



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

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**LIMITE**

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DRS 11  
CODEC 169  
WTO 23  
SERVICES 4**

**NOTE**

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From: Presidency  
On: 29 January 2014  
To: Counsellors (Justice and Home Affairs)

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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 [**First reading**]

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1. On 22 January 2014, the sixth trilogue on the Intra-corporate transferee Directive took place. In the trilogue, the European Parliament could accept the following Council suggestions:
  - Recital (17a) - Genuine activity
  - Article 2(1), 2(3) and recital (8a) - Scope
  - Article 3(j) and (ja) - ICT permit and permit for long term mobility
  - Article 3(l) - Group of undertakings
  - Article 6(2)(b) and 7(3)(c) - Refusal or withdrawal/non-renewal of permit in case of insolvency
  - Article 6(2)(c) - Refusal or withdrawal/non-renewal of permit in case of labour market dispute
  - Article 12(5) and (6) - Procedure for renewal
  - Article 15(4) - Procedure for permit family members

2. In the follow-up to the trilogue, the Presidency invites delegations to discuss, at the meeting of Justice and Home Affairs Counsellors on 29 January, suggestions in relation to the following three sets of issues, which are reflected in the **ANNEX I, II and III**.

### 2.1 Equal treatment.

The Presidency wants to further discuss two suggestions in relation to equal treatment of intra-corporate transferees. First of all, the suggestion of the DE delegation as adapted by the Presidency (**ANNEX I**) as this received considerable support in the meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on 22 January. Secondly, a new suggestion of the EMPL rapporteur of the European Parliament (**Annex II**).

In this context, the Presidency invites delegations to indicate whether in their Member State the level of remuneration applied to posted workers is equivalent to that of nationals.

### 2.2 Intra EU Mobility

With a view to elaborating on the discussion on mobility, which took place in the meeting of the Committee of Permanent Representatives on 22 January, the Presidency submits for discussion a suggestion which it considers as essential for an overall compromise with the European Parliament. This suggestion entails that Member States should refrain, in case of short term mobility, from checking the terms and conditions of employment other than remuneration (Article 16A(6)(a)).

### 2.3. Other issues

The European Parliament and the Presidency submitted several other new compromise suggestions. Changes in the table compared to the table annexed to document 5336/14 of 17 January 2014 are indicated in underlined. Changes compared to the Commission proposal are indicated in **bold/italics**.

The European Parliament submitted new compromise suggestions on the following provisions:

- Recital (13) - Manager / specialist
- Recital (15) - Labour market test
- Recital (18) - Sanctions (Presidency suggests in combination an amendment of recital (9b))
- Article 3(e) - Manager
- Article 3(f) - Specialist
- Article 5(1)(b) and recital (12) - Prior employment
- Article 5(7) in combination with Article 7a (new) - Financial liability for return
- Article 10 (8) - Simplified procedures (Presidency suggests to amend both Article 10(7) and (8))
- Article 13(4) and recital (21b) - Work at the site of clients
- Article 18 - Reports

In addition, the Presidency submits suggestions of both substantial and of technical nature.

Suggestions of substantial nature concern the following provisions::

- Recital (22aa) - Evidence in case of external border crossing
- Recital (23) - Social security and family members
- Article 3(b) - Definition Intra-corporate transfer
- Article 5(1)(e), 16A(3)(b1) and 16B(2)(a)(iii) and recital(15a) - Regulated professions
- Article 10(7) and (8) - Simplified procedures
- Article 11(4) and 16B(4) - Permit
- Article 14(20(c)) - Bilateral social security agreements
- Article 15(6) - Preference Union citizens
- Article 16(new), 16A(6)(b) and 16B(3)(a) - Threat to public policy
- Article 16A(1) and 16B(1) - "stay and work"
- Article 16A(6) last subparagraph - Information about objection to mobility
- Article 16A(7) - Application Article 16C in case of short-term mobility
- Article 16B(1)(b) - Stay and work on the basis of a mobile intra-corporate transferee permit
- Article 16B(2)(a) heading and (b) - "Applicant"
- Article 16B(2) last subparagraph - Address
- Article 16B(3)(a) and (2)(a) - Rejection of application for long-term mobility

- Article 16B(3)(c) - Rejection in case of expiration ICT permits during procedure
- Article 16B(4) - Additional information on mobile ICT permit
- Article 16B(4b) - Information to second Member State in case of issuance mobile ICT permit
- Article 16B(5), 10(3) and 16B(4a) - Renewal of mobile ICT permit
- Article 16C(1a)(b) - Requirement in case of crossing external border
- Article 16C(2) - Cessation of employment in second Member State

Suggestions of a technical nature concern the following provisions:

- Article 1(b)
- Article 3(c)
- Article 6 Title
- Article 6(10(a) and Article 7(3)(a)
- Article 9(2)
- Article 16A(2)(b)
- Article 16A(3)(a), 16A(6) last subpara., 16B(2)(a)(i), 16C(1) - "Host entity in second Member State"
- Article 16A(3)(b)
- Article 16A(3)(c) and 16B(2)(a)(iv) - "provide for"
- Article 16A(7) moved to Article 16C(1b)
- Article 16B(1)(b)
- Article 16B(2)(a)(v) - Evidence of sickness insurance
- Article 16B(2)(c) - "Intra-corporate transferee"
- Article 16B(3)- "Referred to"
- Article 16C(4) moved to paragraph Article C(1aa)
- Article 17(1) - Deletion of "extended".

**Alternative Presidency suggestion on equal treatment**

Article 5(2)

2. Member States shall require that:

*(a) the remuneration granted to the third-country national during the transfer is not less favourable than the remuneration granted to nationals of the host Member State concerned occupying comparable positions.*

*(b) the terms and conditions of employment, other than remuneration, applied to the intra-corporate transferee during the transfer are at least in line with the provisions of Article 3 of Directive 96/71/EC.*

Article 14(1)

1. Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees [...] *admitted under this Directive shall enjoy at least equal treatment with persons covered by Directive 96/71/EC with regard to the terms and conditions of employment ~~other than remuneration~~, 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;*

2. **Intra-corporate transferees shall enjoy** equal treatment with nationals of the host Member State *where the work is carried out* as regards:

*(0a) the remuneration granted during the transfer;*

[...]

If appropriate, related recital (11) and (22) should be aligned with the above articles.

**Suggestion EMPLOY rapporteur of the European Parliament on equal treatment**

**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**

EMPL exclusive competence

<b>Commission Proposal</b>  <b>COM(2010) 0378</b>	<b>EP text</b>  (orientation vote 26.01.2012)	<b>Council Position</b>  (COREPER 30 May 2012)	<b>Compromise suggestions</b>
<b>AM 12</b>			
(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	(11) Intra-corporate transferees should benefit from the same working conditions as <i>local workers. <b>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.</b></i> That requirement is intended to protect workers and guarantee fair competition between undertakings established in a	(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 <sup>1</sup> . That requirement is intended to protect workers and	<i>exclusive EMPL competence</i>  <i>Pending agreement on Article 14.</i>  <i>Presidency suggestion:</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

<sup>1</sup> OJ L 18, 21.1.1997, p. 1.

<p>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.</p>	<p>Member State and those established in a third country, <b><i>and in particular to avoid social dumping. Particular attention should be paid to consistency with relevant Union legislation.</i></b></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 1996 concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services<sup>2</sup> <b><i>with the exception of their remuneration which should not be less favourable than for nationals of the host Member State occupying similar positions.</i></b> 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.</p> <p><i>Rapporteur suggestion:</i></p> <p>(11) Intra-corporate transferees should benefit from <b><i>equal treatment with nationals of the host Member State when transferred to the territory of the EU (First Member State). If the intra corporate transferee intends to work in same group of undertakings and in the same</i></b></p>
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<sup>2</sup> OJ L 18, 21.1.1997, p. 1.

			<p><i>position in a second Member State, then the same working conditions should apply as for 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.</i></p>
	<i>AM 24</i>		
<p>(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</p>	<i>deleted</i>	<p>(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</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>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 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.</p>		<p>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 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.</p>	
	<b>AM 26</b>		
<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</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</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</p>	<p><i>EMPL exclusive competence</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><i>(23) Adequate social security coverage for intra-corporate transferees and, where relevant, their family members is important</i></p>

<p>systems. Since this Directive is 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>be granted <i>to intra-corporate 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 prejudice to bilateral agreements 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) No1231/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 November 2010 extending Regulation (EC) No</i></p>	<p>systems<sup>3</sup>. <b>The Directive does not 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</b></p>	<p><i>for ensuring decent working and living conditions while staying in the Union.</i> 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<sup>4</sup>. <i>The Directive does not 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</i></p>
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<sup>3</sup> OJ L 166, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

<sup>4</sup> OJ L 166, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

	<p><i>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 nationality<sup>1</sup></i>  <sup>1</sup> <i>OJ L 344, 29.12.2010, p.1.</i></p>	<p><b>the accompanying family are staying temporarily in a Member State.</b> Since this Directive is 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. <b>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,</b></p>	<p><i>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, under certain conditions, equal treatment in respect of family benefits as the intra-corporate transferee and the accompanying family are staying temporarily in the first Member State.</i> Since this Directive is 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. <i>Social security rights 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.</i></p>
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		<p>for example, to family members residing in a third country. This should not, however, affect the right of survivors who derive rights from the intra-corporate transferee to receive survivor's pensions when residing in a third country.</p>	<p><i>Nothing in this Directive affects the right of survivors who derive rights from the intra-corporate transferee to receive survivor's pensions when residing in a third country.</i></p> <p><i>Rapporteur suggestion:</i></p> <p><i>(23) Adequate social security coverage for intra-corporate transferees and, where relevant, their family members is important for ensuring decent working and living conditions while staying in the Union. 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<sup>5</sup>. <b>The Directive does not 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.</b></i></p>
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<sup>5</sup> OJ L 166, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

			<p><i>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.</i> Since this Directive is 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. <i>Social security rights 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. Nothing in this Directive affects the right of survivors who derive rights from the intra-corporate transferee to</i></p>
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			<i>receive survivor's pensions when residing in a third country.</i>
	<b>AM 27</b>		
	<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>		<p><i>EMPL exclusive competence</i></p> <p><i>Council prefers not taking up AM 27.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggests recital (23a) new in combination with not taking up AM 27</i></p> <p><i>(23a) In the event of mobility between Member States, Council 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 nationality<sup>1</sup> should apply accordingly. 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.</i></p>

			<sup>1</sup> OJ L 344, 29.12.2010, p.1.
<i>Article 2</i> <i>Scope</i>			
2. This Directive shall not apply to:		2. This Directive shall not apply to <b>third-country nationals</b> :	<i>Agreement on Council text.</i>
....			
	<b>AM 31</b>		
(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) [...] <b>who are posted in the framework of Directive 96/71/EC;</b>	<i>Pending</i>  <i>EMPL competence for exclusions linked to labour market and social security, LIBE competence for exclusions linked to admission and civil rights</i>  <i>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 excluding EU posted workers from the scope of the ICT Directive and is considering the Council text for this provision.</i>

*Article 3*  
*Definitions*

	<i>AM 45</i>		
<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>	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<p><i>EMPL exclusive competence</i></p> <p><i>Identical</i></p>



<i>Article 5</i> <i>Criteria for admission</i>		
	<b>AM 55</b>	
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 similar situation in the relevant occupational branches are met with regard to the remuneration granted during the transfer.	2. Member States shall require that all <b>terms and</b> conditions in the law, regulations or administrative provisions and [...] applicable collective agreements applicable [...] in the relevant occupational branches are met [...] during the transfer.	<p>2. Member States shall require that [...] <b>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 with the provisions of Article 3 of Directive 96/71/EC.</b></p> <p><i>Pending</i></p> <p><i>Related to Article 6(2)(b) and Article 5(7)(a).</i></p> <p><i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion in combination with not taking up paragraph (2a) of the Council text:</i></p> <p>2. Member States shall require that:</p> <p><b><i>(a) the remuneration granted to the third-country national during the transfer is not less favourable than the remuneration granted to nationals of the host Member State concerned occupying comparable positions.</i></b></p>

			<i>(b) the terms and conditions of employment, other than remuneration, applied to the intra-corporate transferee during the transfer are at least in line with the provisions of Article 3 of Directive 96/71/EC.</i>
	<b>AM 56</b>		
	<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>	<b>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.</b>	<i>Pending given EP correction that AM 56 should be a shall-clause and discussion related to equal treatment with posted workers or nationals.</i>  <i>The Presidency suggests not to take up paragraph (2a) Council text in light of its suggestion for paragraph (2).</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>
	<b>AM 78</b>		
Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees shall be entitled to: 1. the terms and conditions of employment applicable to posted workers in a similar situation, as laid down by law, regulation or	Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees shall be entitled to <b><i>equal treatment with nationals of the host Member State as regards:</i></b> 1. the terms and conditions of employment [...] as laid down by	1. Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees [...] <b>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</b>	<i>EP insists on equal treatment with nationals of the host MS.</i>  <i>Council considers that workers posted from third countries should be treated in the same manner as workers posted within the EU.</i>

<p>administrative provision and/or universally applicable collective agreements in the Member State to which they have been admitted pursuant to this Directive.</p>	<p>law, regulation or administrative provision and/or <i>arbitration awards and</i> collective agreements <i>applicable at the workplace</i> in the Member State <i>in</i> which they <i>are currently working</i>.</p>	<p><b>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;</b></p>	<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p>1. Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees [...] <i>admitted under this Directive shall enjoy at least equal treatment with persons covered by Directive 96/71/EC with regard to the terms and conditions of employment in accordance with Article 3 of Directive 96/71/EC in the Member State where the work is carried out.</i></p> <p><i>Rapporteur suggestion:</i></p> <p>1. Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees shall be entitled to <i>equal treatment with nationals of the first Member State where they are transferred as regards:</i></p> <p>(a) the terms and conditions of employment [...] as laid down by</p>
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			law, regulation or administrative provision and/or arbitration awards and collective agreements applicable at the workplace in the Member State where the work is carried out;
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 level and which are applied throughout national territory.	[...]	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Identical</i>
2. equal treatment with nationals of the host Member State as regards:	[...]	<b>2. Intra-corporate transferees shall enjoy</b> equal treatment with nationals of the host Member State as regards:	<i>Presidency suggestion:</i> <b>2. Intra-corporate transferees shall enjoy</b> equal treatment with nationals of the [...] Member State <i>where the work is carried out</i> as regards:

<p>(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;</p>	<p>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 <b>and rights</b> conferred by such organisations, without prejudice to the national provisions on public policy and public security;</p>	<p>(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;</p>	<p><i>Council can accept EP text.</i></p>
<p>(b) recognition of diplomas, certificates and other professional qualifications in accordance with the relevant national procedures;</p>	<p>3. recognition of diplomas, certificates and other professional qualifications in accordance with the relevant national procedures.</p>	<p>(b) recognition of diplomas, certificates and other professional qualifications in accordance with the relevant national procedures;</p>	<p><i>Identical</i></p>
<p>(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 (EC) No 859/2003 shall apply accordingly;</p>	<p><b>4. branches of social security as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004</b> without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements <b>providing for better conditions. Each Member State remains responsible, in the absence of harmonisation at Union level, for laying down in its 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.</b> In the event of mobility between Member States <b>Regulation</b></p>	<p>(c) [...] provisions in national law regarding the branches of social security defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/04, <b>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 host Member State, ensuring that the intra-corporate transferee is covered by the social security legislation in one of these countries.</b> In the event of mobility between Member States [...] Council Regulation (EC) No [...]</p>	<p><i>EP cannot support the exclusion of family benefits from the scope of this Article.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion in conjunction with the suggestion for a new paragraph 2a:</i></p> <p>(c) provisions in national law regarding the branches of social security defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, <b>unless the legislation of the country of origin applies by virtue of bilateral agreements or the national legislation of the host</b></p>

	<p><i>(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 nationality<sup>1</sup> shall apply accordingly, <b>without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements providing for better conditions;</b></i></p>	<p><b>1231/2010</b> shall apply accordingly;</p>	<p><i>Member State, ensuring that the intra-corporate transferee is covered by the social security legislation in one of these countries.</i> In the event of mobility between Member States Council Regulation (EC) <b>No 1231/2010</b> shall apply accordingly;</p> <p><i>Rapporteur suggestion:</i></p> <p>(c) provisions in national law regarding the branches of social security defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, <b>unless the legislation of the country of origin applies by virtue of bilateral agreements <u>providing for better conditions</u> or the national legislation of the host Member State, ensuring that the intra-corporate transferee is covered by the social security legislation in one of these countries.</b> In the event of mobility between Member States Council Regulation (EC) <b>No 1231/2010</b> shall apply accordingly;</p> <p>.</p>
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<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><i>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 the same rates as the nationals of the Member States concerned when they move to a third country;</i></p>	<p>(d) without prejudice to [...] <b>Council Regulation (EC) 1231/2010</b> and to existing bilateral agreements, payment of statutory pensions based on the worker's previous employment <b>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</b> when moving to a third country;</p>	<p><i>Council cannot accept EP AM.</i></p> <p><i>Council text refers to survivors' pensions in Recital 23</i></p>
<p>(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.</p>	<p><b>5.</b> access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public, except public housing and <i>public</i> employment services.</p>	<p>(e) access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public, except [...] <b>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 [...]</b> services afforded by employment offices.</p>	<p><i>Council suggestion:</i></p> <p>(e) access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public, except <i>procedures for obtaining housing as provided for by national law, without prejudice to the freedom of contract in accordance with Union and national law</i>, and services afforded by <i>public</i> employment offices.</p>

			<p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>2a). Member States may restrict equal treatment under point (c) of paragraph 2 by excluding family benefits, without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 1231/2010.</i></b></p> <p><i>EP cannot accept Presidency suggestion.</i></p>
			<p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>2b. Intra-corporate transferees moving to a third country, or the survivors of such intra-corporate transferees residing in a third country deriving rights from the intra-corporate transferee, shall receive statutory pensions based on the intra-corporate transferee's 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 the same rates as the nationals of the Member States concerned when they move to a third country.</i></b></p>



			<p><i>Rapporteur suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>2. Without prejudice to equal treatment referred to in paragraph 1, intra-corporate transferees [...] who intend to work in same group of undertakings and in the same position in a second Member State 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;</i></b></p>
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**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**

<b>COM(2010) 0378</b>	<b>Parliament Position</b> (orientation vote 26.01.2012)	<b>Council Position</b> (COREPER 30 May 2012)	<b>Comment</b>
THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,		THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,	<i>Identical</i>
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,	<i>Identical</i>
Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,		Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,	<i>Identical</i>
After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,		After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national Parliaments,	<i>Identical</i>
Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee ,		Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee <sup>6</sup> ,	<i>Identical</i>
Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions ,		Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions <sup>7</sup> ,	<i>Identical</i>

<sup>6</sup> OJ C , , p. .

<sup>7</sup> OJ C , , p. .

	<b>AM 1</b>		
	<b><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></b>		<i>Agreement to drop following agreement on Recital 27</i>
Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,		Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure,	<i>Identical</i>
Whereas:		Whereas:	<i>Identical</i>
	<b>AM 2</b>		
(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 <b><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></b>	(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>Agreement not to take up AM.</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	<i>Identical</i>

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.	
	<b>AM 39</b>		
(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" <sup>8</sup> 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>Agreement on:</i>  (3) The Communication from the Commission entitled "Europe 2020: A strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth" <sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> COM(2010)2020.

<sup>9</sup> COM(2010)2020.

<p>(4) The Stockholm Programme, adopted by the European Council at its meeting of 10 and 11 December 2009, recognises that 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 Migration.</p>		<p>(4) The Stockholm Programme, adopted by the European Council at its meeting of 10 and 11 December 2009, recognises that 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 Migration<sup>10</sup>.</p>	<p><i>Identical</i></p>
	<p><b>AM 3</b></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</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 <i>and specialists</i> of branches and subsidiaries of multinationals temporarily</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</p>	<p><i>Agreement on:</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 <i>managers, specialists and trainee employees</i> of branches and</p>

<sup>10</sup> COM(2005) 669.

assignments to other units of the company, have gained momentum.	relocated for short assignments to other units of the company, have gained momentum.	assignments to other units of the company, have gained momentum.	subsidiaries of multinationals, temporarily relocated for short assignments to other units of the company, have gained momentum.
	<b>AM 4</b>		
	<b><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></b>		<i>Related to recital (27).  Pending agreement on Article 14.</i>
	<b>AM 5</b>		
(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.	<i>Agreement on:</i>  (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. <b><i>Intra-corporate</i></b> transfers from third countries also have the potential to facilitate <b><i>intra-corporate</i></b> 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.
	<b>AM 6</b>		
(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 <b>might also be</b> beneficial to the migrants' countries of origin as this temporary migration <b>could under well-established conditions foster</b> 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>Agreement on:</i>  (7) The set of rules established by this Directive <b>may also be</b> beneficial to the migrants' countries of origin as this temporary migration <b>may, under its well-established rules, foster</b> transfers of skills, knowledge technology and know-how.
	<b>AM 7 + AM 39</b>		
(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. <b><i>In particular, as regards access to the labour market for</i></b>	(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>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i>  <i>Agreement on:</i>  (8) This Directive should be applied without prejudice to the principle of <b>preference for</b> Union <b>citizens</b> as regards access to Member States' labour market as expressed in the relevant provisions of <b>the relevant</b> Acts of Accession.

	<p><i>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 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>		
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	<b>AM 8</b>		
	<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><i>Related to AM 29.</i></p> <p><i>Agreement to drop following agreement on Recital 27.</i></p>
		<b>(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.</b>	<p><i>Related to Article 2(1) and (3).</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><i>(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 fall under the scope of this Directive.</i></p>
	<b>AM 9</b>		
(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 <b>and ensures legal certainty, legality and fair and equal treatment of third-country workers.</b>	(9) This Directive establishes a transparent and simplified procedure for admission of intra-corporate transferees, based on common definitions and harmonised criteria. <b>These set of rules should be applied without prejudice to Member States having the right to decide upon</b>	<i>Agreement to revert back to the Commission text.</i>

		<b>the technical formalities relating to the application.</b>	
		<b>(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 working conditions as set out in Article 14(1).</b>	<i>Related to AM 13 and Article 8. Agreement to merge recital (9a) and recital (11a):  (9a) Member States should ensure that appropriate checks and effective inspections are carried out in order to guarantee the proper enforcement of this Directive. The fact that an intra-corporate transferee permit has been issued should not affect or prevent the Member States from applying during the intra-corporate transfer their labour law provisions having - in accordance with Union law - as their objective the control of compliance with the working conditions as set out in Article 14(1).</i>
		<b>(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</b>	<i>Related to recital (18)  Agreement on:  (9b) The possibility for a Member State to impose, on the basis of national law, sanctions against an intra-corporate transferee's employer established in a third</i>

		<p><b>the meaning of Article 14(1) of this Directive should remain unaffected.</b></p>	<p><i>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></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><i>(9b) The possibility for a Member State to impose, on the basis of national law, sanctions against an intra-corporate transferee's employer established in a third country <u>in the case of non-compliance with the terms and conditions of employment within the meaning of Article 14(1) of this Directive</u> should remain unaffected.</i></p>
	<b>AM 10 + AM 39</b>		
<p>(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</p>	<p>(10) For the purpose of this Directive, intra-corporate transferees encompass managers, specialists and <b>trainee employees</b> with a higher education qualification <b>and higher professional qualifications. Intra-corporate transferees are to be employed in highly-qualified employment.</b> Their definition is</p>	<p>(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</p>	<p><i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i></p> <p><i>Related to recitals (10a) and (14).</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p>(10) For the purpose of this Directive, intra-corporate transferees encompass managers, specialists and trainee <b>employees.</b></p>

<p>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-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><i>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 bilateral trade agreements [...].</i></p>	<p>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-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. <b>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.</b></p>	<p>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-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><b>AM 11</b></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</i></p>		<p><i>Related to recitals (10) and (14).</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on (the Council text for recital(10a) will not be taken up):</i></p> <p><i>(10a) To assess the qualifications of intra-corporate transferees,</i></p>

	<i>European reference framework for the assessment of qualifications in a comparable and transparent manner.</i>		<i>Member States should make use of the European Qualifications Framework (EQF) for lifelong learning, as appropriate, for the assessment of qualifications in a comparable and transparent manner. EQF National Coordination Points may provide information and guidance on how national qualifications levels relate to the EQF.</i>
		<b>(10a) For the purpose of this Directive, in order to evaluate if the third-country national concerned possesses higher education qualifications, reference may be made to ISCED (International Standard Classification of Education) 2011 level 6.</b>	<i>Related to recitals (10) and (14). See agreement on recital (10a).</i>
	<b>AM 12</b>		
(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	(11) Intra-corporate transferees should benefit from the same working conditions as <i>local</i> workers. <b><i>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></b> That requirement is intended to protect workers and	(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	<i>exclusive EMPL competence Pending agreement on Article 14. Presidency suggestion: (11) Intra-corporate transferees should benefit from the same working conditions as posted workers whose employer is established on the territory of the</i>

<p>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.</p>	<p>guarantee fair competition between undertakings established in a Member State and those established in a third country, <b>and in particular to avoid social dumping. Particular attention should be paid to consistency with relevant Union legislation.</b></p>	<p>of services<sup>11</sup>. 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.</p>	<p>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<sup>12</sup> <b>with the exception of their remuneration which should not be less favourable than for nationals of the host Member State occupying similar positions.</b> 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.</p>
	<p><b>AM 13</b></p>		
	<p><b><i>(11a) Member States should ensure that appropriate checks and effective inspections are 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</i></b></p>	<p><i>(cf Council Recital 9a)</i></p>	<p><i>Agreement to drop AM 13 following agreement on recital (9a).</i></p>

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 18, 21.1.1997, p. 1.

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 18, 21.1.1997, p. 1.

	<i>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>		
	<b>AM 14</b>		
	<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>Council does not agree with AM 14.</i>
	<b>AM 15</b>		
(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 <b>should</b> require the transferee to have been employed within the same group of undertakings for at least <b>nine uninterrupted months for managers and specialists and for at least three uninterrupted months for trainee employees</b> , 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 <b>should have been</b> employed within the same group of undertakings <b>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</b> .	<i>Related to Article 5(1)(b) EP text / Article 5(6) Council text.</i>  <i>Presidency suggestion:</i>  (12) In order to ensure that the skills of the intra-corporate transferee are specific to the host entity, the transferee <b>should have been</b> employed within the same group of undertakings <b>from at least 3 up to 12 uninterrupted months prior to the transfer in the case of managers and specialists and from at least 3 up to 6 uninterrupted months in the case of trainee employees</b> .

			<p><i>EP proposal:</i>  (12) In order to ensure that the skills of the intra-corporate transferee are specific to the host entity, the transferee <b><i>should have been</i></b> employed within the same group of undertakings <b><i>from at least 3 up to 2 uninterrupted</i></b> months prior to the transfer <b><i>in the case of managers and specialists and from at least 3 up to 6 uninterrupted months in the case of trainee employees.</i></b></p>
		<p><b>(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</b></p>	<p><i>Related to Article 10A.</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><b><i>(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 trainee employees 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</i></b></p>



		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.	<i>maximum duration of the transfer encompasses the cumulated durations of consecutively issued intra-corporate permits. A subsequent transfer to the European Union might take place after the return of the third-country national to a third country.</i>
		(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.	Agreement on:  <i>(12b) In order to ensure the temporary character of an intra-corporate transfer and prevent abuses, Member States should be able to require a certain period of time to pass between the end of the maximum duration of one transfer and another application concerning the same third-country national for the purposes of this Directive in the same Member State.</i>
	<b>AM 16</b>		
(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	(13) As intra-corporate transfers <b><i>are linked to a limited residence and work permit in a particular Member State</i></b> , 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	(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	<i>second and third sentences: joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i>  <i>Presidency recommends following EP proposal:</i>  (13) As intra-corporate transfers consist of temporary secondment,

<p>evidence may 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>country at the end of the 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>assignment. That evidence may 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>the applicant should provide evidence, <i>as part of the contract or the assignment letter</i>, 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. [...] Evidence <i>should also be provided</i> that the third-country national manager or specialist possesses the professional qualifications <i>and experience</i> needed in the <i>host entity</i> to which <i>he or she is to be transferred</i> to occupy the post [...].</p>
<p><b>AM 17 + AM 39</b></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</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 <i>a</i> 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</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 [...] <b>bachelor's degree or equivalent tertiary education</b>. In addition, they [...] <b>should, if required</b>, present a training agreement, including a description of the training programme, its duration and the conditions in which the</p>	<p><i>Related to recitals (10) and (10a).</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p>(14) Third-country nationals who apply to be admitted as-trainee employees should provide evidence of a <i>university degree</i>. In addition, they <i>should, if required</i>, 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>

will be supervised, proving that they will benefit from genuine training and not be used as normal workers.	<i>employees</i> will be supervised, proving that they will benefit from genuine training and not be used as normal workers.	<b>graduate</b> trainees will be supervised, proving that they will benefit from genuine training and not be used as normal workers.	genuine training and not be used as normal workers.
		<b>(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.</b>	<i>Agreement to delete because it is redundant in light of Article 3(g).</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 [...].	<b>deleted</b>	<i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i>  <i>Pending</i>  <i>EP considers that no labour market test should be applied (without prejudice to the principle of Union preference), given that the Directive regulates transfers within the same company.</i>  <i>Presidency recommends following EP proposal:</i> (15) Unless this condition conflicts with the principle of preference <b>for</b>

			<i>Union citizens</i> as expressed in the relevant provisions of the <i>relevant Acts of Accession</i> , no labour market test should be required [...].
		<b>(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.</b>	<p><i>Pending</i></p> <p><i>Related to Article 5(1)(e)</i></p> <p><i>Presidency recommends following EP proposal:</i></p> <p><b><i>(15a) A Member State should recognise professional qualifications acquired by a third-country national in another Member State in the same way as those of citizens of the Union and should take into account qualifications acquired in a third-country in accordance with Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications. This Directive should not provide for a more favourable treatment for intra-corporate transferees, in comparison to Union or EEA nationals, as regards access to regulated professions in a Member State. Therefore, any restriction to</i></b></p>

			<i>the access to <u>a</u> regulated professions which may be imposed upon Union or EEA nationals by a Member State in accordance with the applicable Union law should also apply to intra-corporate transferees exercising <u>that</u> regulated profession in <u>that</u> Member State.</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.	<i>Identical</i>
	<b>AM 19</b>		
(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) <b>Pursuant to Article 79(5) TFEU</b> , 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 [...] <b>as specified in the Treaty.</b>	<i>Agreement on:</i>  (17) This Directive should <b>not affect</b> the right of the Member States to determine the volumes of admission <b>in accordance with Article 79(5) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.</b>

	<p><i>cf AM 22 on Recital 20a</i></p>	<p><b>(17a) Member States should have the opportunity to avoid and oppose the abuse of this Directive by refusing, withdrawing or non-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.</b></p>	<p><i>Related to Articles 5(1)(a) EP text, 6(1)(d), 7(1)(c) and 7(2)(c) and recitals (17a) and (20a) EP text</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><b><i>(17a) With a view to fighting possible abuses of the Directive, Member States should be able to refuse, withdraw or non-renew an intra-corporate transferee permit when the host entity was established for the main purpose of facilitating the entry of intra-corporate transferees and/or does not have a genuine activity.</i></b></p>
			<p><i>Mobility-related provision</i></p> <p><i>Council suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>(17aa) This Directive aims to facilitate intra-EU mobility of intra-corporate transferees and reduce the administrative burden associated with assignments consisting of work in multiple Member States. A valid intra-corporate transferee permit should enable its holder, under the provisions governing the mobility in this Directive, to enter, to stay and to work in another Member</i></b></p>

			<p><i>State or in other Member States without any visa being required. Any administrative burden imposed on such mobility should be kept as light as possible.</i></p> <p><i>EP can accept the Council suggestion.</i></p> <p><i>Schengen-related Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><i>(17aa) This Directive aims to facilitate intra-EU mobility of intra-corporate transferees and to reduce the administrative burden associated with work assignments in several Member States. For this purpose, this Directive sets up a specific intra-EU mobility scheme whereby the holder of a valid intra-corporate transferee permit issued by a Member State is allowed to enter, to stay and to work in one or more Member States in accordance with the provisions governing short term and long term mobility under this Directive. Short term mobility for the purposes of this Directive should cover stays in Member States other than the one that</i></p>
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			<p><i>issued the intra-corporate transferee permit for a period of up to 90 days per Member State. Long-term mobility for the purposes of this Directive should cover stays in Member States other than the one that issued the intra-corporate transferee permit for more than 90 days per Member State. In order to prevent circumvention of the distinction between short-term and long-term mobility, a short-term mobility in the same Member State should be limited to a maximum of 90 days in any 180-day period.</i></p> <p><i>While the specific mobility scheme established by this Directive should set up autonomous rules regarding the entry and stay for the purpose of work as an intra-corporate transferee in Member States other than the one that issued the intra-corporate transferee permit, all the other rules governing the movement of persons across borders as laid down in the relevant provisions of the Schengen acquis continue to apply.</i></p>
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		<p><b>(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.</b></p>	<p><i>Mobility-related</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><i>(17b) Where intra-corporate transferees have exercised their right to mobility, the second Member State should, under certain conditions, be in a position to take steps against the intra-corporate transferee's activities contravening the relevant provisions of this Directive.</i></p>
	<i>AM 20</i>		
<p>(18) Member States should provide for appropriate penalties, such as financial penalties, to be imposed in the event of failure to comply with the conditions laid down in this Directive. The penalties could be imposed on the host entity.</p>	<p>(18) Member States should provide for appropriate penalties, such as financial penalties, to be imposed 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.</p>	<p>(18) Member States should provide for [...] <b>effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions</b>, such as financial penalties, to be imposed in the event of failure to comply with the conditions laid down in this Directive. The [...] <b>sanctions</b> could be imposed on the host entity.</p>	<p><i>Related to Article 8 and recital (9b).</i></p> <p><i>Council suggestion:</i></p> <p>(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</i> this Directive. <i>Those could inter alia consist of sanctions as provided</i></p>

			<p><i>for 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 nationals. The sanctions could be imposed on the host entity established in the Member State concerned or the undertaking to which the intra-corporate transferee is bound by a work contract.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency recommends to accept the EP proposal below (the last part is already covered by Recital 9b and is not coherent with Article 8) in combination with an amendment of recital (9b):</i></p> <p><i>(18) Member States should provide for <b>effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions</b>, such as financial penalties, to be imposed in the event of failure to comply with the <b>provisions of this Directive. Those could inter alia consist of sanctions as provided for in Article 7 of Directive 2009/52/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of</b></i></p>
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			<i>18 June 2009 providing for minimum standards on sanctions and measures against employers of illegally staying third-country nationals. The sanctions could be imposed on the host entity established in the Member State concerned <del>or the undertaking to which the intra-corporate transferee is bound by a work contract.</del></i>
(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.	<i>Identical</i>
	<i>AM 21</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 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	(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 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</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 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	<i>Related to Articles 10(7) to (9). Agreement on: (20) A <b>simplified</b> procedure may be set up for <b>entities or</b> groups of undertakings which have been recognised for that purpose. Recognition should be <b>regularly assessed</b>.</i>

<p>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><b>employees (recast)<sup>1</sup></b>. Recognition <b>shall</b> 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>---</p> <p><sup>1</sup> <i>OJ L 122, 16.5.2009, p. 28.</i></p>	<p>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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	<b>AM 22</b>		
	<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>Agreement not to take up AM 22 following agreement on Recital 17a.</i>
	<b>AM 23</b>		
(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, <b><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 and social regulations, or on</i></b>	(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>Agreement not to take up AM 23.</i>

	<i>grounds of volumes of admission of third-country nationals.</i>		
		<p><b>(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</b></p>	<p><i>Council suggestion:</i></p> <p><i>(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</i></p>

		<p>perform the necessary checks at their borders and deny intra-corporate transferees the entry should there be a reason to do so.</p>	<p><i>nationals. Member States not applying the Schengen acquis in full are entitled to perform the necessary checks at their borders and deny intra-corporate transferees the entry in accordance with the provisions of this Directive.</i></p> <p><i>Schengen-related suggestion: Presidency suggests to delete recital (21a).</i></p>
			<p><i>Schengen-related Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><i>(21aa)(new) <u>The Members States should have the right to consult the Schengen information system in the framework of a mobility where- Where the intra-corporate transferee permit is <del>has been</del> issued by a Member State not applying <del>implementing</del> the Schengen acquis in full and the intra-corporate transferee, in the framework of a mobility, <del>holder of the permit</del> crosses an external border within the meaning of Regulation (EC) No 562/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council (Schengen Borders Code), a Member State should be</u></i></p>

			<p><i>entitled to require evidence proving that the intra-corporate transferee is moving to its territory for the purpose of an intra-corporate transfer.. In such a case, the Members States should <u>also have the right to consult the Schengen information system and should refuse <del>the</del> entry or object to the mobility for persons for whom an alert has been issued in <del>that the Schengen information</del> system.</u></i></p>
		<p><b>(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</b></p>	<p><i>Council suggestion:</i></p> <p><i>(21b) The provisions of this Directive should not prevent Member States from indicating additional information in paper format or storing such data in electronic format, as referred to in Article 4 of Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002 and point (a)16 of the Annex thereto 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 or entities, place of work, type of work, working hours, remuneration. Such additional information should not prevent</i></p>



		<p><b>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 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.</b></p>	<p><i>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 indication of such additional information should be optional for Member States. The additional information should be valid only in the Member State which indicated it.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency recommends following EP proposal (in combination with accepting the deletion of Article 13(4):</i></p> <p><i>(21b) The provisions of this Directive [...] 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 [...].</i></p>
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	<i>AM 24</i>		
<p>(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 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</p>	<i>deleted</i>	<p>(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 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</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><i>identical</i></p>

undertakings established in a Member State, in line with Article 1(4) of Directive 96/71/EC.		undertakings established in a Member State, in line with Article 1(4) of Directive 96/71/EC.	
	<b>AM 25</b>		
	<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>Agreement not to take up AM 25.</i>
		<b>(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 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</b>	<i>Schengen-related suggestion. Presidency suggests to delete recital (22a).</i>

		<p><b>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.</b></p>	
			<p><i>Related to Article 11(7).</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><i>(22b) When a visa is required and the third-country national fulfils the criteria for being issued an intra-corporate transferee permit, the Member State should grant the third-country national every facility to obtain the requisite visa and should ensure that the competent authorities effectively cooperate to that purpose.</i></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 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</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 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.</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 systems<sup>13</sup>. <b>The Directive does not 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</b></p>	<p><i>EMPL exclusive competence</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><i>(23) Adequate social security coverage for intra-corporate transferees, <u>including</u>, where relevant, <u>social benefits for their family members is important for ensuring decent working and living conditions while staying in the Union.</u></i> 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<sup>14</sup>. <i>The Directive does not 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</i></p>

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 166, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

<sup>14</sup> OJ L 166, 30.4.2004, p. 1.

<p>States.</p>	<p><i>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) No1231/2010 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 nationality<sup>1</sup></i></p> <p><sup>1</sup> OJ L 344, 29.12.2010, p.1.</p>	<p><b>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.</b> Since this Directive is 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</p>	<p><i>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, under certain conditions, equal treatment in respect of family benefits as the intra-corporate transferee and the accompanying family are staying temporarily in the first Member State.</i> Since this Directive is 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</p>
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		<p>between Member States. <b>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.</b> 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 the intra-corporate transferee to receive survivor's pensions when residing in a third country.</p>	<p>could be strengthened compared to the social security rights which would be granted to the transferee under national law. <i>Social security rights 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. Nothing in this Directive affects the right of survivors who derive rights from the intra-corporate transferee to receive survivor's pensions when residing in a third country.</i></p>
	<i>AM 27</i>		
	<p><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></p>		<p><i>EMPL exclusive competence</i></p> <p><i>Council prefers not taking up AM 27.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggests recital (23a) new in combination with not taking up AM 27</i></p>

			<p><i>Presidency suggests recital (23a) new in combination with not taking up AM 27</i></p> <p><b><i>(23a) In the event of mobility between Member States, Council 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 nationality<sup>1</sup> should apply accordingly.</i></b> 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><sup>1</sup> <i>OJ L 344, 29.12.2010, p.1.</i></p>
	<b><i>AM 28</i></b>		
(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-	(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-	(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-	<p><i>Related to Article 15(6).</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on AM 28:</i></p> <p>(24) In order to make the specific set of rules put in place by this</p>



<p>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.</p>	<p>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, <i>and their access to the labour market should be facilitated.</i></p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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, <i>and their access to the labour market should be facilitated.</i></p>
		<p><b>(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.</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement on Council text.</i></p>

		<b>(24b) The collection and transmission of files and data should be carried out in compliance with the relevant data protection and security rules.</b>	<i>Agreement on Council text.</i>
(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 <sup>15</sup> .	<i>Identical</i>
(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		(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	<i>Identical</i>

<sup>15</sup> OJ L 289, 3.11.2005, p. 15.

<p>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>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><b>AM 29</b></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), 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></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><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p>(27) This Directive respects the fundamental rights and observes the principles recognised by the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, <i>which itself builds upon the rights deriving from the Social Charters adopted by the Union and by the Council of Europe.</i></p>

		<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.</i>	<i>Agreement on Council text</i>
(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 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.]		(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 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.	<i>Identical</i>

(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,	<i>Identical</i>
HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:		HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:	<i>Identical</i>
CHAPTER I		CHAPTER I	<i>Identical</i>
GENERAL PROVISIONS		GENERAL PROVISIONS	<i>Identical</i>
<i>Article 1</i> <i>Subject-matter</i>		<i>Article 1</i> <i>Subject-matter</i>	<i>Identical</i>
This Directive determines:		This Directive determines:	<i>Identical</i>
(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 [...] <b>90 days</b> in the territory of the Member States, <b>and the rights</b> , of third-country nationals and of their family members in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer;	<i>Agreement on Council text</i>
	<i>AM 30</i>		
(b) the conditions of entry to and residence for more than three months of third-country nationals, 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.	(b) the conditions of entry to and residence for more than three months of third-country <b>national workers</b> , referred to in point (a), in Member States other than the Member State which first grants the third-country national <b>worker</b> a residence permit on the basis of this	(b) the conditions of entry to and residence [...], <b>and the rights</b> , of third-country nationals, 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.	<i>Presidency suggestion:</i>  (b) the conditions of entry to and residence [...], <b>and the rights</b> , of third-country nationals, referred to in point (a), in Member States other than the Member State which first

	Directive.		grants the third-country national <b><i>an intra-corporate transferee</i></b> —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 <b>or who have been admitted</b> to the territory of a Member State, <b>under the terms of this Directive</b> , in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer.	<i>Agreement on:</i>  1. This Directive shall apply to third-country nationals who reside outside the territory of the Member States <b><i>at the time of application</i></b> and apply to be admitted <b><i>or who have been admitted</i></b> to the territory of a Member State <b><i>under the terms of this Directive</i></b> , in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer <b><i>as managers, specialists or trainee employees</i></b> .
2. This Directive shall not apply to:		2. This Directive shall not apply to <b>third-country nationals:</b>	<i>Agreement on 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>Agreement on Council text.</i>

<p>(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;</p>		<p>(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;</p>	<p><i>Agreement on Council text.</i></p>
	<p><b>AM 31</b></p>		
<p>(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.</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p><b>(c) [...] who are posted in the framework of</b> Directive 96/71/EC;</p>	<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><i>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 excluding EU posted workers from the scope of the ICT Directive and is considering the Council text for this provision.</i></p>

	<b>AM 32</b>		
	<i>(ca) third-country nationals carrying out activities as self-employed workers;</i>		<i>Agreement on: (ca) carrying out activities as self-employed workers;</i>
	<b>AM 33</b>		
	<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>	<b>(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.</b>	<i>Agreement on: (cb) 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.</i>
			<i>Related to Article 3(g) and Article 5(3).  Agreement on: (cc) who are admitted as full-time students or who are undergoing a short-term supervised practical training as part of their studies;</i>
		<b>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</b>	<i>Agreement on:  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</i>



		<b>scope of the Directive or do not apply for admission under this Directive or do not meet the criteria set out in this Directive.</b>	<i>employment for third-country nationals who fall outside the scope of the Directive.</i>
<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:	<i>Identical</i>
(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;	<i>Identical</i>
	<b>AM 34</b>		
(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 <b>during the transfer</b> , to an entity belonging to the undertaking or to the same group of undertakings which is established inside this territory;	<i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i>  <i>Presidency suggestion:</i>  (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 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</i>

			<i>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, and, where applicable, the mobility in host entities established in one or several second Member States;</i>
	<i>AM 35</i>		
(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;	<p><i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p>(c) 'intra-corporate transferee' means any third-country national <i>who resides outside the territory of the Member States at the time of application for and intra-corporate transferee permits</i> and who is subject to an intra-corporate transfer;</p>

	<b>AM 36</b>		
(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 <b>to which the third-country national is transferred</b> , regardless of its legal form, established in the territory of a Member State, <b>and which has a genuine activity, justified by appropriate human or financial resources</b> ;	(d) 'host entity' means the entity, regardless of its legal form, established, <b>in accordance with national law</b> , in the territory of a Member State to which the third-country national is transferred;	<i>Agreement on:</i>  (d) 'host entity means the entity <b>to which the third-country national is transferred</b> , regardless of its legal form, established, <b>in accordance with national law</b> , in the territory of a Member State <b>concerned</b> ;
	<b>AM 37</b>		
(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 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;	(e) 'manager' means any person <b>holding, in the hierarchy of the undertaking</b> , a senior position, who <b>primarily</b> directs the management of the host entity <b>or the establishment</b> , receiving general supervision or <b>guidance</b> 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 <b>or being responsible for a project of significant size and, in that capacity, having appropriate human or financial resources at his or her disposal</b> ;	(e) 'manager' means [...] <b>a</b> person working in a senior position, who principally directs the management of the host entity, receiving general supervision or direction 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 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;	<i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i>  <i>Presidency recommends following EP proposal:</i>  (e) 'manager' means <b>a</b> person <b>holding</b> a senior position, who <b>primarily</b> directs the management of the host entity, receiving general supervision or <b>guidance</b> principally from the board of directors or stockholders of the business or equivalent; this position <b>may include</b> : directing the host entity or a department or sub-division of the host entity; <b>or</b> supervising and controlling work of the other supervisory, professional or managerial employees <b>or</b> having the authority personally to hire and dismiss or recommend hiring, dismissing or other personnel

			action;
	<b>AM 38</b>		
(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;	(f) ‘specialist’ means any person <b>who is transferred for highly qualified employment</b> , possessing <b>specific knowledge and technical, professional or scientific skills</b> essential to the host entity, <b>having higher professional qualifications or adequate professional experience, including, where relevant, membership of an accredited profession</b> ;	(f) ‘specialist’ means [...] a person possessing uncommon knowledge essential and specific to the host <b>entity’s areas of activity, techniques or management</b> , taking <b>also</b> account of [...] whether the person has a high level of qualification referring to a type of work or trade requiring specific technical knowledge, <b>including membership of an accredited profession</b> ;	<i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i>  <i>Related to AMs 40, 41 and 42.</i>  <i>Presidency recommends following EP proposal:</i> (f) ‘specialist’ means <b>a person working within the group of undertakings</b> possessing <b>specialised knowledge essential to the host entity’s areas of activity, techniques or management. In assessing such knowledge, account shall be taken 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 activity requiring specific technical knowledge, including possible membership of an accredited profession.</b>

	<b>AM 39</b>		
(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, <b>who is bound to the company by a contract for at least one year and transferred to a host entity</b> to broaden his/her knowledge in preparation for a managerial position <b>and to carry out paid work</b> 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 [...] <b>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;</b>	<i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i>  <i>Related to Article 3(h) Article 5(1)(c)</i>  <i>Agreement on:</i>  (g) 'trainee <i>employee</i> ' means a person with a <i>university degree</i> who is transferred <b>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;</b>
	<b>AM 40</b>		
	(ga) ' <b>highly qualified employment</b> ' means the employment of a person who: (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> (ii) <i>is paid, and,</i> (iii) <i>has the required adequate and specific competence, as</i>		<i>AM 40 falls in case the term is not used in the definition of "specialist" in Article 3(f).</i>

	<i>proven by higher professional qualifications;</i>		
	<b>AM 41</b>		
	<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>AM 41 falls in case the term is not used in the definition of "specialist" in Article 3(f).</i>
	<b>AM 42</b>		
	<i>(gc) ‘professional experience’ means the actual and lawful pursuit of the profession concerned;</i>		<i>AM 42 falls in case the term is not used in the definition of "specialist" in Article 3(f).</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 an educational establishment		(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 [...] <b>bachelor's degree or equivalent tertiary</b> education [...], namely a set of courses provided by an educational establishment	<i>Agreement to delete given that in Article 3(g) "higher education qualification" is replaced with "university degree".</i>

recognised as a higher education institution by the State in which it is situated;		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 <sup>16</sup> ;	<i>Identical</i>
(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;	<p><i>Agreement on :</i></p> <p>(j) ‘intra-corporate transferee permit’ means <i>an</i> authorisation bearing the <i>acronym ‘ICT’</i> entitling its holder to reside and work in the territory of <i>the first</i> Member State under the terms of this Directive;</p> <p><i>(ja) ‘permit for long-term mobility’ means an authorisation bearing the term “mobile ICT” entitling the holder of an intra-corporate transferee permit to reside and work in the territory of the second Member State under the terms of this Directive;</i></p>

<sup>16</sup> OJ L 251, 3.10.2003, p. 12.

	<b>AM 43</b>		
(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 <b><i>made by a third-country national, or by the host entity</i></b> , for the authorisation of residence and work in the territory of a Member State, to a decision <b><i>ruling on that application for an intra- corporate transferee permit</i></b> ;	(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 <b>that</b> application;	<i>Agreement on:</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 <b>that</b> application;
	<b>AM 44</b>		
(l) 'group of undertakings' for the purposes of this Directive means two or more undertakings 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;	(l) 'group of undertakings' for the purposes of this Directive means two or more undertakings recognised as linked [...] under national law <b><i>where</i></b> an undertaking, in relation to another undertaking, <b><i>holds a further undertaking</i></b> 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; <b><i>or, in case of undertakings controlled jointly by two or more undertakings, where the control is given by contracts which assign</i></b>	(l) 'group of undertakings' for the purposes of this Directive means two or more undertakings 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; <b>or both undertakings are managed on a unified basis by the parent undertaking;</b>	<i>Agreement on Council text</i>



	<i>the possibility to exercise a decisive influence on the activities of a controlled undertaking;</i>		
(m) ‘first Member State’ means the Member State which first grants a third-country national a residence permit on the basis of this Directive;		(m) ‘first Member State’ means the <b>host</b> Member State which first grants a third-country national <b>an intra-corporate transferee</b> permit on the basis of this Directive;	<i>Mobility related provision</i>  <i>Agreement on:</i>  (m) ‘first Member State’ means the Member State which first <i>issues</i> a third-country national <b>an intra-corporate transferee</b> permit on the basis of this Directive;
		(n) ‘ <b>second Member State</b> ’ means <b>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;</b>	<i>Mobility related provision</i>  <i>Agreement on:</i>  (n) ‘ <i>second Member State</i> ’ means <i>any 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;</i>

	<i>AM 45</i>		
(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.	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<i>EMPL exclusive competence</i>  <i>Identical</i>
		<b>(o) ‘regulated profession’ means a regulated profession as defined in Article 3(1)(a) of Directive 2005/36/EC.</b>	<i>Agreement on Council text (first trilogue).</i>
<i>Article 4</i> <i>More favourable provisions</i>		<i>Article 4</i> <i>More favourable provisions</i>	
1. This Directive shall apply without prejudice to more favourable provisions of:		1. This Directive shall apply without prejudice to more favourable provisions of:	<i>Identical</i>

(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;	<i>Identical</i>
(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.	<i>Identical</i>
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>
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>	
	<b>AM 46</b>		
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 <b>may be granted admission, if he or she and/or his or her employer fulfils the following conditions:</b>	1. Without prejudice to Article 10, a third-country national who applies to be admitted under the terms of this Directive <b>or the host entity</b> shall:	<i>Agreement on Council text.</i>

	<b>AM 47</b>		
(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 <b>and have a genuine activity</b> ;	(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>Agreement to keep Commission text</i>
	<b>AM 48</b>		
(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 <b>contract</b> within the same group of undertakings for at least <b>nine uninterrupted months for managers and specialists and for at least three uninterrupted months for trainee employees</b> 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>Pending as regards the time periods.</i>  <i>Related to recital 12</i>  <i>Presidency suggestion:</i>  (b) provide evidence of employment within the same group of undertakings, from at least <b>3 up to 12 uninterrupted months</b> immediately preceding the date of the intra-corporate transfer <b>in the case of managers and specialists, and from at least 3 up to 6 uninterrupted months in the case of trainee employees.</b>  <i>EP proposal:</i>  (b) provide evidence of employment within the same group of undertakings, from at least <b>3 up to 9 uninterrupted months</b>

			immediately preceding the date of the intra-corporate transfer <i>in the case of managers and specialists, and from at least 3 up to 6 uninterrupted months in the case of trainee employees.</i>
(c) present an assignment letter from the employer including:		(b) present an assignment letter from the employer <b>and/or a work contract, from the employer</b> including:	Agreement on:  (c) present a <i>work contract and, if necessary</i> , an assignment letter from the employer <b>providing</b> :
		<b>(i) evidence of employment with the undertaking established in a third country;</b>	Already covered by Article 5 (6)
(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 [...];	Agreement on:  (i) <i>details of</i> the duration of the transfer and the location of the host entity <b>or entities</b> ;
	<b>AM 39</b>		
(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 <i>trainee employee</i> in the host entity or entities in the Member State concerned;	(iii) evidence that [...] <b>the third-country national</b> is taking a position as a manager, specialist or graduate trainee in the host entity or entities in the Member State concerned;	Agreement on:  (ii) evidence that <i>the third country national</i> is taking a position as a manager, specialist or trainee <i>employee</i> in the host entity or entities in the Member State concerned

	<b>AM 49</b>		
(iii) the remuneration granted during the transfer;	(iii) the remuneration <i>and all other terms and conditions of employment, including benefits, as laid down by collective agreements, and</i> granted during the transfer, <i>which shall correspond to those attributed for equivalent activities in the host Member State;</i>	(iv) the remuneration [...] <b>as well as other terms and conditions of employment;</b>	(iii) <i>to be dealt with at political level together with Article 14. 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 is opposed to linking the ICT Directive and Directive 96/71/EC.</i>  <i>Council suggestion:</i>  <i>(iii) the remuneration as well as other terms and conditions of employment granted during the transfer;</i>
	<i>cf AM 48 on Article 5(1)(b) and AM 54 on Article 5(1)(ha)</i>	<b>(v) evidence that the third-country national</b> 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.	<i>Agreement on Council text.</i>
	<b>AM 50 + AM 39</b>		
(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 <i>and experience</i> needed in the Member State to which he or she has been admitted for the position of manager or specialist or, for <i>trainee employees</i> , the higher education qualifications required;	(c) provide evidence that the third-country national has the professional qualifications needed in the [...] <b>host entity</b> to which he or she [...] <b>is to be transferred as manager or specialist or, in the case of a graduate trainee</b> , the higher education qualifications	<i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i>  <i>Agreement on:</i>  (d) provide evidence that the third-country national has the professional qualifications <i>and experience</i> needed in the <i>host</i>

		required;	<i>entity</i> to which he or she <i>is to be transferred as</i> manager or specialist or, <i>in the case of a</i> trainee <i>employee</i> the <i>university degree</i> required;
	<b>AM 51</b>		
(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, <i>and as set out in the Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications<sup>1</sup></i> ;	(d) present documentation certifying that [...] <b>the third-country national</b> fulfils the conditions laid down under national legislation <b>of the Member State in which the host entity is established</b> for citizens of the Union to exercise the regulated profession which the [...] <b>intra-corporate transferee is applying</b> to work in;	<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p>(e) present documentation certifying that <i>the third-country national</i> fulfils the conditions laid down under national legislation <i>of the Member State concerned</i> for citizens of the Union to exercise the regulated profession <i>to which the application relates</i>;</p> <p><i>Presidency recommends the EP proposal to clarify that the documentation is needed only when exercising a regulated profession:</i></p> <p>(e) <i>where applicable</i>, present documentation certifying that <i>the third-country national</i> fulfils the conditions laid down under national legislation <i>of the Member State concerned</i> for citizens of the Union to exercise the regulated profession <i>to which the application relates</i>;</p> <p><i>Related to Recital 15a</i></p>

<p>(f) present a valid travel document, as determined by national law, and an application for a visa or a visa, if required;</p>		<p>(e) present a valid travel document <b>of the third-country national</b>, as determined by national law, and an application for a visa or a visa, if required; <b>Member States may require the period of validity of the travel document to cover at least the initial duration of the residence permit;</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p>(f) present a valid travel document <b>of the third-country national</b>, 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></p>
	<p><b>AM 52</b></p>		
<p>(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;</p>	<p>(g) without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements <b>and notwithstanding the provisions of Article 14(2)(e) in regard to sickness benefits</b>, 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;</p>	<p>(f) without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements, present evidence [...] <b>that the third-country national has or is entitled to have by virtue of the application of national law</b>, 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 [...] <b>carried out in the Member State concerned;</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement to align Article 5(1)(f) with the SWD text:</i></p> <p>(g) without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements, <b>provide</b> 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 <b>carried out in the Member State concerned;</b></p>



	<b>AM 53</b>		
(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>Agreement on Council text in Article 5(5). Therefore, agreement to delete this point.</i>
	<b>AM 54</b>		
	<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>Agreement not to take up AM 54.</i>
		<b>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.</b>	<i>Agreement on Council text (with adapted numbering). 1a. Member States may require the applicant to present the documents listed in paragraphs 1 (a), (c), (d), (e) and (g) in the language of the Member State concerned.</i>
		<b>1b. Member States may require the applicant to provide the address of the third-country national concerned in the territory of the Member State.</b>	<i>Agreement on:  1b. Member States may require the applicant to provide, at the latest at the time of the issuance of the intra-corporate transferee permit, the address of the third-country national concerned in the territory of the Member State.</i>

<p>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 similar situation in the relevant occupational branches are met with regard to the remuneration granted during the transfer.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>AM 55</b></p> <p>2. Member States shall require that all <i>terms and</i> conditions in the law, regulations or administrative provisions and [...] applicable collective agreements applicable [...] in the relevant occupational branches are met [...] during the transfer.</p>	<p>2. Member States shall require that [...] <b>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 with the provisions of Article 3 of Directive 96/71/EC.</b></p>	<p><i>Pending</i></p> <p><i>Related to Article 6(2)(b) and Article 5(7)(a).</i></p> <p><i>joint LIBE-EMPL competence</i></p> <p><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></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion in combination with not taking up paragraph (2a) of the Council text:</i></p> <p>2. Member States shall require that:</p> <p><i>(a) the remuneration granted to the third-country national during the transfer is not less favourable than the remuneration granted to nationals of the host Member State concerned occupying comparable positions.</i></p> <p><i>(b) the terms and conditions of employment, other than</i></p>
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			<i>remuneration, applied to the intra-corporate transferee during the transfer are at least in line with the provisions of Article 3 of Directive 96/71/EC.</i>
	<b>AM 56</b>		
	<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>	<b>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.</b>	<i>Pending given EP correction that AM 56 should be a shall-clause and discussion related to equal treatment with posted workers or nationals.</i>  <i>The Presidency suggests not to take up paragraph (2a) Council text in light of its suggestion for paragraph (2).</i>
		<b>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.</b>	<i>Agreement to align paragraph 5(2b) with the Article 5b(2) SWD:</i>  <b><i>2b. Based on the documentation provided pursuant to paragraph 1, 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 their social assistance systems.</i></b>

	<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 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.	<i>deleted</i>	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Identical.</i>
	<i>AM 39</i>		
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.	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.	3. In addition to the evidence stipulated in paragraphs 1 and 2, any third-country national who applies to be admitted as [...] <b>an employee in training may be required to</b> present a training agreement, <b>related to the preparation for his/her future position within the group of undertakings</b> , including a description of the training programme, <b>which demonstrates that the purpose of stay is to train the employee for career</b>	<i>Related to Article 3(g) and recital (14).</i>  <i>Agreement on:</i>  3. In addition to the evidence stipulated in paragraphs 1 and 2, any third-country national who applies to be admitted as a trainee <i>employee may be required to</i> present a training agreement, <i>related to the preparation for his/her future position within the group of undertakings</i> , including a

		<b>development purposes in order to obtain training in business techniques or methods</b> , its duration and the conditions under which the applicant is supervised during the programme.	description of the training programme, <i>which demonstrates that the purpose of stay is to train the employee for career development purposes or in order to obtain training in business techniques or methods</i> , 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>  <i>Agreement to delete paragraph 4 of the Commission proposal.</i>
	<b>AM 58</b>		
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 <i>during the stay</i> that affects the conditions for admission set out in this Article shall be notified to the competent authorities of the Member State concerned <i>and shall be in compliance with Article 5 (1) to (4) and Article 14.</i>	4. Any modification that affects the conditions for admission set out in this Article shall be notified <b>by the host entity</b> to the competent authorities of the Member State concerned.	<i>Agreement on :</i>  5. Any modification <i>during the application procedure</i> that affects the conditions for admission set out in this Article shall be notified <b>by the applicant</b> to the competent authorities of the Member State concerned.  <i>Council and EP agree that changes during both application procedure and stay should be notified. The</i>

			<i>notification during stay is laid down in the new Article (11a).</i>
	<i>cf AM 53 on Article 5(1)(h)</i>	<b>5. [...] Third-country nationals who are considered to pose a threat to public policy, public security or public health shall not be admitted for the purposes of this Directive.</b>	<i>Agreement on Council text. Related to Article 7(2)(b)</i>
	<i>cf AM 48 on Article 5(1)(b)</i>	<b>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.</b>	<i>Transferred as a new point (b) of Article 5(1).</i>
		<b>7. Member States may, if provided for by national law, require the host entity to provide a statement of financial responsibility to ensure that:</b>	<i>The Presidency suggests to delete Article 5(7).  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>

		<p><b>(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;</b></p>	<p><i>Council suggests to delete point (a) given that the content of this provision is covered by Article 5(2b) .</i></p>
		<p><b>(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.</b></p>	<p><i>Mobility related provision.</i></p> <p><i>Council suggests to merge the heading of paragraph 7 with point (b) and to delete point (a) as below.</i></p> <p><b><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 all expenses that could be related to the return of the intra-corporate transferee in case of illegal stay and/or re-entry in accordance with Article 16C(1), point (ii) 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></b></p> <p><i>The Presidency recommends to</i></p>

			<i>accept the EP suggestion not to take up the requirement of a statement of financial responsibility as part of the admission procedure (no similar provision is included in the Seasonal Workers Directive) and, suggests a new Article 7a (new) in combination with deletion of Article 5(7).</i>
		<b>Article 5A Volumes of admission</b>	
	<i>cf AM 60 on Article 6(3)</i>	<b>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.</b>	<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><b><i>This Directive shall not affect the right of a Member State to determine the volumes of admission in accordance with Article 79(5) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. On this basis and for the purposes of this Directive, an application for an intra-corporate transferee permit may be either considered inadmissible or be rejected.</i></b></p>



		<b>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.</b>	<i>Agreement to delete paragraph 2 as it is already covered in the compromise text for paragraph 1.</i>
<i>Article 6 Grounds for refusal</i>		<i>Article 6 Grounds for refusal</i>	<i>Presidency suggestion:  Article 6 Grounds for <u>rejection refusal</u></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 [...] <b>in the following cases:</b>	<i>Agreement on Council text.</i>
		(a) where the [...] <b>criteria</b> set out in Article 5 are not met;	<i>Presidency suggestion:  (a) <u>where the [...] criteria set out in When Article 5 is not complied with are not met;</u></i>
		or	<i>Agreement on Council text.</i>
		(b) where the documents presented have been fraudulently acquired, falsified or tampered with;	<i>Agreement on Council text.</i>
		<b>or</b>	<i>Agreement on Council text.</i>

	<i>cf AM 47 on Article 5(1)(a)</i>	<b>(c) where the host entity was established for the sole purpose of facilitating the entry of intra-corporate transferees;</b>	<i>Related to Articles 7(1)(c) and 7(2)(c) and recital (17a).</i>  <i>Agreement on:</i>  <b>(c) where the host entity was established for the main purpose of facilitating the entry of intra-corporate transferees;</b>
		<b>or</b>	
		<b>(d) where the maximum duration of stay as defined in Article 10A has been reached.</b>	<i>Agreement on:</i> <b>(d) where the maximum duration of stay as defined in Article 10A(1) has been reached.</b>
			<i>Agreement on:</i>  <b>1a. Member States shall, if appropriate, reject an application where the employer or the host entity has been sanctioned in conformity with national law for undeclared work and/or illegal employment.</b>
	<b>AM 59</b>		
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 <b>and/or non observance of obligations laid</b>	2. Member States [...] <b>may</b> reject an application if: <b>(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</b>	<i>Council suggestion:</i>  2. Member States <b>may</b> reject an application if: <b>(a) the employer or the host entity has failed to meet its legal obligations regarding social</b>

	<p><i>down in the national labour or social law or collective agreements.</i></p>	<p><b>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;</b></p>	<p><i>security, taxation, labour rights or working conditions or if 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></p> <p><i>or</i></p> <p><i>The Council wants to maintain a reference to “practices”, because in some Member States “practices” have been very widely used for many years and are well known. Furthermore, Council considers that the reference to practices as a ground for refusal/ withdrawal provides protection to the intra-corporate transferee. EP does not agree with the reference to "practices" as it considers the refusal of a permit should be done on the basis of written criteria.</i></p>
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			<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><b><i>(b) the employer's or the host entity's business is being or has been wound up under national insolvency laws or no economic activity is taking place;</i></b></p>
		<b>or</b>	
		<p><b>(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;</b></p>	<p><i>Related to Article 5(2) and Article 5(7)(2)(a).</i></p> <p><i>Council suggests to include point (b) of the Council text in the new point (a).</i></p>
		<b>or</b>	
		<p><b>(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 management dispute or negotiation;</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement on Council text</i></p>
		<p><b>(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.</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement to delete</i></p>

	<b>AM 60</b>		
3. Member States may reject an application on the grounds of volumes of admission of third-country nationals.	<b><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></b>	(3) Member States may reject an application <b>for admission to a Member State for the purposes of this Directive</b> on the ground [...] set out in Article 5A(1) or Article 10A(2).	<i>Agreement on:</i>  3. Member States may reject an application <b>for admission to a Member State for the purposes of this Directive</b> on the ground <b>set out in Article 10A(2)</b> .
			<i>Agreement on: :</i> <b><i>3a. Without prejudice to paragraph 1 before taking a decision to reject an application, the Member State shall take account of the specific circumstances of the case and respect the principle of proportionality.</i></b>
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		<b>deleted</b>	<i>Agreement to delete.</i>

Article 5 are met.			
<i>Article 7 Withdrawal or non-renewal of the permit</i>		<i>Article 7 Withdrawal or non-renewal of the permit</i>	<i>Agreement on 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>Agreement on 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>Agreement on Council text.</i>
or		or	
(b) where the holder is residing for purposes other than those for which he/she was authorised to reside.		(b) where the [...] <b>intra-corporate transferee</b> is residing for purposes other than those for which he/she was authorised to reside.	<i>Agreement on Council text.</i>  <i>(b) where the <b>intra-corporate transferee</b> is residing for purposes other than those for which he/she was authorised to reside;</i>  <b>or</b>
		<b>or</b>	
		<b>(c) where the host entity was established for the sole purpose of facilitating the entry of intra- corporate transferees.</b>	<i>Related to Articles 6(1)(d) and 7(2)(c) and recital (17a).</i>  <i>Agreement on:</i>  <i>(c) where the host entity was established for the main purpose of facilitating the entry of intra- corporate transferees.</i>

			<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><b><i>1a. Member States shall, if appropriate, withdraw an intra-corporate transferee permit where the employer or the host entity has been sanctioned in conformity with national law for undeclared work and/or illegal employment.</i></b></p>
		<p><b>2. Member States shall refuse to renew an intra-corporate transferee permit in the following cases:</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement on Council text.</i></p>
		<p><b>(a) where it has been fraudulently acquired, or has been falsified, or tampered with;</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement on Council text.</i></p>
		<p><b>or</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement on Council text.</i></p>
		<p><b>(b) where the intra-corporate transferee is residing for purposes other than those for which he/she was authorised to reside;</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement on Council text.</i></p>
		<p><b>or</b></p>	
		<p><b>(c) where the host entity was established for the sole purpose of facilitating the entry of intra-corporate transferees;</b></p>	<p><i>Related to Article 6(1)(d) and 7(1)(c) and recital (17a).</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><b><i>(c) where the host entity was established for the main purpose of facilitating the entry of intra-corporate transferees.</i></b></p>

		<b>or</b>	
		<b>(d) where the maximum duration of stay as defined in Article 10A has been reached.</b>	<i>Agreement on:</i>  <i>(d) where the maximum duration of stay as defined in Article 10A(1) has been reached.</i>
			<i>Agreement on:</i>  <b>2a. Member States shall, if appropriate, refuse to renew an intra-corporate transferee permit where the employer or the host entity has been sanctioned in conformity with national law for undeclared work and/or illegal employment.</b>
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.	<i>Identical</i>
(a) wherever the conditions laid down in Article 5 were not met or are no longer met;		(a) wherever the [...] <b>criteria</b> laid down in Article 5 were not met or are no longer met;	<i>Presidency suggestion:</i> (a) wherever the [...] <b>criteria</b> laid down in Article 5 <b><u>are not or are no longer complied with</u></b> <del>were not met or are no longer met</del>
<b>or</b>		<b>or</b>	
(b) for reasons of public policy, public security or public health.		<b>deleted</b> (as it is covered by Article 5)	<i>Agreement on Council text given agreement on Article 5(5) Council text.</i>



		<p><b>(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;</b></p>	<p><i>Council suggestion:</i></p> <p><i>(b) the employer or the host entity has failed to meet its legal obligations regarding social security, taxation, labour rights or working conditions or if 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></p> <p><i>The Council wants to maintain a reference to “practices”, because in some Member States “practices” have been very widely used for many years and are well known. Furthermore, Council considers that the reference to practices as a ground for refusal/ withdrawal provides protection to the intra-corporate transferee. EP does not agree with the reference to "practices" as it considers the withdrawal of a permit should be done on the basis of written criteria.</i></p>
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			<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><b><i>or</i></b></p> <p><b><i>(c) where the employer's or the host entity's business is being or has been wound up under national insolvency laws or if no economic activity is taking place;</i></b></p>
		<b>or</b>	<b><i>or</i></b>
		<p><b>(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;</b></p>	<p><i>Presidency suggests to include point (c) of the Council text in the new point (b) of paragraph 3.</i></p>
		<b>or</b>	
		<p><b>(d) where the intra-corporate transferee has abused the short-term mobility rules set out in Article 16;</b></p>	<p><i>Mobility-related provision</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><b><i>(d) where the intra-corporate transferee has not complied with the mobility rules set out in Articles 16A and 16B;</i></b></p>
		<b>or</b>	<b><i>or</i></b>

		<b>(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.</b>	<p><i>Pending.</i></p> <p><i>EP cannot accept Council text</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggests to delete point (e) given that the issue is in any case covered under other provisions of the directive (Article 5(2b)).</i></p>
			<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><b><i>3a. Without prejudice to paragraphs 1 and 2, before taking a decision to withdraw or to refuse to renew an application, the Member State shall take account of the specific circumstances of the case and respect the principle of proportionality.</i></b></p>
			<p><i>Article 7a (new)</i></p> <p><b><i>Liability for return expenses</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Member States may, if provided for by national law, <del>hold</del> <u>require</u> the host entity liable to pay <del>provide</del> <u>a statement of financial responsibility to ensure that all for the expenses that could be related to the return of the intra-corporate transferee in case of the intra-</u></i></b></p>

			<i>corporate transferee permit is no longer valid <del>illegal stay</del> and/or in case of re-entry in accordance with Article 16C(2), point (ii) <del>are covered</del>. <del>This liability</del> <u>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.</u></i>
<i>Article 8 Penalties</i>		<i>Article 8 Sanctions</i>	
	<i>AM 61</i>		
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><b>laid down in this Directive and the obligations arising out of the work contract.</b></i> Those penalties shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive <i><b>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 nationals<sup>1</sup>. Member States shall lay down monitoring,</b></i>	Member States may, <b>if provided for in national law</b> , hold the host entity responsible and provide for [...] <b>sanctions for failure to comply with the conditions of admission and stay or to comply with administrative and information requirements.</b> Those [...] <b>sanctions</b> shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.	<i>Related to recital (18).</i>  <i>Agreement on:</i>  1. Member States may hold the host entity responsible for failure to comply with the conditions of admission, <i><b>stay and mobility laid down in this Directive.</b></i>  2. <i><b>Where the host entity is held responsible in accordance with paragraph 1, the Member State concerned shall provide for sanctions.</b></i> Those <i>sanctions</i> shall be effective, proportionate and dissuasive.  3. <i><b>Member States shall lay down</b></i>

	<i>assessment and periodic inspection procedures to prevent and penalise possible abuses.</i>		<i>measures aimed at preventing possible abuses and at sanctioning infringements. They shall include monitoring, assessment and, where appropriate, inspection measures, in accordance with national law or administrative practices.</i>
CHAPTER III PROCEDURE AND PERMIT		CHAPTER III PROCEDURE AND PERMIT	
Article 9 Access to information		Article 9 Access to information	
	<b>AM 62</b>		
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 and complaints procedures to all applicants and admitted intra-corporate transferees in the host country.</i>	1. Member States shall [...] make available information on entry and residence, including rights, and all documentary evidence needed for an application.	<i>Mobility related provision:</i>  <i>Agreement on:</i>  1. Member States shall make <i>easily accessible to applicants the information on</i> all documentary evidence needed for an application and information on entry and residence, including <i>the rights, obligations and procedural safeguards, of the intra-corporate transferee and of their family members. Member States shall also make easily available information on the procedures applied to the short-term mobility referred to in Article 16A (2) and the long-term mobility referred to</i>

			<i>in Article 16B (1).</i>
		<b>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).</b>	<i>Mobility related provision:</i>  <i>Presidency suggestion:</i>  <b>2. The Member States concerned shall make available information to the host entity on the right of Member States to impose sanctions in accordance with Article 8 and <del>or</del> Article 16C.</b>
<i>Article 10</i> <i>Applications for admission</i>		<i>Article 10</i> <i>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 <b>and/or</b> by the host entity.	<i>Agreement on:</i>  1. Member States shall determine whether an application is to be <b>submitted</b> by the third country national or by the host entity. <b>Member States may also decide to allow an application from either of the two.</b>
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 [...] <b>submitted</b> when the third-country national is residing outside the territory of the Member State to which admission is sought.	<i>Agreement on Council text.</i>

	<b>AM 63</b>		
<p>3. The application shall be lodged to the authorities of the Member State where the intra-corporate transfer mainly takes place.</p>	<p>3. The application shall be lodged to the <b>competent</b> authorities of the Member State where the intra-corporate transfer mainly takes place. <b><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></b></p>	<p><b><i>deleted</i></b></p>	<p><i>Mobility-related provision</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p>3. The application shall be <b><i>submitted</i></b> to the authorities of the Member State where the <b><i>first stay takes place. In case of mobility, the application shall be submitted to the authorities of the Member State where the longest overall stay is planned during the transfer.</i></b></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p>3. The application shall be <b><i>submitted</i></b> to the authorities of the Member State where the <b><i>first stay takes place. In case of mobility, the application shall be submitted to the authorities of the Member State where the longest overall stay will take place is planned during the transfer.</i></b></p> <p><i>This provides an additional barrier against choosing an entry point simply based on country perceived to be less strict. Non-respect of this provision allows MS to impose</i></p>

			<i>sanctions: see Article 16C (2).</i>
	<b>AM 64</b>		
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, <b>and shall notify the Commission and the Member States thereof.</b>	3. Member States shall designate the <b>authorities</b> competent to receive the application and to issue the intra-corporate transferee permit.	<i>Agreement on Council text</i>
5. The application shall be submitted in a single application procedure.		4. The application shall be submitted in a single application procedure.	<i>Agreement on:</i>  4. The <b>applicant</b> shall be <b>entitled to submit his or her application</b> in a single application procedure.
	<b>AM 65</b>		
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 <b>the</b> third-country <b>national</b> whose application for admission has been accepted [...] the requisite visa, <b>provided that all necessary conditions under national and Union law are met.</b>	<i>In Article 11(7)</i>	<i>Agreement to transfer the Commission text to Article 11(7) since it is directly related to the issuance of the ICT permit.</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 <b>related to the issuance of intra-corporate transferee permits, and permits granted to family members of an intra-corporate transferee as well as visas</b> may be made available to <b>entities or to</b> groups of undertakings that have been recognised for that purpose by Member States in accordance with their national legislation or	<i>Presidency suggestion</i>  7. Simplified procedures <b>related to the issuance of intra-corporate transferee permits, <u>mobile intra-corporate transferee permits, permits granted to family members of an intra-corporate transferee and visas, <u>as well as in relation to</u></u></b>



		administrative practice. <b>Recognition shall be regularly reassessed and appropriate penalties provided for, in accordance with national law.</b>	<del><i>intra-EU mobility</i></del> may be made available to <i>entities or to</i> groups of undertakings that have been recognised for that purpose by Member States in accordance with their national legislation <i>or administrative practices</i> . <b>Recognition shall be regularly reassessed.</b>
Recognition shall be granted for a maximum of three years on the basis of the following information:		<i>deleted</i>	<i>Agreement to delete</i>
	<b>AM 66</b>		
(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 <b>at least</b> the level of remuneration and rights as provided for in Article 14;	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Agreement to delete.</i>
	<b>AM 67</b>		
(b) evidence that the conditions of admission regarding prior transfers have been complied with;	(b) evidence <b>provided by the competent authority</b> that the conditions of admission regarding prior transfers have been complied with;	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Agreement to delete.</i>
(c) evidence that tax law and regulations have been complied with in the host country;		<i>deleted</i>	<i>Agreement to delete.</i>

	<b>AM 68</b>		<i>Agreement to delete.</i>
(d) information related to forthcoming transfers.	(d) information, <b><i>provided in a timely manner, relating to forthcoming transfers.</i></b>	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Agreement to delete.</i>
8. The simplified procedures provided for in paragraph 7 shall consist of:		<i>deleted</i>	<p><i>Council suggestion:</i></p> <p>8. The simplified procedures provided for in paragraph 7 shall <b><i>include measures such as :</i></b></p> <p>(a) exempting the applicant from presenting <b><i>some of the evidence</i></b> referred to in Article 5;</p> <p><b><i>and/or</i></b></p> <p>(b) a fast-track admission procedure allowing intra-corporate transferee permits to be issued within a shorter time than specified in Article 12(1);</p> <p><b><i>and/or</i></b></p> <p>(c) <b><i>facilitated and/or accelerated procedures in relation to the issuance of the requisite</i></b> visas.</p> <p><i>EP proposal :</i></p> <p>8. The simplified procedures provided for in paragraph 7 shall <b><i>include <del>measures such as:</del></i></b></p> <p>(a) exempting the applicant from presenting <b><i>some of the evidence</i></b> referred to in Article 5;</p> <p><b><i>and/or</i></b></p>

			<p>(b) a fast-track admission procedure allowing intra-corporate transferee permits to be issued within a shorter time than specified in Article 12(1);  <i>and/or</i>  (c) <i>facilitated and/or accelerated procedures in relation to the issuance of the requisite</i> visas.</p> <p>Presidency suggestion:</p> <p>8. The simplified procedures provided for in paragraph 7 shall <i>include <u>measures such as:</u></i></p> <p>(a) exempting the applicant from presenting <i>some of the evidence</i> referred to in Article 5 <u>or Article 16B(2)(a)</u>;  <i>and/or</i>  (b) a fast-track admission procedure allowing intra-corporate transferee permits <i>and mobile intra-corporate transferee permits</i> to be issued within a shorter time than specified in Article 12(1) <u>or in Article 16B(2)</u>;  <i>and/or</i>  (c) <i>facilitated and/or accelerated procedures in relation to the issuance of the requisite</i> visas.</p>
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(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>Agreement to delete.</i>
	<b>AM 69</b>		
(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 <b>half the</b> time specified in Article 12(1);	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Agreement to delete.</i>
or		<i>deleted</i>	<i>Agreement to delete.</i>
(c) specific facilitations for visas.		<i>deleted</i>	<i>Agreement to delete.</i>
	<b>AM 70</b>		
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, <b>in a timely manner and, in any event, within no more than 30 days.</b>	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Agreement on:</i>  <b>9. Entities or groups</b> of undertakings <b>which have</b> been recognised in accordance with paragraph 7 shall notify to the relevant authority any modification affecting the conditions for recognition <b>without delay and, in any event, within no more than 30 days.</b>

	<b>AM 71</b>		
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, <b>or in the event of failure to notify the authority, as laid down in paragraph 9.</b>	<i>deleted</i>	Agreement on:  10. Member States shall provide for appropriate penalties, including revocation of recognition, in the event of failure to <b>notify the relevant authority.</b>
		<b>Article 10A</b> <b>Duration of an intra-corporate transfer</b>	
<i>Cf Article 16(3).</i>	<i>Cf AM 39 on Article 16(3).</i>	<b>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.</b>	Agreement on:  <b>1. The maximum duration of the transfer to the territory of the Member States shall not exceed three years for managers and specialists and one year for trainee employees after which they shall leave the territory of the Member States unless they obtain a residence permit on another basis in accordance with national or Union legislation.</b>
		<b>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</b>	Related to recitals (12a) and (12b).  Agreement on:  <b>2. Without prejudice to their obligations under international agreements, Member States may</b>

		same Member State.	<i>require a period of up to 6 months to pass between the end of the maximum duration of a transfer referred to in paragraph 1 and another application concerning the same third-country national for the purposes of this Directive in the same Member State.</i>
		<b>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.</b>	<i>Agreement to delete paragraph 3 given Article 6(3).</i>
<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.	<i>Identical</i>
	<b>AM 39</b>		
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	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	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	<i>Agreement on EP text.</i>

managers and specialists and one year for graduate trainees.	managers and specialists and one year for <i>trainee employees</i> .	managers and specialists and one year for graduate trainees.	
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 under the conditions laid down in Article 13.		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 <sup>17</sup> . [...] ( <i>moved to point 6</i> )	<i>Agreement on Council text.</i>
	<b>AM 72</b>		
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. <b><i>The residence title must indicate that it is a residence permit for intra-corporate transferees.</i></b> 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 [...] ‘ <b>remarks</b> ’, in accordance with <b>point (a) 7.5-9 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002</b> , the Member States shall enter ‘intra-corporate transferee’ [...].	<i>Related to Article 16B(4)</i>  <i>Agreement on:</i>  4. Under the heading ‘ <b><i>type of permit</i></b> ’, in accordance with <b>point (a) 7.5-9 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002</b> , the Member States shall enter “ <b><i>ICT</i></b> ”.  <i>Council proposes to add the following sentence:</i>

<sup>17</sup> OJ L 157, 15.6.2002, p. 1.

			<p><i>Member States may also add an acronym in their official language or languages.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p>4. Under the heading '<i>type of permit</i>', <i>in accordance with point (a) <u>6.4 7.5-9</u> of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002</i>, the Member States shall enter "<i>ICT</i>".</p> <p><i>Member States may also add an indication in their official language or languages.</i></p>
	<i>AM 73</i>		
5. Member States shall not issue any additional permits, in particular work permits of any kind.	<i>5. The residence permit for intra-corporate transfers shall be a single document. Member States may issue additional documents.</i>	5. Member States shall not issue any additional permits, in particular work permits of any kind.	<i>Agreement on Council text.</i>
		<b>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,</b>	<p><i>Related to recital (21b)</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><i>6. Member States may indicate additional information related to the employment activity during intra-corporate transfer of the third-country national in paper</i></p>



		<b>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.</b>	<i>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>
		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>Agreement on Council text in combination with recital (22b).</i>
			<p><i>Linked to AM 58.</i></p> <p><i>Agreement on a new Article (11a):</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Article 11a</i></b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><i>Modifications during the stay</i></b></p> <p><b><i>Any modification during the stay that affects the conditions for admission set out in Article 5 shall be notified by the applicant to the competent authorities of the Member State concerned.</i></b></p>

<i>Article 12 Procedural safeguards</i>		<i>Article 12 Procedural safeguards</i>	
<p>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 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 style="text-align: center;"><b>AM 74</b></p> <p>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 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 <b>30 days</b>.</p>	<p>1. The competent authorities of the Member State concerned shall adopt a decision on the application for [...] <b>an intra-corporate transferee permit or a renewal of it</b> and notify the applicant in writing, in accordance with the notification procedures laid down in the national law of the Member State concerned, [...] <b>as soon as possible but no later than 90 days</b> of the complete application being lodged. [...]</p>	<p><i>EP cannot accept the deadline of 90 days suggested by Council considering this deadline particularly long.</i></p> <p><i>Council prefers a single time limit for applications above period for normal applications and extension of the time-limit for complex applications. A 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>As a compromise, EP proposes to accept the duration of procedure of 90 days if Council gives up on quotas for short-term and long-term mobility.</i></p>
	<p><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></p>	<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p><i>Council agrees with EP suggestion not to have a second subparagraph of paragraph 12(1) in line with SWD.</i></p>

	<b>AM 75</b>		
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 <b>30 days</b> 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>Agreement on:</i>  2. Where the information <b>or documentation</b> supplied in support of the application is <b>incomplete</b> , 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. <b>The period referred to in paragraph 1 shall be suspended until the authorities have received the additional information required.</b>
	<b><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></b>	<b>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 not been provided within the deadline, the application may be rejected.</b>	<i>Agreement to delete.</i>
		<b>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-</b>	<i>Agreement on:</i>  <b>3. Reasons for a decision declaring inadmissible or rejecting an application for an intra-corporate transferee permit or refusing renewal shall be given in</b>

		<p><b>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.</b></p>	<p><i>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></p>
	<i>AM 76</i>		
<p>3. Any decision rejecting an application or any decision not to renew or to withdraw intra-corporate transferee permits, shall 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>3. Any decision rejecting an application or any decision not to renew or to withdraw intra-corporate transferee permits, shall be notified in writing to the applicant and shall be open to a [...] challenge <b>by means of administrative or judicial redress</b> 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>4. Any decision rejecting the application, refusing renewal, or withdrawing an intra-corporate transferee permit shall be open to a legal challenge in the Member State concerned, in accordance with national law. The <b>written notification shall specify the [...] court and/or administrative authority where an appeal may be lodged and the time-limit for lodging the appeal.</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p>4. Any decision <b>declaring inadmissible or</b> rejecting the application, refusing renewal, or withdrawing an intra-corporate transferee permit shall be open to a legal challenge in the Member State concerned, in accordance with national law. The <b>written notification shall specify the court and/or administrative authority where an appeal may be lodged and the time-limit for lodging the appeal.</b></p>
		<p><b>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</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>

		<b>transferee permit for submitting an application for renewal.</b>	<i>prior to the expiry of the intra-corporate transferee permit for submitting an application for renewal.</i>
		<b>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 authorities.</b>	<i>Agreement on:  6. Where the validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit expires during the procedure for renewal, Member States shall allow the intra-corporate transferee to stay on their territory until the competent authorities have taken a decision on the application. In such a case, they may issue, where required under national law, national temporary residence permits or equivalent authorisations.</i>
		<i>Article 12A Fees</i>	
	<i>cf AM 25 on Recital 22a</i>	<b>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.</b>	<i>Agreement on:  Member States may require payment of fees for handling applications in accordance with this Directive. The level of such fees shall not be excessive or disproportionate.</i>

CHAPTER IV RIGHTS		CHAPTER IV RIGHTS	
<i>Article 13</i> <i>Rights on the basis of the intra-corporate transferee permit</i>		<i>Article 13</i> <i>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:	<i>Identical</i>
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;	<i>Identical</i>
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;	<i>Identical</i>
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 [...] <b>in the Member State issuing the permit and in second Member States</b> in accordance with Article 16 <b>as long as the employment relationship is maintained with an undertaking established in a third country.</b>	<i>Agreement on:</i>  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 <i>in the first Member State and in second Member States</i> in accordance with <i>Article 16.</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 <b>and potential business partners</b> 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>Pending</i>  <i>Council does not support AM 77 as it enlarges the scope of the directive.</i>  <i>EP can accept the deletion of Article 13(4) if Council can accept the EP proposal on Recital 21b: (21b) The provisions of this Directive [...] 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 [...].</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>		
Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees shall be entitled to: 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	Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees shall be entitled to <b>equal treatment with nationals of the host Member State as regards:</b> 1. the terms and conditions of employment [...] as laid down by law, regulation or administrative provision and/or <b>arbitration</b>	1. Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees [...] <b>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</b>	<i>EP insists on equal treatment with nationals of the host MS.</i>  <i>Council considers that workers posted from third countries should be treated in the same manner as workers posted within the EU.</i>  <i>EP is against linking the ICT Directive to Directive 96/71/EC.</i>

<p>agreements in the Member State to which they have been admitted pursuant to this Directive.</p>	<p><i>awards and</i> collective agreements <i>applicable at the workplace</i> in the Member State <i>in</i> which they <i>are currently working</i>.</p>	<p><b>with Article 3 of Directive 96/71/EC in the Member State where the work is carried out;</b></p>	<p><i>EP finds that the latter should be reviewed as it has been interpreted to provide for minimum rules of protection only.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p>1. Whatever the law applicable to the employment relationship, intra-corporate transferees [...] <i>admitted under this Directive shall enjoy at least equal treatment with persons covered by Directive 96/71/EC with regard to the terms and conditions of employment in accordance with Article 3 of Directive 96/71/EC in the Member State where the work is carried out.</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</p>	<p>[...]</p>	<p><i>deleted</i></p>	<p><i>Identical</i></p>



labour organisations at national level and which are applied throughout national territory.			
2. equal treatment with nationals of the host Member State as regards:	[...]	2. <b>Intra-corporate transferees shall enjoy</b> equal treatment with nationals of the host Member State as regards:	<i>Presidency suggestion:</i>  2. <b><i>Intra-corporate transferees shall enjoy</i></b> equal treatment with nationals of the Member State <b><i>where the work is carried out</i></b> 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 <b><i>and rights</i></b> 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>Council can accept EP text.</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;	<i>Identical.</i>
(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	4. <b><i>branches of social security as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004</i></b> without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements <b><i>providing for better conditions. Each Member State</i></b>	(c) [...] provisions in national law regarding the branches of social security defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/04, <b>with the exception of family benefits, unless the legislation of the</b>	<i>EP cannot support the exclusion of family benefits from the scope of this Article.</i>  <i>Presidency suggestion in conjunction with the suggestion for</i>

<p>Member States and without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements, Council Regulation (EC) No 859/2003 shall apply accordingly;</p>	<p><i>remains responsible, in the absence of harmonisation at Union level, for laying down in its 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 <i>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 nationality<sup>1</sup> shall apply accordingly, without prejudice to existing bilateral agreements providing for better conditions;</i></p>	<p><b>country of origin applies by virtue of bilateral agreements or the national legislation of the host Member State, ensuring that the intra-corporate transferee is covered by the social security legislation in one of these countries.</b> In the event of mobility between Member States [...] Council Regulation (EC) No [...] <b>1231/2010</b> shall apply accordingly;</p>	<p><i>a new paragraph 2a:</i></p> <p>(c) provisions in national law regarding the branches of social security defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, <i>unless the legislation of the country of origin applies by virtue of bilateral agreements or the national legislation of the host Member State, ensuring that the intra-corporate transferee is covered by the social security legislation in one of these countries.</i> In the event of mobility between Member States Council Regulation (EC) <i>No 1231/2010</i> shall apply accordingly <u>unless bilateral social security agreements contain provisions on the applicable legislation;</u></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><i>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</i></p>	<p>(d) without prejudice to [...] <b>Council Regulation (EC) 1231/2010</b> and to existing bilateral agreements, payment of statutory pensions based on the worker's previous employment <b>and acquired in accordance with the legislation referred to in Article 3</b></p>	<p><i>Council cannot accept EP AM.</i></p> <p><i>Council text refers to survivors' pensions in Recital 23.</i></p>

	<i>acquired in accordance with the legislation set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, under the same conditions and at the same rates as the nationals of the Member States concerned when they move to a third country;</i>	<b>of Regulation (EC) No 883/2004, under the same conditions and the same rates as the nationals of the Member States concerned</b> 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 <b>public</b> employment services.	(e) access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public, except [...] <b>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 [...]</b> services afforded by employment offices.	<i>Council suggestion:</i>  (e) access to goods and services and the supply of goods and services made available to the public, except <b>procedures for obtaining housing as provided for by national law, without prejudice to the freedom of contract in accordance with Union and national law</b> , and services afforded by <b>public</b> employment offices.
			<i>Presidency suggestion:</i>  <b>2a. Member States may restrict equal treatment under point (c) of paragraph 2 by excluding family benefits, without prejudice to Regulation (EU) No 1231/2010.</b>

			<p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><b>2b. Intra-corporate transferees moving to a third country, or the survivors of such intra-corporate transferees residing in a third country deriving rights from the intra-corporate transferee, shall receive statutory pensions based on the intra-corporate transferee's 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 the same rates as the nationals of the Member States concerned when they move to a third country.</b></p>
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 laid down in <i>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. [...] <b>This Article</b> 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.	<p><i>exclusive competence LIBE</i></p> <p><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></p>
	<sup>1</sup> OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 1.		

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 15</i> <i>Family members</i></p>		<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 15</i> <i>Family members</i></p>	
<p>1. Council Directive 2003/86/EC shall apply, subject to the derogations laid down in this Article.</p>		<p>1. Council Directive 2003/86/EC shall apply <b>in the Member States which issued the intra-corporate transferee permit</b>, subject to the derogations laid down in this Article.</p>	<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p>1. Council Directive 2003/86/EC shall apply in the Member States which issued the intra-corporate transferee permit <b>and in Member States which allow the intra-corporate transferee to stay and work on their territory in accordance with Article 16B</b>, subject to the derogations laid down in this Article.</p>
	<b>AM 79</b>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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 <b>by that Member State</b> on the basis of this Directive must have reasonable prospects of obtaining the right of permanent residence and have a minimum period of residence.</p>	<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p>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 <b>by those Member States</b> on the basis of this Directive must have reasonable prospects of obtaining the right of permanent residence and have a minimum period of residence.</p>

<p>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.</p>		<p>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.</p>	<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p>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 <b>Member States</b> only after the persons concerned have been granted family reunification.</p>
	<p><b>AM 80</b></p>		
<p>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.</p>	<p>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. <b><i>The competent authority of the first Member State shall process the residence permit application for 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></b> at the latest within two months from the date on which the application was lodged.</p>	<p>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 [...] <b>90 days</b> from the date on which the <b>complete</b> application was lodged. <b>The procedural safeguards laid down in Article 12 apply accordingly.</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement on:</i></p> <p>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 <b>a</b> Member State, if the conditions for family reunification are fulfilled within <b>90 days</b> from the date on which the <b>complete</b> application was lodged. <b><i>The competent authority of the Member State shall process the residence permit application for the intra-corporate transferee's family members at the same time as the application for the intra-corporate transferee permit or the long term mobility permit, in cases where the residence permit application for the intra-corporate</i></b></p>

			<p><i>transferee's family members is submitted at the same time. The procedural safeguards laid down in Article 12 apply accordingly.</i></p> <p><i>As a compromise, EP proposes to accept the duration of procedure of 90 days if Council gives up on quotas for short-term and long-term mobility.</i></p>
<p>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.</p>		<p>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 [...] <b>may</b> be the same as that of the intra-corporate transferee permit [...].</p>	<p>Agreement on:</p> <p>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 <b>shall, as a general rule, end on the date of expiry of the intra-corporate transferee permit or the long term mobility permit issued by that Member State.</b></p>
	<b>AM 81</b>		
	<p><b><i>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-</i></b></p>	<p><b>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</b></p>	<p>Agreement on:</p> <p><b><i>6. By way of derogation from Article 14 (2) 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</i></b></p>

	<i>employment in the territory of the Member State which issued the intra-corporate transferee permit for the same duration as the transferee.</i>	<b>which issued the intra-corporate transferee permit.</b>	<i>self-employed activity, in the territory of the Member State which issued the family member residence permit.</i>  <i>Presidency suggestion:</i>  <b><i>6. By way of derogation from Article 14 (2) of Directive 2003/86/EC and without prejudice to the principle of preference for Union citizens as expressed in the relevant provisions of the relevant Acts of Accession, 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 family member residence permit.</i></b>
<b>CHAPTER V MOBILITY BETWEEN MEMBER STATES</b>		<b>CHAPTER V MOBILITY BETWEEN MEMBER STATES</b>	
<i>Article 16 Mobility between Member States</i>		<i>Article 16 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>



	<b>AM 82</b>		
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 <b>another</b> 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>	(Correction in EP text: "... if the conditions set out in Article 13(3) are fulfilled...").
(a) the duration of the transfer in the other Member State(s) does not exceed twelve months;	2. The duration of the transfer in the other Member State(s) does not exceed <b>half of the overall duration of the intra-corporate transferee permit.</b>		
(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	3. <b>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.</b>	<i>deleted</i>	

has provided evidence of such submission to the first Member State.			
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.	<b><i>4. 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></b>	<i>deleted</i>	<i>Clarification by EP: the ICT can move straight after notification but the MS concerned has 30 days to refuse mobility.</i>
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.	<b><i>5. In the event of mobility of the intra-corporate transferee in accordance with this Article, the host country principle shall be applied.</i></b>	<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>	
	<b>AM 39</b>		
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 <i>trainee employees</i> .	<i>Cf Article 10A(1)</i>	
		<b>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.</b>	
		<b>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</b>	

		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).	
		<b>3. The second Member State shall choose either to:</b>	
		<b>a) decide in accordance with national law that the transfer can be initiated immediately after the notification has taken place or;</b>	
		<b>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 documentation if:</b>	
		<b>i. the intra-corporate transferee is considered to pose a threat to public policy, public security or public health in the second Member State,</b>	

		<b>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,</b>	
		<b>iii. where the documents presented have been fraudulently acquired, falsified or tampered with;</b>	
		<b>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,</b>	
		<b>v. the volumes of admission of third-country nationals entering the territory of the second Member State have been exhausted.</b>	
		<b>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 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,</b>	

		<b>the second Member State may take the following measures:</b>	
		<b>(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,</b>	
		<b>(b) impose effective, proportionate and dissuasive sanctions against the host entity and/or,</b>	
		<b>(c) inform the authorities of the first Member State accordingly.</b>	
		<b>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.</b>	

		<b>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.</b>	
		<b>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.</b>	
		<b>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.</b>	

		<i>Article 16A</i> <i>Provisions governing long-term mobility</i>	
		<b>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.</b>	
		<b>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.</b>	
		<b>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.</b>	



		<b>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.</b>	
		<b>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.</b>	
		<b>5. Articles 5A, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10A, 11, 12 and 12A shall apply accordingly.</b>	
			<p><i>Schengen-related Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 16 (new)</i> <i>Mobility</i></p> <p><i>Third country nationals who hold a valid intra-corporate transferee permit issued by the first Member State may, on the basis of that</i></p>

			<p><i>permit and a valid travel document and under the conditions laid down in Article 16A and 16B and subject to Article 16C, enter, stay and work in one or several second Member States, provided that they are not considered to pose a threat to public policy, public security or public health.</i></p>
			<p><i>Pending</i></p> <p><i>EP can accept the current text in the fourth column (including the Presidency suggestions) except the reference to 5(2) in paragraph 6(a) and except the paragraph 6(e).</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Article 16A Short-term mobility</i></p> <p><i>Schengen-related Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>1. Third-country nationals who hold a valid intra-corporate transferee permit issued by the first Member State shall be entitled to <u>stay and work</u> in any other entity established in any Member State and belonging to</i></b></p>

			<i>the same group of undertakings for a period of up to 90 days in any 180-day period per Member State subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.</i>
			<i>2. The second Member State may require the host entity in the first Member State to notify the first Member State and the second Member State of the intention of the Intra-corporate transferee to work in an entity established in the second Member State.</i>
			<i>In such cases, the second Member State shall allow the notification to take place:</i>
			<i>(a) either at the time of the application in the first Member State, where the mobility to the second Member State is already foreseen at that stage; or</i>
			<i>(b) after the intra-corporate transferee <u>was admitted to has started working in</u> the first Member State, as soon as the intended mobility to the second Member State is known.</i>  <i>By notifying both (or all) MS, the first MS (which issued the permit) can keep the overview whether the 90d/180d is respected. Both MS</i>

			<p><i>can check whether the ICT applied in the country where the activity mainly takes place.</i></p>
			<p><b><i>3. The notification shall include the transmission to the second Member State of the documents transferred to the first Member State in the context of Article 5 (1), points (a) (evidence of belonging to the same undertaking or group), (c) (letter of assignment and/or work contract) and (f) (valid travel document) and, where not specified in any of the preceding documents, the planned duration and dates of the mobility. The second Member State may require the documents to be presented in the language of the Member State concerned.</i></b></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>3. The second Member State may require the notification to include the transmission of the following documents and information:</i></b>  <b><i>(a) evidence that the host entity <u>in the second Member State</u> and the undertaking established in a third country belong to the same undertaking or group of</i></b></p>

			<p><i>undertakings;</i></p> <p><i>(b) <u>the</u> work contract and, if necessary, <u>the</u> assignment letter, which were transferred to the first Member State as provided for in Article 5 (1) (c);</i></p> <p><i>(b1) where applicable, 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 regulated profession to which the application relates;</i></p> <p><i>(c) a valid travel document, as <u>provided for foreseen</u> in Article 5 (1) (f); and</i></p> <p><i>(d) where not specified in any of the preceding documents, the planned duration and dates of the mobility.</i></p> <p><i>The second Member State may require these documents and information to be presented in a language of the Member State concerned.</i></p> <p><i>The list of documents to be transmitted to the second MS (which can include several MS) is limited as the Member State where</i></p>
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			<i>the longest stay takes place has received all documents and has done a full check. The list of documents is subject to agreement on Art 5.</i>
			<p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>4. Where the notification has taken place in accordance with paragraph 2 (a), and where the second Member State has not raised any objection with the first Member State in accordance with paragraph 6, the mobility of the intra-corporate transferee to the second Member State may take place at any moment within the validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit.</i></b></p> <p><i>EP insists that this point is essential.</i></p>
			<p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>5. Where the notification has taken place in accordance with paragraph 2 (b), the mobility may be initiated after the notification to the second Member State immediately or at any moment thereafter within the validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit.</i></b></p>

			<i>EP insists that this point is essential.</i>
			<b>6. Based on the notification referred to in paragraph 2, the second Member State may object to the mobility of the intra-corporate transferee to its territory within 20 days from having received the notification, where:</b>
			<p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><b>(a) the criteria set out in Article <del>[5(2) (work conditions)]</del> 5(2a) (remuneration) or paragraph 3 (a) (evidence of belonging to the same group of undertakings) or (c) (valid travel document) of this Article, are not met;</b></p> <p><i>EP does not agree that working conditions be checked (Art 5(2)) as part of short-term mobility scheme.</i></p>
			<p><i>Presidency suggestion to delete given that this condition is already included in Article 16(new) which covers both short-term and long-term mobility.</i></p> <p><b><u>(b) the intra-corporate transferee is considered to pose a threat to public policy, public security or</u></b></p>

			<b><u>public health;</u></b>
			<i>(b) the documents presented have been fraudulently acquired, falsified or tampered with;</i>
			<i>(c) the maximum duration of stay as defined in Articles 10A(1) or 16A(1) has been reached;</i>
			<p><i>Council suggestion for point (e) (linked to Article 16B(3)(d)):</i></p> <p><b><u>(e) The relevant quota set has been filled.</u></b></p> <p><i>Presidency suggests not to allow for quotas as an ex ante ground for refusal for short-term mobility and, consequently, to delete point (e).</i></p> <p><i>The EP opposes quotas for short-term and long-term mobility. As a compromise, it proposes to accept the duration of procedure of 90 days if Council gives up on quotas.</i></p>
			<b><i>The competent authorities of the second Member State shall inform without delay the competent authorities of the first Member State, the intra-corporate transferee and the host entity in <u>the first Member State or the host entity that made the notification</u> about their objection to the</i></b>



			<p><i>mobility.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion to move paragraph 7 to Article 16C paragraph(1b)</i></p> <p><b><u>7. In case a Where the second Member State objects to the mobility in accordance with paragraph 6 and the mobility has not yet taken place, Article 16C shall apply the intra-corporate transferee shall not be allowed to work in the second Member State as part of the intra-corporate transfer.</u></b></p>
			<p><b><i>8. In case the intra-corporate transferee permit is renewed by the first Member State within the maximum duration provided for by Article 10A(1), the renewed intra-corporate transferee permit continues to authorise its holder to work in the second Member State notified, subject to the maximum duration stated in Article 16A(1).</i></b></p>

			<p align="center"><b>Article 16B</b> <b>Long-term mobility</b></p> <p><i>EP can accept the text in the fourth column (including the Presidency suggestions) except paragraph 3(d).</i></p>
			<p><i>Schengen-related Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>1. In relation to third-country nationals who hold a valid intra-corporate transferee permit issued by the first Member State and who intend to <u>stay and work</u> in any other entity or entities established in one or several other Member States and belonging to the same group of undertakings for more than 90 days per Member State, the second Member State may decide to:</i></b></p>
			<p><i>(a) apply the provisions referred to in Article 16A and allow the intra-corporate transferee to stay and work on its territory based on and during the validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit issued by the first Member State;</i> <b><i>or</i></b></p>

			<p><i>(b) apply the procedure provided for in the <u>paragraphs 2 to 5 and allow the intra-corporate transferee to stay and work in its territory on the basis of a mobile intra-corporate transferee permit this Article.</u></i></p>
			<p><i>2. Where an application for long-term mobility is made:</i></p>
			<p><i>(a) The second Member State may require the <u>applicant host entity or the intra-corporate transferee</u> to transmit some or all of the documents referred to in Article 5(1), points (a), (c), (e), (f), (g) and 5(1b) where these documents are required by the Second Member State for an initial application;</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><i>(a) The second Member State may require the <u>applicant host entity or the intra-corporate transferee</u> to transmit some or all of the following documents where these documents are required by the second Member State for an initial application:</i></p> <p><i>(i) evidence that the host entity <u>in the second Member State and the undertaking established in a third</u></i></p>

			<p><i>country belong to the same undertaking or group of undertakings;</i></p> <p><i>(ii) a work contract and, if necessary, an assignment letter, as provided for in Article 5 (1) (c);</i></p> <p><i>(iii) where applicable, 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 regulated profession to which the application relates;</i></p> <p><i>(iv) a valid travel document, as <u>provided for foreseen</u> in Article 5 (1) (f);</i></p> <p><i>(v) <u>evidence of having, or, if provided for by national law, having applied for sickness insurance, as provided for in Article 5 (1) (g).</u></i></p> <p><i><u>(vi) The second Member State may require the applicant to provide, at the latest at the time of issuance of the mobile intra-corporate transferee permit, the address of the intra-corporate transferee concerned in the territory of the second Member State;</u></i></p>
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			<p><i>The second Member State may require these documents and information to be presented in a language of the Member State concerned.</i></p> <p><i>If the (second) MS does not implement certain optional provisions of Art 5, it should also not apply them to mobility. Requiring fewer documents than the ones listed here should in any case be possible, as requested by some MS.</i></p>
			<p><i>(b) The second Member State shall take a decision on the application for long-term mobility and notify <u>the applicant <del>host entity and/or the intra-corporate transferee</del></u> in writing as soon as possible but not later than [90 days] after the second Member State has received the application and the documents foreseen in point (a);</i></p> <p><i>EP does not agree with a maximum period of 90 days for taking a decision on a request for mobility. As a compromise, EP proposes to accept the duration of procedure of 90 days if Council gives up on</i></p>

			quotas for short-term and long-term mobility.
			<b><i>(c) The <u>intra-corporate transferee third-country national</u> shall not be required to leave the territories of the Member States in order to submit the application and shall not be subject to a visa requirement;</i></b>
			Presidency suggestion:  <b><i>(d) The intra-corporate transferee shall be allowed to work in the second Member State until a decision on the application for long-term mobility has been taken by the competent authorities, provided that the time period referred to in Article 16A(1) and the period of validity of the intra-corporate transferee permit issued by the first Member State has not expired.</i></b>
			Presidency suggestion:  <b><i>3. <u>Based on the documentation referred to provided for in paragraph 2,</u> Member States may reject an application for long-term mobility where:</i></b>

			<p><i>Council suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>(a) the conditions set out in Article 5(1), points (a), (c), (e), (f), (g), and Articles 5(1a), 5(1b), 5(2), 5(2a) and 5(2b) and 5(5) are not met,</i></b></p> <p><b><i>or</i></b></p> <p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>(a) <u>paragraph (2a) is not complied with or the criteria the conditions set out in Article 5(1), points (e), (f), (g), and 5(1a), 5(2), 5(2a) and 5(2b) and 5(5) or in paragraph 2(a)(i), (iii) and (vi) of this Article are not met;</u></i></b></p> <p><b><i>or</i></b></p>
			<p><b><i>(b) one of the grounds covered by Article 6(1) points (b), (d) or (1a) or by Article 6(2) or 6(3) applies;</i></b></p> <p><i>What is not checked compared to a full application:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>1. Professional qualifications – Art 5.1(d/c)</i></li> <li><i>2. Prior work experience – Art 5.6</i></li> <li><i>3. Statement of financial</i></li> </ol>

			<p>responsibility – Art 5.7, because the first MS remains responsible to readmit the ICT</p> <p>4. Training agreement - Article 5(3).</p>
			<p><b><i>(c) the application was made after the expiry of the Intra-corporate transferee permit of the first Member State.</i></b></p> <p>Council suggestion:</p> <p><b><i>(c) the Intra-corporate transferee permit of the first Member State expired before the Member State has made a decision on the request for long term mobility or during the procedure.</i></b></p> <p>Presidency suggestion:</p> <p><b><i>(c) the intra-corporate transferee permit of the first Member State expires during the procedure. <u>expired before the Member State has made a decision on the request for long term mobility or during the procedure.</u></i></b></p>



			<p><i>Council suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>(d) the relevant quota set has been filled.</i></b></p> <p><i>The EP opposes quotas for short-term and long-term mobility. As a compromise, it proposes to accept the duration of procedure of 90 days if Council gives up on quotas.</i></p>
			<p><i>Related to Article 3(j) and (ja) and Article 11(4)</i></p> <p><b><i>4. Where the second Member State takes a positive decision on the application for long-term mobility as referred to in paragraph 2, the Intra corporate transferee shall be issued a permit for long-term mobility in the framework of an intra-corporate transfer. This permit shall be issued using the uniform format as laid down in Council Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002. Under the heading ‘<u>type remarks</u>’, in accordance with point (a) <u>6.4. 7.5-9</u> of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 1030/2002, the Member States shall enter: “mobile ICT”. Member States may also add an <u>indication æronym</u> in their official language or</i></b></p>

			<p>languages.</p> <p><b><u>Member States may indicate additional information related to the employment activity during intra-corporate transfer of the third-country national 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.</u></b></p>
			<p>Presidency suggestion:</p> <p><b><u>4a. Renewal of a mobile intra-corporate transferee permit is without prejudice to Article 10(3).</u></b></p>
			<p>Presidency suggestion:</p> <p><b><u>4b. The second Member State shall inform the competent authorities in the first Member State in case a mobile intra-corporate transferees permits is issued.</u></b></p>

			<p><b>5. Where a Member State takes a decision on an application for long-term mobility, the provisions of Articles <u>7</u>, <u>12(2) to (6)</u>, <del>12(3)</del>, <del>12(4)</del> and 12A <del>[and 13]</del> shall apply accordingly.</b></p>
			<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Article 16C</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Safeguards and sanctions</b></p> <p><i>EP can accept the text in the fourth column (including the Presidency suggestions) except paragraph 1a(b)</i></p>
			<p><i>Presidency suggestion</i></p> <p><b>1a. (new) Where the intra-corporate transferee permit is issued by a Member State not implementing the Schengen acquis in full and the intra-corporate transferee crosses an external border, the second Member State shall be entitled to require:</b></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><b>a. a copy of the notification sent by the host entity in the first Member State in accordance with Article 16A(2); or</b></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><b>b. <u>a letter of the host entity in</u></b></p>

			<p><b><u>the second Member State that specifies at least the details of the duration of the transfer and the location of the host entity or entities in the second Member State</u> <del>Any other document</del> proving that the holder of the intra-corporate transferee permit is moving to the second Member State for the purpose of an intra-corporate transfer.</b></p>
			<p>Presidency suggestion to move paragraph 4 to new paragraph 1aa.</p> <p><b><u>1aa. In case the first Member State withdraws the intra-corporate transferee permit it shall inform the authorities of the second Member State immediately.</u></b></p>
			<p>Presidency suggestion to move Article 16A(7) to new paragraph (1b with some re-drafting)</p> <p><b><u>1b. In case a <del>Where the second</del> Member State objects to the mobility in accordance with Article 16A(6)(a) <del>paragraph 6</del> and</u></b></p>

			<i>the mobility has not yet taken place, <u>Article 16C shall apply</u> <del>the intra-corporate transferee shall not be allowed to work in the second Member State as part of the intra-corporate transfer.</del></i>
			<i>1. <u>The host entity of the second Member State shall inform the competent authorities of the second Member State of any modification which affects the conditions on which basis the mobility was allowed to take place.</u></i>
			<i>2. <u>The <del>Where the</del> second Member State may request that the intra-corporate transferee shall immediately cease all employment activity and leave its territory where:</u></i>
			<i>(a) <u>it has not been notified in accordance with Article 16A (2) and (3) and requires such notification;</u></i>
			<i>(b) <u>it has objected to the mobility in accordance with Article 16A(6);</u></i>
			<i>[(c) <u>has found that</u> the intra-corporate transferee continues to work in the second Member State although the conditions laid down in Article 16B(2)(d) are no longer complied with;]</i>

			<i>(d) <u>it has rejected a request for mobility in accordance with Article 16B(3);</u></i>
			<i>(e) <del>has found that</del> the intra-corporate transferee permit is used for purposes other than those for which it was issued;</i>
			<i>(f) <del>has found that</del> the conditions on which the mobility was allowed to take place are no longer fulfilled,</i>
			<i>it may request that:</i>
			<i><del>i) the intra-corporate transferee shall immediately cease all employment activity and leave its territory;</del></i>
			<i><del>ii) the, 2a. In the cases referred to in paragraph 2, the first Member State shall, upon request of the second Member State, allow re-entry of the intra-corporate transferee without formalities and without delay, where applicable, of his or her family members. This shall also apply if the intra-corporate transferee permit issued by the first Member State has expired or has been withdrawn during the period of mobility within the second Member State.</del></i>

			<p><i>Schengen-related Presidency suggestion.</i></p> <p><b><i>2aa (new) Articles 16A and 16B shall be without prejudice to the right of the second Member State to consult the Schengen information system when the holder of an intra-corporate transferee permit crosses an external border. Where the intra corporate transferees are persons for whom an alert has been issued in the Schengen Information System, the second Member State shall refuse their entry or object to their mobility.</i></b></p>
			<p><b><i>3. Member States may impose sanctions against the host entity established on its territory in accordance with Article 8, where:</i></b></p> <p><i>See also recital (18).</i></p>
			<p><b><i>(a) the host entity has failed to notify the mobility of the intra-corporate transferee in accordance with Article 16(A) (2) and (3);</i></b></p>
			<p><b><i>(b) the intra-corporate transferee permit is used for purposes other than that for which it was issued;</i></b></p>

			<p><i>Council suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>(c) the application for admission referred to in Article 10 has been submitted to a Member State other than the one where the longest overall stay takes place ;</i></b></p>
			<p><b><i>(d) the intra-corporate transferee no longer fulfils the criteria and conditions on which basis the mobility was allowed to take place and the host entity fails to notify the competent authorities of the second Member State of such a modification.</i></b></p>
			<p><i>Council suggestion:</i></p> <p><b><i>(e) they find that, in case where Article 16A(5) or Article 16B(2)(d) applies, the intra-corporate transferee started to work in the second Member State, although the conditions for mobility were not fulfilled.</i></b></p> <p><i>Council suggestion in response to concern EP that the host entity may not know whether the ICT meets all conditions:</i></p> <p><b><i>(e) the intra-corporate transferee started to work in the second Member State, although the host</i></b></p>



			<p><i>entity could have been reasonably aware that the conditions for mobility were not fulfilled in case where Article 16A(5) or Article 16B(2)(d) applies.</i></p> <p><i>Presidency suggests to accept the proposal of EP: (e) the intra-corporate transferee started to work in the second Member State, although the conditions for mobility were not fulfilled in case Article 16A(5) or Article 16B(2)(d) applies.</i></p>
			<p><i>Presidency suggestion to move paragraph 4 to new paragraph 1aa.</i></p> <p><b><u>4. In case the first Member State withdraws the intra-corporate transferee permit it shall inform the authorities of the second Member State immediately.</u></b></p>
CHAPTER VI final provisions		CHAPTER VI final provisions	
<i>Article 17 Statistics</i>		Article 17 Statistics	<i>Agreement on the following text</i>
	<b>AM 39</b>		
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	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	1. Member States shall, <b>in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 862/2007</b> , communicate to the Commission statistics on the number of [...] <b>third-country</b>	<p><i>Presidency suggestion:</i></p> <p>1. Member States shall communicate to the Commission statistics on the number of <i>intra-</i></p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p><b>nationals who have been granted an intra-corporate transferee permits and</b>, as far as possible, on the number of [...] <b>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.</b></p>	<p><i>corporate transferee permits and permits for long-term mobility issued for the first time, and, where applicable, the notifications received pursuant to Article 16A(2) and</i>, as far as possible, on the number of <i>intra-corporate transferees whose permit has been <del>extended</del>, renewed or withdrawn. These statistics shall be disaggregated by citizenship, the length of validity of the permit and, as far as possible, by the economic sector and transferee position.</i></p>
<p>2. The statistics referred to in paragraph 1 shall be communicated in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 862/2007 .</p>		<p><b>deleted</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement on:</i> 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>

<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 <b>[two years after the date of transposition of this Directive]</b>.</p>	<p><i>Agreement on:</i></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><i>Presidency recommends following EP proposal:</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. <b><i>The report shall focus in particular on the assessment of the <u>good</u> functioning of the intra-EU mobility scheme and on possible misuses <u>and abuses</u> of such a scheme.</i></b></p> <p><b><i>The Commission shall notably assess the practical application of the Articles 16, 16A, 16B, 16C and</i></b></p>

			<b>19.</b>
Article 19 <i>Contact points</i>		Article 19 <i>[...] Cooperation on information</i>	Article 19 <i>Cooperation between contact points</i>
1. Member States shall appoint contact points which shall be responsible for receiving and transmitting the information needed to implement Article 16.		1. Member States shall appoint contact points which shall be responsible for receiving and transmitting the information needed to implement Article 16 <b>and 16A. Member States shall give preference to exchange of information via electronic means.</b>	<i>Mobility related provision</i>  <i>Agreement on:</i>  1. Member States shall appoint contact points which shall <b>cooperate effectively and be responsible for receiving and transmitting the information needed to implement Articles 16 A, 16 B and 16 C. Member States shall give preference to exchange of information via electronic means.</b>  <b>1a. Each Member State shall inform the other Member States, via the national contact points referred to in paragraph 1 about the designated authorities referred to in Article 10(3) and about the procedure applied to mobility referred to in the Articles 16A and 16B.</b>

<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. <b>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.</b></p>	<p><i>Agreement to delete</i></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 between those provisions and this Directive.</p>		<p>1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by [...] <b>three</b> 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 insists on transposition deadline of two years after the entry into force pointing to the Single Permit and the Blue Card Directives.</i></p> <p><i>Council wants transposition deadline of 30 months.</i></p>
<p>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</p>		<p>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</p>	

be made.		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	

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