

SCHENGEN VISA INFORMATION

Introduction

On 21 December 2007 Malta joined the Schengen system at the end of a gradual process of adjusting to the common visa regime provided by the Convention Implementing the Schengen Agreement.

While strengthening the common external border, there was a parallel and gradual removal of internal border controls, giving total freedom of movement within all the territories of the Schengen agreement signatory states: the establishment of what has become known as the Schengen Area.

The Schengen Area

The Schengen area includes the territory of the following 22 European Union countries and associated countries: Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden. It includes Norway and Iceland. Bulgaria, Cyprus, Ireland, Romania and the United Kingdom still do participate in the Schengen cooperation.

Entry into Malta

Admission into Malta, through its external border, is only permitted to third country nationals who:

- seek entry through a border crossing point;
- are in possession of a valid passport or equivalent recognized travel document permitting them to cross the border;
- are in possession of documents substantiating the purpose and the conditions of the planned visit and have sufficient means of support, both for the period of the planned visit and to return to their country of origin (or to travel in transit to a Third State). A third country national who already holds a residence permit issued by one of the Schengen Member States is exempted from this requirement
- are in possession of a valid entry or transit visa, if required;
- have not been prohibited to enter through an alert in the Schengen Information System; and
- are not considered to be a threat to public policy, national security or the international relations of any of the Schengen States, under the Laws of Malta or of the law of another Schengen State.

If any one of the aforementioned conditions are not met, the third-country national may be denied entry by the border authorities even if in possession of a valid entry or transit visa.

Travel Rights for EU Nationals

The right to free movement means that every EU citizen is entitled to travel freely around the Member States of the European Union, and settle anywhere within its territory. No special formalities are required to enter an EU country. This fundamental right extends to members of the EU citizen's family, and applies regardless of their situation or the reason for travel or residence.

Travel rights for Third-Country Nationals

Third-country nationals may enter and travel within the European Union provided they fulfil the entry conditions, among others to be in possession of a valid travel document or a visa if required for a period of up to three months.

Special rules apply to non-EU national family members of EU citizens, with differing travel rights according to whether they are travelling with the EU citizen or travelling alone. In addition, a valid residence permit issued by an EU Member State applying the Schengen provisions can permit a non-EU national to travel to other Member States in the Schengen area without a visa.

Third-country nationals may enter and travel within the territory of the Member States applying the Schengen provisions for a period of up to three (3) months, provided they fulfil the entry conditions laid down in the Schengen acquis, now integrated into the EU.

Admission to Malta, through the external borders of the Schengen area is, therefore, only permitted to third-country nationals who:

- are in possession of a valid travel document (passport) or recognised equivalent travel document permitting them to cross the border;
- are in possession of documents substantiating the purpose and the conditions of the planned visit to Malta and have sufficient means of support, both for the period of the planned visit and return to their country of origin (or to travel in transit to another Third State);
- are in possession of valid entry or transit visa if required;
- have not been prohibited to enter through an alert on the Schengen Information System; and
- are not considered to be a threat to public policy, national security or the international relations of any other Schengen State, under Maltese law or the law of another Schengen State.

If any one of the aforementioned conditions are not met, the third-country national may be denied entry by the border authorities even if in possession of a valid entry or transit visa.

The rights of non-EU nationals legally residing in the territory of a Member State to travel within the European Union are also outlined in the EU Charter of Fundamental Rights. The charter asserts the right of every European citizen to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States. It adds that these rights may be

granted to third-country nationals.

Nationals of certain third countries may enter the Schengen area on presenting their passports, provided they fulfil the entry conditions specified above. Nationals of certain third-countries are required to have a visa.

As an EU Member State applying the Schengen Convention, Malta issues uniform short-stay visas valid for travelling in the whole Schengen area.

What is a Visa?

A visa is an authorisation or decision, in the form of a sticker, issued and affixed to a passport by a diplomatic mission or consular post to a third-country national.

It authorises the bearer to stay or travel through Malta during a limited and specified period. The possession of a visa does not give the third country national the automatic right of entry, as bearers must prove that they will meet the conditions of entry. Border authorities may refuse entry or annul the visa, if it is subsequently established that:

- the bearer is not in possession of adequate means of subsistence;
- the data submitted during the visa application procedure were incorrect or falsified;
- the bearer is unable to provide details regarding the circumstances of the stay in Malta.

Border authorities may refuse entry also for reasons of security or public policy.

Which third-country nationals are required to have a visa?

The Amsterdam Treaty, which came into force on 1st May 1999 harmonised the visa rules applying to travel for non-EU nationals. EU Member States with the exception of the United Kingdom and Ireland which, on the basis of a protocol annexed to the Treaty of Amsterdam, maintain autonomous visa, immigration and asylum policies are precluded from unilaterally determining the visa rules related to short-term stays for nationals of any third country.

Bound by Regulation (EC) No 539/2001 as amended by Regulation (EC) No 2414/2001, Regulation (EC) 453/2003 and Regulation (EC) 1932/2006, the list of third-countries whose nationals are subject to the visa requirement, when travelling to Malta and/or any other EU Member State is as follows:

AFGHANISTAN	IRAQ	ST VINCENT
ALBANIA	JAMAICA	SUDAN
ALGERIA	JORDAN	SURINAME
ANGOLA	KAZAKHSTAN	SWAZILAND
ARMENIA	KENYA	SYRIA
AZERBAIJAN	KIRIBATI	TAJIKISTAN
BAHRAIN	KUWAIT	TANZANIA
BANGLADESH	KYRGYZSTAN	THAILAND
BELARUS	LAOS	TIMOR-LESTE
BELIZE	LEBANON	TOGO
BENIN	LESOTHO	TONGA
BHUTAN	LIBERIA	TRINIDAD &

		TOBAGO
BOLIVIA	LIBYA	TUNISIA
BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA	MADAGASCAR	TURKEY
BOTSWANA	MALAWI	TURKMENISTAN
BURKINA FASO	MALDIVES	TUVALU
BURMA/MYANMAR	MALI	UGANDA
BURUNDI	MARSHALL ISLANDS	UKRAINE
CAMBODIA	MAURITANIA	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CAMEROON	MICRONESIA	UZBEKISTAN
CAPE VERDE	MOLDOVA	VANUATU
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP	MONGOLIA	VIETNAM
CHAD	MONTENEGRO	YEMEN
CHINA	MOROCCO	ZAMBIA
COLOMBIA	MOZAMBIQUE	ZIMBABWE
COMOROS	NAMIBIA	
CONGO	NAURU	
COTE D'IVOIRE	NEPAL	
CUBA	NIGER	
DEM REP OF CONGO	NIGERIA	
DJIBOUTI	NORTH KOREA	
DOMINICA	NORTHERN MARIANAS (IS)	
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	OMAN	
ECUADOR	PAKISTAN	
EGYPT	PALAU	
EQUATORIAL GUINEA	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	
ERITREA	PERU	
ETHIOPIA	PHILIPPINES	
FIJI	QATAR	
FYROM	RUSSIA	
GABON	RWANDA	
GAMBIA	SAMOA	
GEORGIA	SAO TOME & PRINCIPE	
GHANA	SAUDI ARABIA	
GRENADA	SENEGAL	
GUINEA	SERBIA	
GUINEA-BISSAU	SIERRA LEONE	
GUYANA	SOLOMON ISLANDS	
HAITI	SOMALIA	
INDIA	SOUTH AFRICA	
INDONESIA	SRI LANKA	
IRAN	ST LUCIA	
INDIA		
INDONESIA		
IRAN		

A limited set of derogations and exceptions exist for specific categories of persons, notably on grounds of international law or custom. Member States may therefore exempt from the requirement to carry an EU visa, or reintroduce the visa obligation when they would otherwise be exempted, the following categories of persons:

- holders of diplomatic passports, official duty passports and other official passports;
- civilian air and sea crew;
- flight crew and attendants on emergency or rescue flights and other helpers involved in disaster or emergency relief;
- the civilian crew of ships navigating in international waters;
- the holders of laissez-passer issued by some intergovernmental organisations to their officials.

Where can third-country nationals apply for a visa?

Third-country nationals, who are subject to the visa requirement and who seek to enter Malta, are obliged to apply at Malta's diplomatic missions and consular posts, as follows:

CHINA	Embassy of Malta	Beijing
EGYPT	Embassy of Malta	Cairo
INDIA	Malta High Commission	New Delhi
LIBYA	Consulate of Malta	Tripoli
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Consulate of Malta	Moscow
SAUDI ARABIA	Embassy of Malta	Riyadh
TUNISIA	Embassy of Malta	Tunis
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	Consulate of Malta	Dubai

Where Malta has no diplomatic mission or consular post, third-country nationals may apply for a visa at the following diplomatic missions and consular posts:

AFGHANISTAN	Embassy of Italy	Kabul
ALBANIA	Embassy of Austria	Tirana
ANGOLA	Embassy of Italy	Luanda
AZERBAIJAN	Embassy of Italy	Baku
BAHRAIN	Embassy of Italy	Manama
BANGLADESH	Embassy of Italy	Dhaka
BELARUS	Embassy of Italy	Minsk
BOLIVIA	Embassy of Italy	La Paz
BOSNIA HERZEGOVINA	Embassy of Austria	Sarajevo
CHINA	General Consulate of Austria	Hong Kong
CHINA	General Consulate of Austria	Shanghai
COLOMBIA	Embassy of Austria	Bogota
ERITREA	Embassy of Italy	Asmara
ETHIOPIA	Embassy of Austria	Addis Ababa
GEORGIA	Embassy of Italy	Tbilisi
INDIA	General Consulate of Italy	Calcutta
INDIA	Embassy of Italy	New Delhi
INDONESIA	Embassy of Austria	Jakarta
IRAN	Embassy of Austria	Teheran
IRAQ	Embassy of Italy	Baghdad
KAZAKHSTAN	Embassy of Italy	Astana
KENYA	Embassy of Austria	Nairobi
KUWAIT	Embassy of Austria	Kuwait City

LEBANON	Embassy of Italy	Beirut
MONTENEGRO	General Consulate of Italy	Podgorica
MOROCCO	Embassy of Italy	Rabat
MOZAMBIQUE	Embassy of Italy	Maputo
MYANMAR	Embassy of Italy	Yangon
NAMIBIA	Embassy of Italy	Windhoek
NIGERIA	Embassy of Austria	Abuja
OMAN	Embassy of Austria	Muscat
PAKISTAN	General Consulate of Italy	Karachi
PERU	Embassy of Austria	Lima
QATAR	Embassy of Italy	Doha
SENEGAL	Embassy of Austria	Dakar
SERBIA	Embassy of Italy	Belgrade
SOUTH AFRICA	Consulate of Italy	Cape Town
SOUTH AFRICA	Consulate of Italy	Durban
SOUTH AFRICA	Embassy of Italy	Pretoria
SRI LANKA	Embassy of Italy	Colombo
SUDAN	Embassy of Italy	Khartoum
TANZANIA	Embassy of Italy	Dar es Salaam
THAILAND	Embassy of Austria	Bangkok
TURKEY	Embassy of Italy	Ankara
TURKEY	General Consulate of Italy	Istanbul
TURKEY	Consulate of Italy	Izmir
UGANDA	Embassy of Italy	Kampala
UZBEKISTAN	Embassy of Italy	Tashkent
YEMEN	Embassy of Italy	Sana'a
ZAMBIA	Embassy of Italy	Lusaka
ZIMBABWE	Embassy of Austria	Harare

In addition, visa applications may be filed:

a) at any of the following diplomatic missions and consular posts:

ARGENTINA	Embassy of Austria	Buenos Aires
AUSTRALIA	Malta High Commission	Canberra
AUSTRALIA	Consulate of Malta	Melbourne
AUSTRALIA	Consulate of Malta	Sydney
AUSTRIA	Embassy of Malta	Vienna
BELGIUM	Embassy of Malta	Brussels
BRAZIL	Embassy of Austria	Brasilia
BRAZIL	General Consulate of Italy	Sao Paolo
BULGARIA	Embassy of Austria	Sofia
CANADA	Embassy of Austria	Ottawa
CANADA	Consulate of Malta	Toronto
CANADA	General Consulate of Italy	Vancouver
CHILE	Embassy of Austria	Santiago
DENMARK	Embassy of Malta	Copenhagen
FRANCE	Embassy of Malta	Paris
GERMANY	Embassy of Malta	Berlin
GREECE	Embassy of Malta	Athens
IRELAND	Embassy of Malta	Dublin

ISRAEL	Embassy of Italy	Tel Aviv
ITALY	Embassy of Malta	Rome
JAPAN	Embassy of Austria	Tokyo
MALAYSIA	Embassy of Austria	Kuala Lumpur
MEXICO	Embassy of Austria	Mexico City
NETHERLANDS	Embassy of Malta	The Hague
NICARAGUA	Embassy of Italy	Managua
PANAMA	Embassy of Italy	Panama
PORTUGAL	Embassy of Malta	Lisbon
ROMANIA	Embassy of Austria	Bucharest
SINGAPORE	Embassy of Italy	Singapore
SPAIN	Embassy of Malta	Madrid
SOUTH KOREA	Embassy of Austria	Seoul
SWITZERLAND	Embassy of Austria	Berne
SWITZERLAND	Permanent Mission of Malta	Geneva
SWITZERLAND	General Consulate of Italy	Zurich
UNITED KINGDOM	Malta High Commission	London
U.S.A	General Consulate of Italy	Chicago
U.S.A	General Consulate of Italy	Houston
U.S.A	General Consulate of Italy	San Francisco
U.S.A	Embassy of Malta	Washington
URUGUAY	Consulate of Italy	Montevideo
VENEZUELA	Embassy of Austria	Caracas

At any of the following:

RUSSIAN FEDERATION	Malta Visa Application Centre	Moscow
RUSSIAN FEDERATION		St Petersburg
RUSSIAN FEDERATION		Yekaterinburg
SERBIA	Embassy of Spain	Belgrade

Visa Applications

Schengen visa applications must be filed at the diplomatic mission of the country which is the main destination of the visit. In the event, therefore, that an applicant intends to visit several Schengen states (with stays of approximately the same duration), the application must be filed at the diplomatic mission of the country of first entry. Thus, applicants wishing to visit Malta as the main destination, or the country of first entry into the Schengen area, must file their applications at Malta's diplomatic missions or its representations*

Visa applications must be in writing, giving all details required on the Visa Application Form which can be acquired free of charge from Malta's diplomatic missions and consular posts or downloaded from below:

- [Visa Application \(English - Arabic\)](#)
- [Visa Application \(English - Chinese\)](#)
- [Visa Application \(English - French\)](#)
- [Visa Application \(English - Turkish\)](#)
- [Visa Application \(English - Russian\)](#)

The Visa Application Form must be wholly and legibly completed, and signed by the applicant, and accompanied by:

- a valid travel document (passport) validity of which must not be less than three (3) months;
- two (2) passport-size photographs, in colour and taken against a white background, with face clearly visible;
- the visa fee

* Following the practice of Schengen Member States, Malta entered into representation agreements with other Member States in order that a visa application for Malta can be filed in countries where Malta does not have a diplomatic mission or consular post. The consular post of the country representing Malta will issue visas for entering Malta according to the common Schengen visa policy as if issuing visas for entering their own country.

Visa Types and Validity

Visas may be individual - issued to an individual applicant and apposed to an individual passport - or group visas - issued to a group of aliens, all having the same nationality of the passport-issuing country, and provided that the document is expressly and formally recognised by Malta. Group visas cannot exceed 30 days. Visas are divided into three main categories:

1. Schengen Visas: valid for the territories of all the Schengen Member States; may be:

- Airport Transit Visa (Type A)
- Transit Visa (Type B)
- Short-Stay Visa (Type C), valid for up to 90 days and for single or multiple entries

Exceptionally, the Schengen regulation enables important or well-known persons who frequently require a visa and who can provide the necessary guarantees, to be issued with C-type visas which permit a visit of up to 90 days in any half-year and are valid for one (1), two (2), three (3) or five years (5).

2. Limited Territorial Validity visas (LTV): these are only valid for the Schengen State whose representative issued the visa (or in particular cases for other Schengen states where specifically named) without any possibility of access to or transit through the territory of any other Schengen States. They are issued solely for humanitarian reasons, or in the national interest, or under international obligations as an exception to the common system. An alien may not directly apply for these visas, which are issued in a few specific cases by the diplomatic or consular representative when it deems it appropriate to issue the visa for the reasons as stated even though not all the conditions are met for the issue of a Schengen Visa, or when the applicant does not hold a validly recognised travel document, in particular emergencies or in case of need.

3. Long stay or "national" visas, which are only valid for visits that are longer than 90 days (Type D), with one or more entries, in the territory of the Schengen State whose diplomatic representative issued the visa, and to transit through the territory of other Schengen States for a period of not more than five days.

Regulations on stays exceeding 90 days fall within the competence of Malta's national authorities and third-country nationals requesting to enter Malta with a purpose of a long stay, will at first be granted a "national" visa in order to receive a residence permit.

Residence Permits

On the basis of the Schengen Convention, now integrated in the EU framework, a valid residence permit from a Schengen State, together with a travel document, can substitute for a visa. Thus a third-country national presenting his/her passport and a valid residence permit issued by a Schengen Member State can be allowed to enter another Schengen Member State for a short-stay without needing a visa. This equivalence does not apply to residence permits issued by the United Kingdom and Ireland, since they do not apply the Schengen acquis.

Visa Fees

Airport Transit Visa (Category A)	- € 60
Transit Visa (Category B)	- € 60
Short-Stay Visa (Category C)	- € 60
Group Visa (Categories A B and C)	- € 60 + € 1 per person
National Visa (Category D)	- € 60

Notes:

1. The aforementioned fees shall be paid at the Consulate of Malta in any country, where such a representation exists and where an application for a Schengen visa is made.
2. Fees, which are to be paid upon application, are non-refundable
3. The fee for the issuing of a Schengen visa shall be charged in Euros (€) or the equivalent in US Dollars (\$) or the national currency of the country where the application for the issue of such visa is made and as determined by the Consulate of Malta.
4. Schengen visas are issued free of charge to:
 - (a) an accompanying spouse and children under 21 years of age of an EU national or of a EEA national;
 - (b) children under six (6) years of age;
 - (c) school pupils, students, post graduate students and accompanying teachers who undertake trips for the purpose of study or educational training; and
 - (d) researchers from third countries travelling within the European Community for the purpose of carrying out scientific research. as defined in the Recommendation 2005/761/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 September 2005 to facilitate the issue by the Member States of uniform short-stay visas for researchers from third countries travelling within the Community for the purpose of carrying out scientific research.

5. A fee reduction or waiver for nationals of a third country may also be granted as a result of a visa facilitation agreement concluded between the European Community and that third country consistent with the Community's overall approach to visa facilitation agreements. Such exemptions are given to Russian nationals following the conclusion of the EU-Russian Federation Visa Facilitation Agreement. As of 1st January 2008, similar bilateral visa facilitation agreements entered into force with Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, FYROM, Moldova, Montenegro, Serbia and Ukraine.

Which Supporting documents are required for third-country nationals?

This documentation, depending on the type of visa requested or which Malta's diplomatic mission deems it can issue, must necessarily state:

- ❖ the purpose of the visit
- ❖ means of transport and for the return journey
- ❖ means of subsistence (support) during the journey and stay
- ❖ accommodation arrangements

These supporting documents shall cover as follows:

1. Supporting documents regarding the purpose of the visit shall mean, for example:
 - ❖ a letter of invitation
 - ❖ a summons
 - ❖ a certificate of enrolment
 - ❖ an organised trip
2. Supporting documents regarding means of transport and return shall mean, for example:
 - ❖ a valid return ticket or
 - ❖ a certificate of a reserved and prepaid journey
3. Supporting documents regarding means of subsistence
4. The following may be accepted as proof of means of subsistence:
 - ❖ cash in convertible currency
 - ❖ traveller's cheques
 - ❖ cheque books for a foreign currency account
 - ❖ credit cards
 - ❖ or any other means that guarantees funds in hard currency.
5. The level of means of subsistence shall be proportionate to the length and purpose of the stay, and to the amount of € 48 per day.
 - ❖ supporting documents regarding accommodation
6. The following documents inter alia may be accepted as proof of accommodation:

- ❖ hotel reservation or reservation for a similar establishment
- ❖ documents proving the existence of a lease or a title-deed, in the applicant's name, to a property situated in the country to be visited
- ❖ where a third-country national states that he/she shall stay at a person's home or in an institution, the applicant must present a written declaration by the host which vouches for the host's commitment to accommodate. The diplomatic mission and consular posts will verify such declaration,s where such checks are necessary;
- ❖ or by requiring that a certificate be presented which vouches for the commitment to accommodate, in the form of a harmonised form filled in by the host/institution and stamped by the competent authority in Malta, according to the provisions laid down in its national legislation.

In addition, in support of an application for a short-term or travel visa, applicants must show that they are in possession of adequate and valid individual or group Travel Medical Insurance to cover any expenses which might arise in connection with repatriation for medical reasons, urgent medical attention and/or emergency hospital treatment. The insurance must be valid throughout the SchengenMemberStates and cover the entire period of the person's stay. The minimum coverage is of € 30,000.

Any cases of forged documents produced by foreign nationals for the purposes of obtaining an entry visa shall always been reported to Malta's Immigration Police by Malta's diplomatic mission or consular post. This applies both to the forgery of Maltese documents and documents of foreign origin that are in any way used in support of a visa application.

Once the visa application is approved on the basis of the documentation, produced by the applicant, and the results of an interview, if required and which is normally conducted directly and personally, the diplomatic mission will carry out all statutory preliminary checks to consult lists of third-country nationals to be refused admission into the Schengen area.

General Documentation Requirements (by purpose)

TOURISM

In addition to the visa application form, a valid travel document and two (2) passport-size photographs, applicants need to produce the following documentation:

- a valid return ticket or
- a certificate of a reserved and prepaid journey
- cash in convertible currency or
- traveller's cheques or
- cheque books for a foreign currency account or
- credit cards
- or any other means that guarantees funds in hard currency.
- hotel reservation or reservation for a similar establishment or
- where a third-country national states that he/she shall stay at a person's home or in an institution, the applicant must present a written declaration by the host which vouches for the host's commitment to accommodate. The

diplomatic mission and consular posts will verify such declarations, where such checks are necessary;

- a valid individual or group Travel Medical Insurance to cover any expenses which might arise in connection with repatriation for medical reasons, urgent medical attention and/or emergency hospital treatment. The insurance must be valid throughout the SchengenMemberStates and cover the entire period of the person's stay. The minimum coverage is of € 30,000.

BUSINESS

In addition to the visa application form, a valid travel document and two (2) passport-size photographs, applicants need to produce the following documentation:

- a valid return ticket or
 - a certificate of a reserved and prepaid journey
 - cash in convertible currency or
 - traveller's cheques or
 - cheque books for a foreign currency account or
 - credit cards
 - or any other means that guarantees funds in hard currency.
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- a letter of invitation from the business partner, firm or authority
 - proof of the existence of commercial-business relations or
 - a certificate of the local Chamber of Commerce on the existence of such business activities
 - documents proving the applicant's status in the business firm
-
- Hotel reservation or reservation for a similar establishment a valid individual or group Travel Medical Insurance to cover any expenses which might arise in connection with repatriation for medical reasons, urgent medical attention and/or emergency hospital treatment. The insurance must be valid throughout the SchengenMemberStates and cover the entire period of the person's stay. The minimum coverage is of € 30,000.

STUDIES

In addition to the visa application form, a valid travel document and two (2) passport-size photographs, applicants need to produce the following documentation:

- a valid return ticket or
 - a certificate of a reserved and prepaid journey
 - cash in convertible currency or
 - traveller's cheques or
 - cheque books for a foreign currency account or
 - credit cards
 - or any other means that guarantees funds in hard currency.
 - a letter of acceptance from the educational institution indicating entitlement to admission and details on course being undertaken
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- Hotel reservation or reservation for a similar establishment or where a third-country national states that he/she shall stay at a person's home or in an institution, the applicant must present a written declaration by the host which vouches for the host's commitment to accommodate. The diplomatic mission and consular posts will verify such declarations, where such checks are necessary;

- a valid individual or group Travel Medical Insurance to cover any expenses which might arise in connection with repatriation for medical reasons, urgent medical attention and/or emergency hospital treatment. The insurance must be valid throughout the SchengenMemberStates and cover the entire period of the person's stay. The minimum coverage is of € 30,000.

POLITICAL, SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL, SPORTS or RELIGIOUS EVENTS

In addition to the visa application form, a valid travel document and two (2) passport-size photographs, applicants need to produce the following documentation:

- a valid return ticket or
 - a certificate of a reserved and prepaid journey
 - cash in convertible currency or
 - traveller's cheques or
 - cheque books for a foreign currency account or
 - credit cards
 - or any other means that guarantees funds in hard currency.
- An invitation, entry tickets, enrolments or programmes stating whenever possible the name of the host organisation, the duration or any other appropriate documents indicating the purpose of the visit
- Hotel reservation or reservation for a similar establishment or where a third-country national states that he/she shall stay at a person's home or in an institution, the applicant must present a written declaration by the host which vouches for the host's commitment to accommodate. The diplomatic mission and consular posts will verify such declarations, where such checks are necessary;
 - a valid individual or group Travel Medical Insurance to cover any expenses which might arise in connection with repatriation for medical reasons, urgent medical attention and/or emergency hospital treatment. The insurance must be valid throughout the SchengenMemberStates and cover the entire period of the person's stay. The minimum coverage is of € 30,000.

MEDICAL REASONS

In addition to the visa application form, a valid travel document and two (2) passport-size photographs, applicants need to produce the following documentation:

- a valid return ticket or
 - a certificate of a reserved and prepaid journey
 - cash in convertible currency or
 - traveller's cheques or
 - cheque books for a foreign currency account or
 - credit cards
 - or any other means that guarantees funds in hard currency.
- a letter from the medical organisation certifying that the applicant is to undergo medical treatment in Malta
- Hotel reservation or reservation for a similar establishment or where a third-country national states that he/she shall stay at a person's home or in an institution, the applicant must present a written declaration by the host which vouches for the host's commitment to accommodate. The diplomatic mission and consular posts will verify such declarations, where such checks are necessary;

- a valid individual or group Travel Medical Insurance to cover any expenses which might arise in connection with repatriation for medical reasons, urgent medical attention and/or emergency hospital treatment. The insurance must be valid throughout the SchengenMemberStates and cover the entire period of the person's stay. The minimum coverage is of € 30,000.

DEATH, SERIOUS INJURY OF IMMEDIATE NEXT OF KIN

In addition to the visa application form, a valid travel document and two (2) passport-size photographs, applicants need to produce the following documentation:

- a valid return ticket or
- a certificate of a reserved and prepaid journey
- cash in convertible currency or
- traveller's cheques or
- cheque books for a foreign currency account or
- credit cards
- or any other means that guarantees funds in hard currency.
- a statement about the case by the Maltese authorities or
- a statement about the case by the medical organisation in Malta or
- a statement about the case by the Medical Doctor
- Hotel reservation or reservation for a similar establishment or where a third-country national states that he/she shall stay at a person's home or in an institution, the applicant must present a written declaration by the host which vouches for the host's commitment to accommodate. The diplomatic mission and consular posts will verify such declarations, where such checks are necessary;
- a valid individual or group Travel Medical Insurance to cover any expenses which might arise in connection with repatriation for medical reasons, urgent medical attention and/or emergency hospital treatment. The insurance must be valid throughout the SchengenMemberStates and cover the entire period of the person's stay. The minimum coverage is of € 30,000.

Which documents are required for family members who are not EU nationals?

When travelling with an EU national, family members of the EU national, who are also EU nationals, need to carry a valid passport or identity card. In the case of minors, individual EU Member State legislation usually provides for the issue of a special identity card or for an entry to be made in the passport of one of the parents.

If the family members of the EU national, are third-country nationals, the EU Member State(s) to or through which travel is intended may require an entry visa, depending on their nationality. This visa should be granted free of charge. These freedoms apply to non-EU national family members only when they accompany the EU national.

When travelling alone, family members who are not EU nationals are not entitled to the visa arrangements mentioned above. Non-EU nationals who wish to travel alone within the EU have to comply with the normal visa requirements for their nationality.

Residence Permits (for study purposes)

A “fixed-term” residence permit for a period exceeding three (3) months and specifically for study may be issued to a third-country nationals to follow:

1. Courses of study leading to a higher education qualification.

Legal Notice 29 of 2008 regulates the admittance and residence (for a period of not less than three months) of third country nationals, who have been accepted by an establishment of higher education and admitted to pursue, as their main activity, a full-time course of study leading to a higher education qualification recognised by the Malta Qualification Recognition Information Centre. The said establishment of higher education could be either the University of Malta or a private college officially authorized to conduct such courses.

A third country national, who shall be following a course of studies as specified above, will require a residence permit to cover his / her stay in Malta. When applying for such a permit the person concerned should submit the following:

- (a) a valid passport, the validity of which shall cover the duration of the course of studies to be undertaken;
 - (b) a parental declaration, in the case of a minor, authorizing the minor’s stay in Malta for the purposes of studies for the duration of the course;
 - (c) proof that he/she is covered by sickness insurance in respect of all risks against sickness, unless covered under the provisions of the Healthcare Fees Regulations 2004 (L.N. 201 of 2004);
 - (d) proof that he/she has been accepted by an educational establishment to follow a full-time course of study recognized by the Malta Qualification Recognition Information Centre
<http://www.enicnarc.net/index.aspx?c=Malta>
- Where the student is applying to study at a private institution for a degree to be awarded by a non-Maltese educational entity, he/she shall provide evidence that he/she has registered as an external student with such entity;
- (e) documentary evidence that during his/her stay in Malta he/she will have sufficient funds to cover his / her subsistence (which will be equivalent to a minimum of seventy-five percent of the national minimum wage calculated on a weekly basis for the duration of his/her stay in Malta), his/her tuition fees and return travel costs;
 - (f) evidence of sufficient knowledge of the language of the course which he/she would be following; and
 - (g) proof that the payment of the fees charged by the relative educational establishment have been effected.

A residence permit valid for one year or for the duration of the studies, if the relative period is less than one year, will be issued provided that the issue of such a permit is not contrary to public policy, public security or public health. The issue of such residence permit shall be subject to the student successfully undergoing health

screening as instructed. (In this regard further information, as to the procedures that have to be followed, may be obtained by contacting the Educational establishment concerned).

Students holding a residence permit shall be entitled to take up employment, for a maximum period of ten hours each week, as long as they are in possession of an employment licence. Students shall not be so entitled during their first year of residence in Malta. Further information in this respect may be obtained from the Employment and Training Corporation (e-mail address: etc@gov.mt)

The Director, Citizenship and Expatriate Affairs, may withdraw or refuse to renew a residence permit:

- (a) when the residence permit has been fraudulently acquired; or
- (b) wherever it appears that the applicant did not meet or no longer meets the conditions laid down in the provisions of the above-mentioned legal notice; or
- (c) when he/she does not respect the limits imposed by his / her employment licence; or
- (d) when he/she does not make acceptable progress in his / her studies; or
- (e) on grounds of public policy, public security or public health.

In the case that an application for a residence permit on the basis of the regulations mentioned above is refused, the student shall have the right to appeal against such decision to the Immigration Appeals Board within three days of the notification of such decision. Any communication to the said Board should be addressed as follows:

The Secretary
Immigration Appeals Board
Ministry for Justice and Home Affairs
Fort St Elmo
Valletta CMR 02

2. Courses (English-Language)

A third-country national who will be following a course of studies which does not fall within the parameters of (1) will require a residence permit to cover his/her stay in Malta, unless such period of stay is not covered by a visa, or in the case of third country nationals exempt from the visa requirement, such period of stay is less than three (3) months.

In order to enter the territory of Malta, third-country nationals, subject to the visa requirement, must apply for either:

a national visa (Type D) from Malta's diplomatic missions or consular posts to cover the whole period of their course.

or

a short-stay visa (Type C) when applying at representations, where Malta has no consular post. Upon arrival and after the relative application has been submitted and approved, this will be converted into a "fixed-term" residence permit allowing them to pursue their studies.

A third country national, exempt from the visa requirement, is allowed to remain in Malta and the Schengen territory for an aggregate period of three (3) months from the date of arrival. If, therefore, the course is of a longer duration, the third-country

national would have to apply for a residence permit to cover his period of studies in Malta.

Documentation required:

The third-country national must submit the following documentation, directly or if preferred, through the educational institution, to the Department for Citizenship & Expatriates:

- The standard Application Form (CEA/20) duly filled-in and signed;
- Two (2) passport-size photographs;
- Letter of acceptance from the educational institution indicating entitlement to admission and details on course being undertaken and/or extended;
- Copies of the details pages from the passport;
- Means of support (foreign transfers, bank account etc) amounting to the minimum amount of €48 per day for the duration of the course and/or extension;
- A health insurance policy valid for Malta

Any cases of forged documents produced by foreign nationals for the purposes of obtaining a residence permit shall always be reported to Malta's Immigration Police by Malta's diplomatic or consular post or the Department of Citizenship & Expatriates. This applies both to the forgery of Maltese documents and documents of foreign origin that are in any way used in support of such an application.

Documents added to an application which are issued abroad must be translated in English and the authenticity of the translation must be certified by a Notary. Documents issued abroad must be legalised or confirmed by a certificate (apostille), unless otherwise stipulated by an international agreement.

Educational institutions are bound to inform the Department of Citizenship & Expatriates about any suspension and/or termination of the applicant's studies, for which the third-country national has been granted such a residence permit. Upon such notification, the residence permit will be revoked and the applicant would have to leave Malta.