation for his/her future position within the group of undertakings, including a description of the training programme, which demonstrates that the purpose of stay is to train the employee for career development purposes or in</p>

			order to obtain training in business techniques or methods, its duration and the conditions under which the applicant is supervised during the programme.
4. Where the transfer concerns host entities located in several Member States, any third-country national who applies to be admitted under the terms of this Directive shall present evidence of the notification required pursuant to Article 16(1)(b).		<i>deleted</i>	<i>mobility-related provision</i>
	AM 58		
5. Any modification that affects the conditions for admission set out in this Article shall be notified to the competent authorities of the Member State concerned.	5. Any modification during the stay that affects the conditions for admission set out in this Article shall be notified to the competent authorities of the Member State concerned and shall be in compliance with Article 5 (1) to (4) and Article 14.	4. Any modification that affects the conditions for admission set out in this Article shall be notified by the host entity to the competent authorities of the Member State concerned.	<i>Technical group suggests the compromise below:</i> 5. Any modification during the application procedure that affects the conditions for admission set out in this Article shall be notified by the applicant to the competent authorities of the Member State concerned. <i>Technical group suggests to place this paragraph between Article 11(6) and 11(7).</i>
	<i>cf AM 53 on Article 5(1)(h)</i>	5. [...] Third-country nationals who are considered to pose a threat to public policy, public security or public health shall not	<i>Pending.</i>

		be admitted for the purposes of this Directive.	
	<i>cf AM 48 on Article 5(1)(b)</i>	6. Member States shall require the third-country national to provide evidence of employment within the same group of undertakings, from at least 6 months up to 12 months immediately preceding the date of the intra-corporate transfer [...] in the case of managers and specialists, and from at least 3 up to 12 months in the case of graduate trainees.	<i>Pending</i> <i>Cf comments regarding AM 48.</i>
		7. Member States may, if provided for by national law, require the host entity to provide a statement of financial responsibility to ensure that:	<i>Presidency seeks clarification from the Member States on what constitutes the statement of financial responsibility?</i> <i>EP regards this requirement as an additional burden and considers it unnecessary in view of all the other admission conditions set out in this Article.</i>
		(a) The intra-corporate transferee will be guaranteed the required level of remuneration and rights as specified under Article 14, in particular that she/he and his/her family members will not have recourse to the social assistance system of the Member States concerned;	<i>Presidency seeks clarification from the Member States on how the host entity would prove this in practice.</i>

		(b) All expenses that could be related to the return of the intra-corporate transferee in case of illegal stay are covered. The financial responsibility of the host entity shall end at the latest 12 months after the termination of the assignment in the Member State concerned.	<i>Pending</i>
		Article 5A Volumes of admission	
	<i>cf AM 60 on Article 6(3)</i>	1. This Directive shall not affect the right of a Member State to determine the volumes of admission of third-country nationals entering its territory.	<i>Pending</i> <i>Council suggests alignment with wording Article 5a of its text in the Seasonal Workers Directive:</i> 1. This Directive shall not affect the right of a Member State to determine the volumes of admission of third-country nationals entering its territory in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer. On this basis and for the purposes of this Directive, an application for an intra-corporate transferee permit may be considered inadmissible.

		2. An application for admission to a Member State for the purposes of this Directive may be considered inadmissible on the grounds set out in paragraph 1.	<i>Presidency seeks clarification from the Member States on whether it is feasible to keep this both as a ground for inadmissibility and as a ground for rejection.</i>
<i>Article 6 Grounds for refusal</i>		<i>Article 6 Grounds for refusal</i>	
1. Member States shall reject an application where the conditions set out in Article 5 are not met or where the documents presented have been fraudulently acquired, falsified or tampered with.		1. Member States shall reject an application [...] in the following cases:	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
		(a) where the [...] criteria set out in Article 5 are not met;	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
		or	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
		(b) where the documents presented have been fraudulently acquired, falsified or tampered with;	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
		or	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
	<i>cf AM 47 on Article 5(1)(a)</i>	(c) where the host entity was established for the sole purpose of facilitating the entry of intra-corporate transferees;	<i>Pending EP proposes to check genuine activity at the admission level placing the burden of proof on the host entity. Presidency seeks the views of MS on which approach they prefer.</i>

		or	
		(d) where the maximum duration of stay as defined in Article 10A has been reached.	<i>Pending</i> <i>To be considered in the context of discussions on Article 10A.</i>
	AM 59		
2. Member States shall reject an application if the employer or the host entity has been sanctioned in conformity with national law for undeclared work and/or illegal employment.	2. Member States shall reject an application if the employer or the host entity has been sanctioned in conformity with national law for undeclared work, illegal employment and/or non observance of obligations laid down in the national labour or social law or collective agreements.	2. Member States [...] may reject an application if: (a) the employer or the host entity has been sanctioned in conformity with national law for undeclared work and/or illegal employment or does not meet the legal obligations regarding social security and/or taxation set out in national law or has filed for bankruptcy or is otherwise insolvent or if no economic activity is taking place;	<i>EP considers this as a serious ground that should give rise to rejection.</i> <i>Council suggests that this should not be an automatic ground for rejection but rather something that should be considered on a case by case basis.</i>
		or	
		(b) the terms and conditions of employment according to applicable laws, collective agreements or practices in the Member State where the host entity is established are not met;	<i>Presidency seeks clarification from the Member States on how this provision relates to Article 5(2) which is a shall-clause and where reference is made to Art 3 of Directive 96/71/EC through Article 14(1).</i>
		or	
		(c) the intent or effect of temporary presence of the intra-corporate transferee is to interfere with, or otherwise affect the outcome of, any labour	<i>Presidency seeks clarification from the Member States of the meaning of this provision.</i>

		management dispute or negotiation;	
		(d) the host entity within the 12 months immediately preceding the date of the application, has eliminated, by means of a null or unfair dismissal, the positions he/she is trying to fill through the new application.	<i>Presidency seeks clarification from the Member States on how this would work in practice.</i>
	<i>AM 60</i>		
3. Member States may reject an application on the grounds of volumes of admission of third-country nationals.	<i>3. This Directive shall not affect the right of Member States to set limits on the number of intra-corporate transferees in general and or for certain professions, economic sectors or regions. Member States may use such limits to entirely rule out the possibility of admitting third-country nationals as intra-corporate transferees. When appropriate alternatives for trainee employees can be found nationally, they have preference.</i>	(3) Member States may reject an application for admission to a Member State for the purposes of this Directive on the ground [...] set out in Article 5A(1) or Article 10A(2).	<i>Presidency seeks the views of MS on the EP amendment.</i>
4. Where the transfer concerns host entities located in several Member States, the Member State where the application is lodged shall limit the geographical scope of validity of the permit to the Member States where the conditions set out in Article 5 are met.		deleted	<i>Mobility-related provision</i>

<i>Article 7 Withdrawal or non-renewal of the permit</i>		<i>Article 7 Withdrawal or non-renewal of the permit</i>	<i>Technical group suggests to take the structure of the Council text (to separate withdrawal and non- renewal in two paragraphs).</i>
1. Member States shall withdraw or refuse to renew an intra-corporate transferee permit in the following cases:		1. Member States shall withdraw [...] an intra-corporate transferee permit in the following cases:	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
(a) where it has been fraudulently acquired, or has been falsified, or tampered with;		(a) where it has been fraudulently acquired, or has been falsified, or tampered with;	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
or		or	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
(b) where the holder is residing for purposes other than those for which he/she was authorised to reside.		(b) where the [...] intra-corporate transferee is residing for purposes other than those for which he/she was authorised to reside.	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
		or	

		(c) where the host entity was established for the sole purpose of facilitating the entry of intra-corporate transferees.	<i>Pending</i>
		2. Member States shall refuse to renew an intra-corporate transferee permit in the following cases:	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
		(a) where it has been fraudulently acquired, or has been falsified, or tampered with;	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
		or	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
		(b) where the intra-corporate transferee is residing for purposes other than those for which he/she was authorised to reside;	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>
		or	
		(c) where the host entity was established for the sole purpose of facilitating the entry of intra-corporate transferees;	<i>Pending</i>
		or	
		(d) where the maximum duration of stay as defined in Article 10A has been reached.	<i>Pending</i>
2. Member States may withdraw or refuse to renew an intra-corporate transferee permit in the following cases;		3. Member States may withdraw or refuse to renew an intra-corporate transferee permit in the following cases;	Identical

(a) wherever the conditions laid down in Article 5 were not met or are no longer met;		(a) wherever the [...] criteria laid down in Article 5 were not met or are no longer met;	Pending
or		or	
(b) for reasons of public policy, public security or public health.		<i>deleted (as it is covered by Article 5)</i>	Pending
		(b) where the employer or the host entity has been sanctioned in conformity with national law for undeclared work and/or illegal employment or does not meet the legal obligations regarding social security and/or taxation set out in national law or has filed for bankruptcy or is otherwise insolvent or if no economic activity is taking place;	<i>Presidency seeks MS view if Council could accept the EP suggestion "... or has <u>been declared bankrupt</u>" instead?</i>
		or	
		(c) where the terms and conditions of the employment according to applicable laws, collective agreements or practices in the Member State where the host entity is established are not met;	<i>(See comments on Article 6(2)(b)).</i>
		or	
		(d) where the intra-corporate transferee has abused the short-term mobility rules set out in Article 16;	
		or	

		(e) when the intra-corporate transferee applies for social assistance, provided that the appropriate written information concerning this consequence has been provided to him/her in advance by the Member State concerned.	Pending
Article 8 Penalties		Article 8 Sanctions	
	AM 61		
Member States may hold the host entity responsible and provide for penalties for failure to comply with the conditions of admission. Those penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	Member States may hold the host entity responsible and provide for penalties for failure to comply with the conditions of admission <i>laid down in this Directive and the obligations arising out of the work contract.</i> Those penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive <i>and shall be consistent with the provisions foreseen in Article 7 of Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals¹. Member States shall lay down monitoring, assessment and periodic inspection procedures to prevent and penalise possible abuses.</i>	Member States may, if provided for in national law , hold the host entity responsible and provide for [...] sanctions for failure to comply with the conditions of admission and stay or to comply with administrative and information requirements. Those [...] sanctions shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	Pending <i>See Recitals 9a and 9b of the Council text.</i> <u>EP suggestion</u> Article 8 and recital (18): Member States may hold the host entity responsible and provide for <u>sanctions</u> for failure to comply with the conditions of admission <u>and stay laid down in this Directive and the obligations arising out of the work contract.</u> Those <u>sanctions</u> shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive <i>and shall be consistent with the provisions foreseen in Article 7 of Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 providing</i>

			<i>for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals[†]. Member States shall lay down monitoring, assessment and periodic inspection procedures to prevent and penalise possible abuses.</i>
CHAPTER III PROCEDURE AND PERMIT		CHAPTER III PROCEDURE AND PERMIT	
<i>Article 9</i> <i>Access to information</i>		<i>Article 9</i> <i>Access to information</i>	<i>Pending on elements.</i> <i>Technical group suggests to take the compromise text below for the paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 9, with reservations remaining of the Council on the deletion of "first" in paragraph 2 and a reservation of Parliament on the reference to Article 16(4)(b), since it is linked to the mobility scheme.</i>
	AM 62		
Member States shall take the necessary measures to make available information on entry and residence, including rights, and all documentary evidence needed for an application.	Member States shall take the necessary measures <i>to ensure access to</i> information on entry and residence, including <i>the rights of the intra-corporate transferee and of his/her family members</i> and all documentary evidence needed for an application, <i>as well as rights regarding working conditions, social security and enforcement</i>	1. Member States shall [...] make available information on entry and residence, including rights, and all documentary evidence needed for an application.	1. Member States shall make <i>easily accessible to applicants</i> all documentary evidence needed for an application and information on entry and residence, including <i>all the rights of the intra-corporate transferee and of their family members</i> .

	<i>and complaints procedures to all applicants and admitted intra-corporate transferees in the host country.</i>		
		2. The first Member State makes available information to the host entity on the right of Member States to impose sanctions in accordance with Article 8 and/or Article 16(5).	<i>2. [...] Member States shall make available information to the host entity on the right of Member States to impose sanctions in accordance with Article 8 [and/ or Article 16(4)(b)].</i>
<i>Article 10 Applications for admission</i>		<i>Article 10 Applications for admission</i>	
1. Member States shall determine whether an application is to be made by the third-country national or by the host entity.		1. Member States shall determine whether an application is to be made by the third-country national and/or by the host entity.	<i>Technical group suggests the compromise below:</i> 1. Member States shall determine whether an application is to be <i>submitted</i> by the third country national or by the host entity. Member States may also decide to allow an application from either of the two.
2. The application shall be considered and examined only when the third-country national is residing outside the territory of the Member State to which admission is sought.		2. The application shall be [...] submitted when the third-country national is residing outside the territory of the Member State to which admission is sought.	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i>

	AM 63		
3. The application shall be lodged to the authorities of the Member State where the intra-corporate transfer mainly takes place.	3. The application shall be lodged to the competent authorities of the Member State where the intra-corporate transfer mainly takes place. <i>In the circumstances governed by Article 16, the competent authority, as referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article, shall be that of the Member State in which the host entity where the intra-corporate transferee carries out his/her work is situated. Where it is impossible to anticipate with certainty in which Member State the intra-corporate transferee will mainly be located, the application shall be lodged to the competent authorities of the first Member State of entry.</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<i>mobility-related</i> <i>Technical group suggests to replace "lodged" by "submitted"</i>
	AM 64		
4. Member States shall designate the authority competent to receive the application and to issue the intra-corporate transferee permit.	4. Member States shall designate the authority competent to receive the application and to issue the intra-corporate transferee permit, <i>and shall notify the Commission and the Member States thereof.</i>	3. Member States shall designate the authorities competent to receive the application and to issue the intra-corporate transferee permit.	<i>Technical group suggests to take EP text:</i> 4. Member States shall designate the authority competent to receive the application and to issue the intra-corporate transferee permit, <i>and shall notify the Commission and the Member States thereof.</i> <i>Council has following concerns:</i> - <i>Text needs to be adapted as more authorities than a single</i>

			<p><i>authority can be competent for receiving and issuing ICT permits.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Notification to Cion and MS is administrative burden.</i> - <i>Possibly notification to contact points.</i>
5. The application shall be submitted in a single application procedure.		4. The application shall be submitted in a single application procedure.	Identical
	AM 65		
6. The Member State concerned shall grant third-country nationals whose application for admission has been accepted every facility to obtain the requisite visa.	6. The Member State concerned shall grant the third-country national whose application for admission has been accepted [...] the requisite visa, provided that all necessary conditions under national and Union law are met.	<i>In Article 11(7)</i>	<p><i>Pending</i></p> <p><i>Technical group suggests to transfer the provision to Article 11(7) since it is directly related to the issuance of the ICT permit.</i></p> <p><i>However, substance is to be discussed in third trilogue.</i></p> <p><i>EP AM not acceptable for Council because:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Formulation Cion proposal is used in other legal instruments (art 7 Blue Card directive; art 5(2) Citizenship directive) and has been validated by ECJ (C-503/03 Commission vs Spain).</i> - <i>It implies regulating visa policy which surpasses the legal basis of the ICT Directive. Moreover, long-term visa are not even</i>

			<i>covered by art 77 TFEU which only refers to short term visas.</i>
7. Simplified procedures may be made available to groups of undertakings that have been recognised for that purpose by Member States in accordance with their national legislation or administrative practice.		5. Simplified procedures related to the issuance of intra-corporate transferee permits, and permits granted to family members of an intra-corporate transferee as well as visas may be made available to entities or to groups of undertakings that have been recognised for that purpose by Member States in accordance with their national legislation or administrative practice. Recognition shall be regularly reassessed and appropriate penalties provided for, in accordance with national law.	<i>Pending</i> <i>EP insists that there should be some harmonised rules on the simplified procedures across Member States.</i> <i>Council considers that simplified procedures can best be dealt with at national level also because national simplified procedures would be more beneficial to applicants than a harmonised procedure at EU level.</i>
Recognition shall be granted for a maximum of three years on the basis of the following information:		<i>deleted</i>	<i>Pending</i>
	AM 66		
(a) information relating to the financial standing of the group of undertakings aiming to ensure that the intra-corporate transferee will be guaranteed the required level of remuneration and rights as provided for in Article 14;	(a) information relating to the financial standing of the group of undertakings aiming to ensure that the intra-corporate transferee will be guaranteed at least the level of remuneration and rights as provided for in Article 14;	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Pending</i>

	AM 67		
(b) evidence that the conditions of admission regarding prior transfers have been complied with;	(b) evidence <i>provided by the competent authority</i> that the conditions of admission regarding prior transfers have been complied with;	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Pending</i>
(c) evidence that tax law and regulations have been complied with in the host country;		<i>deleted</i>	<i>Pending</i>
	AM 68		
(d) information related to forthcoming transfers.	(d) information, <i>provided in a timely manner, relating to</i> forthcoming transfers.	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Pending</i>
8. The simplified procedures provided for in paragraph 7 shall consist of:		<i>deleted</i>	<i>Pending</i>
(a) exempting the applicant from presenting the documents referred to in Article 5 where they have been previously provided and are still valid;		<i>deleted</i>	<i>Pending</i>
	AM 69		
(b) a fast-track admission procedure allowing intra-corporate transferee permits to be issued within a shorter time than specified in Article 12(1);	(b) a fast-track admission procedure allowing intra-corporate transferee permits to be issued within <i>half the</i> time specified in Article 12(1);	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Pending</i>
or		<i>deleted</i>	
(c) specific facilitations for visas.		<i>deleted</i>	<i>Pending</i>

	AM 70		
9. A group of undertakings that has been recognised in accordance with paragraph 7 shall notify to the relevant authority any modification affecting the conditions for recognition.	9. A group of undertakings that has been recognised in accordance with paragraph 7 shall notify to the relevant authority any modification affecting the conditions for recognition, <i>in a timely manner and, in any event, within no more than 30 days.</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Pending</i>
	AM 71		
10. Member States shall provide for appropriate penalties, including revocation of recognition, in the event of failure to provide the evidence and information referred to in paragraph 7.	10. Member States shall provide for appropriate penalties, including revocation of recognition, in the event of failure to provide the evidence and information referred to in paragraph 7, <i>or in the event of failure to notify the authority, as laid down in paragraph 9.</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Pending</i>
		Article 10A <i>Duration of an intra-corporate transfer</i>	
<i>Cf Article 16(3).</i>	<i>Cf AM 39 on Article 16(3).</i>	1. The maximum duration of the transfer to the European Union shall not exceed three years for managers and specialists and one year for graduate trainees after which they shall return to a third country unless they obtain a residence permit on another basis in accordance with national or Union legislation.	<i>EP could accept to add the last part of the Council's text.</i>

		<p>2. Member States may require a certain time period of up to 3 years to pass between the end of a transfer and another application concerning the same third-country national for the purposes of this Directive in the same Member State.</p>	<p><i>Council understands the end of the intra corporate transfer as the end of the maximum period of the ICT permit.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><u>2. Without prejudice to the commitments of the Union under GATS and the bilateral trade agreements, where the maximum duration of the transfer referred to in paragraph 1 has been reached, Member States may require a certain time period of up to 3 years to pass between the end of a transfer and before another application concerning the same third-country national can be submitted for the purposes of this Directive in the same Member State.</u></p> <p>Related to recitals (12a) and (12b)</p>
		<p>3. An application for admission to a Member State for the purposes of this Directive may be considered inadmissible if the time period set in accordance with paragraph 2 has not passed.</p>	

<i>Article 11 Intra-corporate transferee permit</i>		<i>Article 11 Intra-corporate transferee permit</i>	
1. Intra-corporate transferees who fulfil the admission criteria set out in Article 5 and for whom the competent authorities have taken a positive decision shall be issued with an intra-corporate transferee permit.		1. Intra-corporate transferees who fulfil the admission criteria set out in Article 5 and for whom the competent authorities have taken a positive decision shall be issued with an intra-corporate transferee permit.	Identical
	AM 39		
2. The period of validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit shall be at least one year or the duration of the transfer to the territory of the Member State concerned, whichever is shorter, and may be extended to a maximum of three years for managers and specialists and one year for graduate trainees.	2. The period of validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit shall be at least one year or the duration of the transfer to the territory of the Member State concerned, whichever is shorter, and may be extended to a maximum of three years for managers and specialists and one year for <i>trainee employees</i> .	2. The period of validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit shall be at least one year or the duration of the transfer to the territory of the Member States concerned, whichever is shorter, and may be extended to a maximum of three years for managers and specialists and one year for graduate trainees.	<i>Pending</i>
3. The intra-corporate transferee permit shall be issued by the competent authorities of the Member State using the uniform format as laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 . In accordance with point (a) 7.5-9 of the Annex to that Regulation, Member States shall indicate on the residence permit information related to the permission to work		3. The intra-corporate transferee permit shall be issued by the competent authorities of the Member State using the uniform format as laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/20029 . [...] (<i>moved to point 6</i>)	<i>Pending</i>

⁹ OJ L 157, 15.6.2002, p. 1.

under the conditions laid down in Article 13.			
	<i>AM 72</i>		
4. Under the heading ‘type of permit’, the Member States shall enter ‘intra-corporate transferee’ and the name of the group of undertakings concerned. Member States shall issue to the holder of an intra-corporate transferee permit an additional document containing a list of the entities authorised to host the third-country national and revise it whenever that list is modified.	4. <i>The residence title must indicate that it is a residence permit for intra-corporate transferees.</i> Member States <i>may</i> issue to the holder of an intra-corporate transferee permit an additional document containing a list of the entities authorised to host the third-country national and revise it whenever that list is modified.	4. Under the heading [...] ‘remarks’, in accordance with point (a) 7.5-9 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002, the Member States shall enter ‘intra-corporate transferee’ [...].	<i>Pending</i> <i>Council plans to have further discussion at technical level with expert advice.</i> <i>The second sentence is under reservation from the Parliament (linked to mobility scheme).</i>
	<i>AM 73</i>		
5. Member States shall not issue any additional permits, in particular work permits of any kind.	5. <i>The residence permit for intra-corporate transfers shall be a single document.</i> Member States <i>may issue additional documents.</i>	5. Member States shall not issue any additional permits, in particular work permits of any kind.	<i>EP will check its AM and come back at technical level.</i>
		6. Member States may indicate additional information related to the employment activity during intra-corporate transfer of the third-country national (such as the name and address of the host entity, place of work, name and address of the client, type of work, working hours, remuneration) in paper format, and/or store such data in electronic format as referred to	<i>Depending on the decision on paragraph 5, technical group suggests on the following text, as it is the same text as in the Single Permit.</i> <i>6. Member States may indicate additional information related to the employment activity during intra-corporate transfer of the third-country national (such as the name and address of the host</i>

		in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) 1030/2002 and point (a)16 of its Annex thereto.	<i>entity, place of work, type of work, working hours, remuneration) in paper format, and/or store such data in electronic format as referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) 1030/2002 and point (a)16 of its Annex thereto.</i> <i>Recital (21b) should be adapted accordingly.</i>
		7. The Member State concerned shall grant third-country nationals whose application for admission has been accepted every facility to obtain the requisite visa.	<i>Pending</i> <i>Technical group suggests to transfer the provision from 10(6) EP and Cion text to Article 11(7) since it is directly related to the issuance of the ICT permit.</i> <i>However, substance of the provision is to be discussed in third trilogue.</i>
<i>Article 12 Procedural safeguards</i>		<i>Article 12 Procedural safeguards</i>	
	AM 74		
1. The competent authorities of the Member State concerned shall adopt a decision on the application for admission to a Member State as an intra-corporate transferee or for revision of the additional document provided for in Article 11(4) and notify the applicant in writing, in	1. The competent authorities of the Member State concerned shall adopt a decision on the application for admission to a Member State as an intra-corporate transferee or for revision of the additional document provided for in Article 11(4) and notify the applicant in writing, in	1. The competent authorities of the Member State concerned shall adopt a decision on the application for [...] an intra-corporate transferee permit or a renewal of it and notify the applicant in writing, in accordance with the notification procedures laid down	<i>EP cannot accept the deadline of 90 days suggested by Council considering this deadline particularly long.</i> <i>Council prefers single time limit for applications above period for normal applications and extension</i>

<p>accordance with the notification procedures laid down in the national law of the Member State concerned, within 30 days of the complete application being lodged. In exceptional cases involving complex applications including applications concerning host entities in several Member States, the deadline may be extended for a maximum of a further 60 days.</p>	<p>accordance with the notification procedures laid down in the national law of the Member State concerned, within 30 days of the complete application being lodged. In exceptional cases involving complex applications including applications concerning host entities in several Member States, the deadline may be extended for a maximum of a further 30 days.</p>	<p>in the national law of the Member State concerned, [...] as soon as possible but no later than 90 days of the complete application being lodged. [...]</p>	<p><i>for complex applications. Single time limit would be consistent with other legal instruments in the field of mobility such as the Blue Card directive.</i></p> <p><i>A longer time limit is needed inter alia because, in case of an ICT permit, employment and immigration authorities need to coordinate.</i></p> <p><u>Presidency suggestion:</u></p> <p>1. The competent authorities of the Member State concerned shall adopt a decision on the application for [...] an intra-corporate transferee permit or a renewal of it and notify the applicant in writing, in accordance with the notification procedures laid down in the national law of the Member State concerned, [...] as soon as possible but no later than 90 60 days of the complete application being lodged. [...]. <u>In exceptional cases involving complex applications including applications concerning host entities in several Member States, the deadline may be extended for a maximum of a further 30 days.</u></p>
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	<i>National law of the relevant Member State shall determine any consequence of a decision not having been taken by the end of the period provided.</i>	National law of the relevant Member State shall determine any consequence of a decision not having been taken by the end of the period provided for in this paragraph.	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text.</i> National law of the relevant Member State shall determine any consequence of a decision not having been taken by the end of the period provided for in this paragraph.
	<i>AM 75</i>		
2. Where the information supplied in support of the application is inadequate, the competent authorities shall notify the applicant within a reasonable period of the additional information that is required and set a reasonable deadline for providing it.	2. Where the information supplied in support of the application is inadequate, the competent authorities shall notify the applicant within 30 days of the additional information that is required and set a reasonable deadline for providing it.	2. Where the information supplied in support of the application is inadequate, the competent authorities shall notify the applicant within a reasonable period of the additional information that is required and set a reasonable deadline for providing it.	<i>EP would like to provide for a specific period rather than leave it open.</i> <i>Presidency suggestion:</i> 2. Where the information supplied in support of the application is <u>inadequate</u> , <u>incomplete</u> the competent authorities shall notify the applicant within a reasonable period of the additional information that is required and set a reasonable deadline for providing it.
	<i>In the circumstances referred to in the first paragraph, the competent authorities shall make a decision within 30 days of receipt of the requested supplementary information.</i>	The period referred to in paragraph 1 shall be suspended until the authorities have received the additional information or documents required. If additional information or documents have	<i>Presidency suggestion</i> The period referred to in paragraph 1 shall be suspended until the authorities have received the additional

		not been provided within the deadline, the application may be rejected.	information or documents required. <u><i>In the circumstances referred to in the first paragraph, the competent authorities shall make a decision within a reasonable period of time of receipt of the requested supplementary information which shall not exceed 30 days.</i></u> If additional information or documents have not been provided within the deadline, the application may be rejected.
		3. Reasons for a decision rejecting an application for an intra-corporate transferee permit, refusing modification or renewal shall be given in writing to the applicant. Reasons for a decision withdrawing an intra-corporate residence permit shall be given in writing to the intra-corporate transferee and, when the application for the intra-corporate transferee permit was lodged by the host entity, to the applicant.	<i>Technical group suggests to take text below:</i> <i>3. Reasons for a decision rejecting an application for an intra-corporate transferee permit or refusing renewal shall be given in writing to the applicant. Reasons for a decision withdrawing an intra-corporate transferee permit shall be given in writing to both the intra-corporate transferee and the host entity.</i>
	AM 76		
3. Any decision rejecting an application or any decision not to renew or to withdraw intra-corporate transferee permits, shall	3. Any decision rejecting an application or any decision not to renew or to withdraw intra-corporate transferee permits, shall	4. Any decision rejecting the application, refusing renewal, or withdrawing an intra-corporate transferee permit shall be open to a	<i>Technical group suggests to take Council text which is in line with Article 8(2) of the Single Permit Directive.</i>

<p>be notified in writing to the applicant and shall be open to a legal challenge in the Member State concerned, in accordance with national law. The notification shall specify the reasons for the decision, the possible redress procedures available and the time limit for taking action.</p>	<p>be notified in writing to the applicant and shall be open to a [...] challenge <i>by means of administrative or judicial redress</i> in the Member State concerned, in accordance with national law. The notification shall specify the reasons for the decision, the possible redress procedures available and the time limit for taking action.</p>	<p>legal challenge in the Member State concerned, in accordance with national law. The written notification shall specify the [...] court and/or administrative authority where an appeal may be lodged and the time-limit for lodging the appeal.</p>	
		<p>5. Within the period referred to in Article 11(2) an applicant shall be allowed to lodge an application for renewal before the expiry of the intra-corporate transferee permit. Member States may set a maximum deadline of 90 days prior to the expiry of the intra-corporate transferee permit for submitting an application for renewal.</p>	<p><i>EP pointed out that the deadline for deciding on renewal should be shorter than for the initial application.</i></p> <p><i>Possibly clarification needed between time limit for submission and time limit for processing the request for renewal.</i></p>
		<p>6. If the intra-corporate transferee permit expires during the procedure, Member States may issue, if required by national law, national temporary residence permits or equivalent authorisations, allowing the applicant to continue to stay legally on its territory until a decision on the application has been taken by the competent</p>	<p><i>This provision is important for Council because of cases of appeal against a negative decision where applicants have not submitted the application within the deadline. The issuance of a temporary residence permit enables the applicant to remain in the MS territory until the appeal procedure is completed.</i></p>

		authorities.	
		<i>Article 12A Fees</i>	
	<i>cf AM 25 on Recital 22a</i>	Member States may require applicants to pay fees for handling applications in accordance with this Directive. The level of such fees shall be proportionate and may be based on the services actually provided for the processing of applications and the issuance of permits.	<i>Pending</i> <i>EP could accept the Council text if "applicant" was replaced by "host entity" and the second "may" be replaced by "shall".</i> <i>Council considers that employer and applicant should agree among themselves about costs for fees without involvement of MS.</i> <i>Council considers that replacing "... and may be base ..." with "... and shall be based" could give rise to difficulties of assessing the costs and entail higher costs for the applicants.</i>
CHAPTER IV RIGHTS		CHAPTER IV RIGHTS	
<i>Article 13 Rights on the basis of the intra-corporate transferee permit</i>		<i>Article 13 Rights on the basis of the intra-corporate transferee permit</i>	
During the period of validity of an intra-corporate transferee permit, the holder shall enjoy at least the following rights:		During the period of validity of an intra-corporate transferee permit, the holder shall enjoy at least the following rights:	Identical
1. the right to enter and stay in the territory of the Member State issuing the permit;		1. the right to enter and stay in the territory of the Member State issuing the permit;	Identical

2. free access to the entire territory of the Member State issuing the permit within the limits provided for by national law;		2. free access to the entire territory of the Member State issuing the permit within the limits provided for by national law;	Identical
3. the right to exercise the specific employment activity authorised under the permit in accordance with national law in any other entity belonging to the group of undertakings listed in the additional document provided for in Article 11(4) in accordance with Article 16;		3. the right to exercise the specific employment activity authorised under the permit in accordance with national law in any host entity belonging to the group of undertakings [...] in the Member State issuing the permit and in second Member States in accordance with Article 16 as long as the employment relationship is maintained with an undertaking established in a third country.	<i>Pending</i>
	<i>AM 77</i>		
4. the right to carry out his/her assignment at the sites of clients of the entities belonging to the group of undertakings listed in the additional document provided for in Article 11 (4), as long as the employment relationship is maintained with the undertaking established in a third country.	4. the right to carry out his/her assignment at the sites of clients and potential business partners of the entities belonging to the group of undertakings listed in the additional document provided for in Article 11 (4), as long as the employment relationship is maintained with the undertaking established in a third country.	<i>deleted</i> <i>See Recital 21b in the Council text.</i>	<i>Council does not support AM 77 as it enlarges the scope of the directive.</i> <i>Council considers that addition of phrase "potential business partners" is sufficiently addressed in recital (21b).</i>

<i>Article 14 Rights</i>		<i>Article 14 Right to equal treatment</i>	<i>exclusive EMPL competence on whole Article (except last paragraph)</i>
	<i>AM 78</i>		
<p>Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees shall be entitled to:</p> <p>1. the terms and conditions of employment applicable to posted workers in a similar situation, as laid down by law, regulation or administrative provision and/or universally applicable collective agreements in the Member State to which they have been admitted pursuant to this Directive.</p>	<p>Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees shall be entitled to <i>equal treatment with nationals of the host Member State as regards:</i></p> <p>1. the terms and conditions of employment [...] as laid down by law, regulation or administrative provision and/or <i>arbitration awards and collective agreements applicable at the workplace</i> in the Member State <i>in</i> which they <i>are currently working</i>.</p>	<p>1. Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees [...] admitted under this Directive shall enjoy equal treatment with persons covered by Directive 96/71/EC with regard to the terms and conditions of employment applicable to posted workers in a similar situation in accordance with Article 3 of Directive 96/71/EC in the Member State where the work is carried out;</p>	<p><i>EP insists on equal treatment with nationals of the host MS.</i></p> <p><i>Council considers that workers posted from third-countries should be treated in the same manner as workers posted within the EU.</i></p>
<p>In the absence of a system for declaring collective agreements to be of universal application, Member States may, if they so decide, base themselves on collective agreements which are generally applicable to all similar undertakings in the geographical area and in the profession or industry concerned, and/or collective agreements which have been concluded by the most representative employers' and labour organisations at national</p>	[...]	<i>deleted</i>	Identical

level and which are applied throughout national territory.			
2. equal treatment with nationals of the host Member State as regards:	[...]	2. Intra-corporate transferees shall enjoy equal treatment with nationals of the host Member State as regards:	
(a) freedom of association and affiliation and membership of an organisation representing workers or employers or of any organisation whose members are engaged in a specific occupation, including the benefits conferred by such organisations, without prejudice to the national provisions on public policy and public security;	2. freedom of association and affiliation and membership of an organisation representing workers or employers or of any organisation whose members are engaged in a specific occupation, including the benefits <i>and rights</i> conferred by such organisations, without prejudice to the national provisions on public policy and public security;	(a) freedom of association and affiliation and membership of an organisation representing workers or employers or of any organisation whose members are engaged in a specific occupation, including the benefits conferred by such organisations, without prejudice to the national provisions on public policy and public security;	<i>EP has included a similar amendment in art 16 SWD where it adds a clarification of what is meant by "rights": "... inter alia the right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements and the right to strike and take industrial action, in accordance with the host Member State's national law and practices..."</i> <i>Council could accept EP AM subject to redrafting.</i>
(b) recognition of diplomas, certificates and other professional qualifications in accordance with the relevant national procedures;	3. recognition of diplomas, certificates and other professional qualifications in accordance with the relevant national procedures.	(b) recognition of diplomas, certificates and other professional qualifications in accordance with the relevant national procedures;	Identical as for substance
(c) without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements, provisions in national law regarding the branches of social security defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/04. In the event of mobility between Member States and without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements, Council Regulation	4. branches of social security as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004 without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements <i>providing for better conditions. Each Member State remains responsible, in the absence of harmonisation at Union level, for laying down in its</i>	(c) [...] provisions in national law regarding the branches of social security defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/04, with the exception of family benefits, unless the legislation of the country of origin applies by virtue of bilateral agreements or the national legislation of the	<i>EP cannot support the exclusion of family benefits from the scope of this Article.</i>

<p>(EC) No 859/2003 shall apply accordingly;</p>	<p><i>legislation, in compliance with Union law, the non-discriminatory rules governing the granting of social security benefits, as well as the amount and duration of such benefits.</i> In the event of mobility between Member States Regulation (EC) No 1231/2010 or, where still applicable, Council Regulation (EC) No 859/2003 of 14 May 2003 extending the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 and Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 to nationals of third countries who are not already covered by those provisions solely on the ground of their nationality¹ shall apply accordingly, without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements providing for better conditions;</p>	<p>host Member State, ensuring that the intra-corporate transferee is covered by the social security legislation in one of these countries. In the event of mobility between Member States [...] Council Regulation (EC) No [...] 1231/2010 shall apply accordingly;</p>	
<p>(d) without prejudice to Regulation (EC) No 859/2003 and to existing bilateral agreements, payment of statutory pensions based on the worker's previous employment when moving to a third country;</p>	<p>Third-country workers moving to a third country, or the survivors of such workers residing in a third-country deriving rights from the worker, shall receive, in relation to old-age, invalidity and death, statutory pensions based on the workers' previous employment and acquired in accordance with the legislation set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, under the same conditions and at</p>	<p>(d) without prejudice to [...] Council Regulation (EC) 1231/2010 and to existing bilateral agreements, payment of statutory pensions based on the worker's previous employment and acquired in accordance with the legislation referred to in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, under the same conditions and the same rates as the nationals of the Member States concerned</p>	<p><i>Council cannot accept EP AM.</i></p> <p><i>Council refers to survivors' pensions in Recital 23.</i></p>

	<i>the same rates as the nationals of the Member States concerned when they move</i> to a third country;	when moving to a third country;	
(e) access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public, except public housing and counselling services afforded by employment services.	5. access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public, except public housing and public employment services.	(e) access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public, except [...] procedures for obtaining housing as provided for by national law, without prejudice to the freedom of contract in accordance with Union and national law , and [...] services afforded by employment offices.	<i>Technical group suggests compromise below:</i> (e) access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public, except [...] procedures for obtaining housing as provided for by national law, without prejudice to the freedom of contract in accordance with Union and national law , and [...] services afforded by public employment offices.
The right to equal treatment laid down in paragraph 2 shall be without prejudice to the right of the Member State to withdraw or to refuse to renew the permit in accordance with Article 7.	The right to equal treatment <i>laid down in this Article</i> shall be without prejudice to the right of the Member State to withdraw or to refuse to renew the permit in accordance with Article 7.	3. [...] This Article shall be without prejudice to the right of the Member State to withdraw or to refuse to renew the permit in accordance with Article 7.	<i>exclusive competence LIBE</i> <i>Council maintains position considering that "This Article" better covers the right to equal treatment and the exceptions to that right laid down in Article 14.</i>
	¹ <i>OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 1.</i>		
<i>Article 15</i> <i>Family members</i>		<i>Article 15</i> <i>Family members</i>	
1. Council Directive 2003/86/EC shall apply, subject to the derogations laid down in this Article.		1. Council Directive 2003/86/EC shall apply in the Member States which issued the intra-corporate transferee permit , subject to the derogations laid down in this Article.	<i>Pending</i>

	AM 79		
2. By way of derogation from Articles 3(1) and 8 of Directive 2003/86/EC, family reunification in the first Member State shall not be made dependent on the requirement that the holder of the permit issued on the basis of this Directive must have reasonable prospects of obtaining the right of permanent residence and have a minimum period of residence.	2. By way of derogation from Articles 3(1) and 8 of Directive 2003/86/EC, family reunification [...] shall not be made dependent on the requirement that the holder of the permit issued on the basis of this Directive must have reasonable prospects of obtaining the right of permanent residence and have a minimum period of residence.	2. By way of derogation from Articles 3(1) and 8 of Directive 2003/86/EC, family reunification in the [...] Member State shall not be made dependent on the requirement that the holder of the permit issued by that Member State on the basis of this Directive must have reasonable prospects of obtaining the right of permanent residence and have a minimum period of residence.	<i>In the view of EP, family reunification should be possible in any of the MS to which the ICT is transferred. The issue is linked to different mobility schemes proposed by each of the Institutions.</i>
3. By way of derogation from the last subparagraph of Article 4(1) and from Article 7(2) of Directive 2003/86/EC, the integration measures referred to therein may be applied by the first Member State only after the persons concerned have been granted family reunification.		3. By way of derogation from the last subparagraph of Article 4(1) and from Article 7(2) of Directive 2003/86/EC, the integration measures referred to therein may be applied by the [...] Member State only after the persons concerned have been granted family reunification.	
	AM 80		
4. By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of Article 5(4) of Directive 2003/86/EC, residence permits for family members shall be granted by the first Member State, if the conditions for family reunification are fulfilled, at the latest within two months from the date on which the application was lodged.	4. By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of Article 5(4) of Directive 2003/86/EC, residence permits for family members shall be granted by the first Member State, if the conditions for family reunification are fulfilled. <i>The competent authority of the first Member State shall process the residence permit application for</i>	4. By way of derogation from the first subparagraph of Article 5(4) of Directive 2003/86/EC, residence permits for family members shall be granted by the Member State, if the conditions for family reunification are fulfilled, [...] within [...] 90 days from the date on which the complete application was lodged. The procedural	<i>EP and Council agree that application of ICT and permit for family member should be processed in parallel.</i>

	<i>the intra-corporate transferee's family members at the same time as the intra-corporate transferee permit application. In more complex cases, the procedure shall be completed</i> at the latest within two months from the date on which the application was lodged.	safeguards laid down in Article 12 apply accordingly.	
5. By way of derogation from Article 13(2) and (3) of Directive 2003/86/EC, the duration of validity of the residence permits of family members in the first Member State shall be the same as that of the intra-corporate transferee permit, insofar as the period of validity of their travel documents allows.		5. By way of derogation from Article 13(2) [...] of Directive 2003/86/EC, the duration of validity of the residence permits of family members in the [...] Member State [...] may be the same as that of the intra-corporate transferee permit [...].	<i>Council can agree to redraft the provision to clarify that permits for family members should not exceed the duration of ICT permits.</i>
	AM 81		
	5a. By way of derogation from Article 14(2) of Directive 2003/86/EC and without prejudice to the principle of Union preference, the family members of an intra-corporate transferee who have been granted family reunification shall be entitled to take up employment or self-employment in the territory of the Member State which issued the intra-corporate transferee permit for the same duration as the transferee.	6. By way of derogation from Article 14(1)(b) of Directive 2003/86/EC the family members of the intra-corporate transferee who have been granted family reunification shall be entitled to have access to employment and self-employed activity, in the territory of the Member State which issued the intra-corporate transferee permit.	<i>EP insists on the derogation from Article 14(2) of Directive 2003/86/EC which allows MS to impose a time limit before access to the labour market is granted to family members.</i> <i>Council can accept EP AM 81 subject to redrafting as regards the principle of Community preference in alignment with art 6 (2) SWD). "... without prejudice to the principle of Union Preference as expressed in the relevant provisions</i>

			<i>of the Act of Accession of 2005".</i>
CHAPTER V MOBILITY BETWEEN MEMBER STATES		CHAPTER V MOBILITY BETWEEN MEMBER STATES	
<i>Article 16</i> <i>Mobility between Member States</i>		<i>Article 16</i> <i>Provisions governing short-term mobility</i>	<i>EP cannot support the scheme proposed by the Council which it finds overly complex. It encourages the Council to agree on a simpler solution that is based on mutual trust between MS.</i>
	<i>AM 82</i>		
1. Third-country nationals who have been granted an intra-corporate transferee permit in a first Member State, who fulfil the criteria for admission as set out in Article 5 and who apply for an intra-corporate transferee permit in another Member State shall be allowed to work in any other entity established in that Member State and belonging to the same group of undertakings and at the sites of clients of that host entity if the conditions set out in Article 13(4) are fulfilled, on the basis of the residence permit issued by the first Member State and the additional document provided for in Article 11(4), provided that:	1. Third-country nationals who have been granted an intra-corporate transferee permit in a first Member State [...] shall be allowed to work in any other entity established in <i>another</i> Member State and belonging to the same group of undertakings and at the sites of clients of that host entity if the conditions set out in Article 13(4) are fulfilled, on the basis of the residence permit issued by the first Member State and the additional document provided for in Article 11(4) [...].	<i>deleted</i>	<i>(Correction in EP text: "... if the conditions set out in Article 13(3) are fulfilled...").</i>

<p>(a) the duration of the transfer in the other Member State(s) does not exceed twelve months;</p>	<p>2. The duration of the transfer in the other Member State(s) does not exceed <i>half of the overall duration of the intra-corporate transferee permit.</i></p>		
<p>(b) the applicant has submitted to the competent authority of the other Member State, before his or her transfer to that Member State, the documents referred to in Article 5(1) (2) and (3) relating to the transfer to that Member State and has provided evidence of such submission to the first Member State.</p>	<p>3. <i>The intra-corporate transferee shall notify the competent authority of the first Member State and the host entity in the other Member State shall notify the competent authority of that other Member States.</i></p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	
<p>2. If the duration of the transfer in the other Member State exceeds twelve months-, the other Member State may require a new application for a residence permit as an intra-corporate transferee in that Member State.</p>	<p>4. <i>Within 30 days of notification, that other Member State may refuse mobility in addition to the provisions referred to in Article 6(3), if the host entity was established for the sole purpose of facilitating the entry of intra-corporate transferees, if the intra-corporate transferee has committed a serious breach of legal provisions or a crime, or if the intra-corporate transferee is considered to pose a threat to public policy, public security or public health.</i></p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p><i>Clarification by EP: the ICT can move straight after notification but the MS concerned has 30 days to refuse mobility.</i></p>

Where the relevant legislation requires a visa or residence permit for exercising mobility, such visas or permits shall be granted in a timely manner within a period that does not hamper pursuit of the assignment, whilst leaving the competent authorities sufficient time to process the applications.	5. In the event of mobility of the intra-corporate transferee in accordance with this Article, the host country principle shall be applied.	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Clarification by EP: "the host country principle" means that the legislation of the host MS applies.</i>
Member States shall not require intra-corporate transferees to leave their territory in order to submit applications for visas or residence permits.		<i>deleted</i>	
	AM 39		
3. The maximum duration of the transfer to the European Union shall not exceed three years for managers and specialists and one year for graduate trainees.	3. The maximum duration of the transfer to the European Union shall not exceed three years for managers and specialists and one year for trainee employees .	<i>Cf Article 10A(1)</i>	
		1. When the intra-corporate transferee intends to work in the same group of undertakings and in the same position in a second Member State for a period of up to 90 days in any 180-day period, the transfer may take place on the basis of the intra-corporate transferee permit issued by the first Member State during its validity under the conditions set out in paragraphs 2 and 3.	

		<p>2. The host entity of the second Member State shall notify the competent authorities of the first Member State and the second Member State before the transfer. This notification shall take place at least 20 days prior to the intended transfer by sending in the documentation required by the second Member State if paragraph 3(b) is applicable. The second Member State may determine which documents have to be presented proving the fulfilment of the criteria set out in paragraph 3(b).</p>	
		<p>3. The second Member State shall choose either to:</p>	
		<p>a) decide in accordance with national law that the transfer can be initiated immediately after the notification has taken place or;</p>	
		<p>b) based on the notification, examine the documentation within 20 days from having received it. If the second Member State does not react within that time period, the transfer may be initiated. The second Member State may reject the transfer in accordance with national law by informing the host entity within 20 days from having received the</p>	

		documentation if:	
		i. the intra-corporate transferee is considered to pose a threat to public policy, public security or public health in the second Member State,	
		ii. the terms and conditions of employment set out in Article 5(1)(a), 5(2) and (2a) in the second Member State are not fulfilled,	
		iii. where the documents presented have been fraudulently acquired, falsified or tampered with;	
		iv. the time period, which a Member State may require in accordance with Article 10A(2), has not expired in the second Member State or,	
		v. the volumes of admission of third-country nationals entering the territory of the second Member State have been exhausted.	
		4. If the second Member State has not been notified in accordance with paragraph 2, or the grounds set out in paragraph 1 or 3(b) are no longer complied with, or if the intra-corporate transferee permit is used for purposes other than that for	

		<p>which it was issued, or the transfer has been initiated before the expiry of the notification period or in spite of the rejection from the second Member State, the second Member State may take the following measures:</p>	
		<p>(a) by national legislation require that the intra-corporate transferee and or the host entity in the second Member State has to apply for an intra-corporate transferee permit with the competent authorities of that second Member State, and that the employment activity must stop until a final decision has been made in accordance with Article 16A and/or,</p>	
		<p>(b) impose effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions against the host entity and/or,</p>	
		<p>(c) inform the authorities of the first Member State accordingly.</p>	
		<p>5. Where the relevant legislation provides for the requirement for a visa for exercising short-term mobility, such a visa shall be granted in a timely manner within a period that does not hamper the transfer.</p>	

		<p>6. The second Member State may require registrations to be carried out in accordance with national law when the intra-corporate transferee enters the territory of the second Member State with the purpose of work. The second Member State may indicate additional information specified under Article 11(6) as proof of such registration.</p>	
		<p>7. In case the intra-corporate transferee permit is renewed by the first Member State within the maximum duration, the renewed intra-corporate transferee permit continues to authorise its holder to work in the second Member State(s) notified.</p>	
		<p>8. In case the first Member State withdraws the intra-corporate transferee permit, the authorities of the second Member State(s) shall be informed by the authorities of the first Member State host entity or the intra-corporate transferee immediately.</p>	

		<i>Article 16A</i> <i>Provisions governing long-term mobility</i>	
		1. If the third-country national who intends to work in a second Member State for more than 90 days within any 180-day period, an application for a new intra-corporate transferee permit shall be lodged to the authorities of the second Member State and present all the documents proving the fulfilment of the criteria set out in Article 5.	
		The application may be presented to the competent authorities of the second Member State outside the territories of the European Union or while residing in the territory of the first or the second Member State.	
		2. If the third-country national has already been granted an intra-corporate transferee permit the second Member State may decide not to verify certain criteria for admission and/or may allow the intra-corporate transferee to work until a positive decision on the application has been taken by its competent authority.	

		3. In cases where long-term mobility in Article 16A has been initiated and the intra-corporate transferee subsequently intends to use the provisions of short-term mobility set out in Article 16 "the second Member State" in accordance with Article 16A shall be understood as "the first Member State" in accordance with Article 16.	
		4. The second Member State issuing or withdrawing a new intra-corporate transferee permit shall inform the first Member State, in cases where the intra-corporate transferee permit issued by the first Member State is still valid.	
		5. Articles 5A, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10A, 11, 12 and 12A shall apply accordingly.	

CHAPTER VI final provisions		CHAPTER VI final provisions	
<i>Article 17 Statistics</i>		Article 17 Statistics	<i>Technical group suggests to align Article 17 with Article 18 of the SWD.</i>
	AM 39		
1. Member States shall communicate to the Commission statistics on the number of residence permits issued for the first time or renewed and, as far as possible, on the number of residence permits withdrawn for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer to persons who are third-country nationals, disaggregated by citizenship, age and sex, by transferee position (manager, specialist and graduate trainee), by length of validity of the permit and by economic sector.	1. Member States shall communicate to the Commission statistics on the number of residence permits issued for the first time or renewed and, as far as possible, on the number of residence permits withdrawn for the purpose of intra-corporate transfer to persons who are third-country nationals, disaggregated by citizenship, age and sex, by transferee position (manager, specialist and <i>trainee employee</i>), by length of validity of the permit and by economic sector.	1. Member States shall, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 , communicate to the Commission statistics on the number of [...] third-country nationals who have been granted an intra-corporate transferee permits and , as far as possible, on the number of [...] third-country nationals whose intra-corporate transferee permit has been renewed or withdrawn, [...] during the previous calendar year, indicating their nationality and, as far as possible, their transferee position according to this Directive.	1. Member States shall communicate to the Commission statistics on the number of <i>intra-corporate transferee</i> permits issued for the first time and, as far as possible, on the number of <i>intra-corporate transferees whose permit has been extended, renewed or withdrawn. These statistics shall be</i> disaggregated by citizenship, the length of validity of the permit and, <i>as far as possible</i> , by the economic sector <i>and transferee position</i> .
2. The statistics referred to in paragraph 1 shall be communicated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 .		deleted	2. The statistics referred to paragraph 1 shall relate to reference periods of one calendar year and shall be <i>communicated</i> to the Commission within six months of the end of the reference year. The first reference year shall be <i>[the year following the point of time referred to in Article 20(1)]</i> .

<p>3. The statistics referred to in paragraph 1 shall relate to reference periods of one calendar year and shall be supplied to the Commission within six months of the end of the reference year. The first reference year shall be [.....].</p>		<p>2. The statistics referred to in paragraph 1 shall relate to reference periods of one calendar year and shall be supplied to the Commission within six months of the end of the reference year. The first reference year shall be [two years after the date of transposition of this Directive].</p>	<p>3. The statistics referred to in paragraph 1 shall be communicated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 of the European Parliament and of the Council.</p>
<p><i>Article 18 Reports</i></p>		<p><i>Article 18 Reports</i></p>	
<p>By [three years after the date of transposition of this Directive] at the latest and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Directive in the Member States including any necessary proposal.</p>		<p>By [three years after the date of transposition of this Directive] at the latest and every three years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the application of this Directive in the Member States including any necessary proposal.</p>	<p>Identical</p>
<p><i>Article 19 Contact points</i></p>		<p><i>Article 19 [...] Cooperation on information</i></p>	<p><i>Pending on elements.</i></p> <p><i>Technical group suggests to agree on the following text, merging the two paragraphs, with a reservation of the Parliament on the reference to Article 16A</i></p> <p>Article 19 Cooperation between contact points</p>

<p>1. Member States shall appoint contact points which shall be responsible for receiving and transmitting the information needed to implement Article 16.</p>		<p>1. Member States shall appoint contact points which shall be responsible for receiving and transmitting the information needed to implement Article 16 and 16A. Member States shall give preference to exchange of information via electronic means.</p>	<p>Member States shall appoint contact points which shall cooperate effectively and be responsible for receiving and transmitting the information needed to implement Article 16 [and 16A]. Member States shall give preference to exchange of information via electronic means.</p>
<p>2. Member States shall provide appropriate cooperation on exchanges of the information and documentation referred to in paragraph 1.</p>		<p>2. Member States shall provide appropriate cooperation on exchanges of the information and documentation referred to in paragraph 1. Such procedural cooperation shall be effectively carried out especially when the application has not been lodged with the designated authorities of the Member State having competence within the meaning of this Directive.</p>	<p>-</p>
<p><i>Article 20 Transposition</i></p>		<p><i>Article 20 Transposition</i></p>	
<p>1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by [two years after the entry into force] at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions and a correlation table</p>		<p>1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by [[...] three years after the entry into force] at the latest. They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions [...].</p>	<p><i>EP wants transposition deadline of two years after the entry into force pointing to the Single Permit and the Blue Card Directives.</i></p>

between those provisions and this Directive.			
When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.		When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.	
2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.		2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.	
<i>Article 21</i> <i>Entry into force</i>		<i>Article 21</i> <i>Entry into force</i>	
This Directive shall enter into force on the [...] day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.		This Directive shall enter into force on the [...] day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i> .	
<i>Article 22</i> <i>Addressees</i>		<i>Article 22</i> <i>Addressees</i>	
This Directive is addressed to the Member States in accordance with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.		This Directive is addressed to the Member States in accordance with the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.	
Done at Brussels, [...]		Done at Brussels, [...]	
For the European Parliament For the Council		For the European Parliament For the Council	
The President The President		The President The President	