

REPUBLIC OF MALTA

Public Administration Country Profile

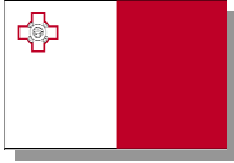
Division for Public Administration and Development Management (DPADM)
Department of Economic and Social Affairs (DESA)
United Nations

May 2004

All papers, statistics and materials contained in the Country Profiles express entirely the opinion of the mentioned authors. They should not, unless otherwise mentioned, be attributed to the Secretariat of the United Nations.

The designations employed and the presentation of material on maps in the Country Profiles do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

Table of Contents	1
Malta.....	2
1. General Information	3
1.1 People.....	3
1.2 Economy	3
1.3 Public Spending	4
1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages.....	4
2. Legal Structure	5
2.1 Legislative Branch.....	5
2.2 Executive Branch	5
2.3 Judiciary Branch	6
2.4 Local Government.....	6
3. The State and Civil Society	8
3.1 Ombudsperson	8
3.2 NGOs	8
3.3 Civil Society	8
4. Civil Service	9
4.1 Legal basis.....	9
4.2 Recruitment and Promotion	10
4.3 Remuneration	10
4.4 Training.....	10
4.5 Gender	10
5. Ethics and Civil Service	11
5.1 Corruption	11
5.2 Ethics.....	12
6. e-Government	13
6.1 e-Government Readiness	13
6.2 e-Participation.....	14
7. Links	15
7.1 National sites	15
7.2 Miscellaneous sites.....	15



MALTA

[Click here](#) for map of Europe



Source: [The World Factbook](#) - [Malta](#)

Under its 1964 constitution, Malta became a parliamentary democracy within the Commonwealth. Queen Elizabeth II was sovereign of Malta, and a governor general exercised executive authority on her behalf, while the actual direction and control of the government and the nation's affairs were in the hands of the cabinet under the leadership of a Maltese prime minister.

On December 13, 1974, the constitution was revised, and Malta became a republic within the Commonwealth, with executive authority vested in a Maltese president.

Source: [U.S. Department of State](#) - [Background Notes](#)

Government type

Republic

Independence

21 September 1964 (from UK)

Constitution

1964 constitution substantially amended on 13 December 1974 and again in 1987 ([in brief](#))

Legal system

Based on English common law and Roman civil law; accepts compulsory International Court of Justice jurisdiction, with reservations

Administrative divisions

None (administered directly from Valletta); Local Councils carry out administrative orders

Source: [The World Factbook](#) - [Malta](#)

1. General Information

1.1 People	Malta	Cyprus	Italy	1
Population				a
Total estimated population (,000), 2003	394	802	57,423	
Female estimated population (,000), 2003	199	402	29,578	
Male estimated population (,000), 2003	195	400	27,845	
Sex ratio (males per 100 females), 2003	98	100	94	
Average annual rate of change of pop. (%), 2000-2005	0.42	0.76	-0.1	
Youth and Elderly Population				b
Total population under age 15 (%), 2003	19	22	14	
Female population aged 60+ (%), 2003	20	18	28	
Male population aged 60+ (%), 2003	15	15	22	
Human Settlements				c
Urban population (%), 2001	91	70	67	
Rural population (%), 2001	9	30	33	
Urban average annual rate of change in pop. (%), '00-'05	0.66	1.2	0.11	
Rural average annual rate of change in pop/ (%), '00-'05	-2.43	-0.27	-0.62	
Education				d
Total school life expectancy, 2000/2001	14	13	14.9	1
Female school life expectancy, 2000/2001	14	13	15.3	1
Male school life expectancy, 2000/2001	13	12	14.6	1
Female estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	7.3	4.6 ⁱ	2	2
Male estimated adult (15+) illiteracy rate (%), 2000	8.7	1.3 ⁱ	1.1	2
Employment				e
Unemployment rate (15+) (%), 2001	6.5 ⁱⁱ	3.9 ⁱⁱⁱ	9.5	1
Female adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2001	30 ^{iv}	51	36 ^v	2
Male adult (+15) economic activity rate (%), 2001	74 ^{iv}	74	62 ^v	2

Notes: ⁱ 2002; ⁱⁱ Month of December; ⁱⁱⁱ Second quarter of year, Age 15 to 64 years, For government-controlled areas; ^{iv} Age 15-74 years, De jure population; ^v Including armed forces and conscripts

1.2 Economy	Malta	Cyprus	Italy	2
GDP				a
GDP total (millions US\$), 2002	3,614	9,131	1,180,921	
GDP per capita (US\$), 2002	9,103	11,936	20,389	
PPP GDP total (millions int. US\$), 2002	6,643 ⁱ	13,483 ⁱ	1,481,015	
PPP GDP per capita(int. US\$), 2002	16,733 ⁱ	17,625 ⁱ	25,570	
Sectors				b
Value added in agriculture (% of GDP), 2002	2.8	..	2.7	
Value added in industry (% of GDP), 2002	26.2	..	28.5	
Value added in services (% of GDP), 2002	71.0	..	68.7	
Miscellaneous				c
GDP implicit price deflator (annual % growth), 2003	3.4	4.5	2.9	
Private consumption (% of GDP), 2003	63.8	..	60.2 ⁱⁱ	
Government consumption (% of GDP), 2003	21.4	..	18.8 ⁱⁱ	

Notes: ⁱ Estimate is based on regression; other PPP figures are extrapolated from the latest International Comparison Programme benchmark estimates.; ⁱⁱ 2002

¹ [United Nations Statistics Division](#):

^a [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^b [Statistics Division and Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^c [Population Division of the UN Secretariat](#); ^{d1} [UNESCO](#); ^{d2} [UNESCO](#); ^{e1} [ILO](#); ^{e2} [ILO/OECD](#)

² [World Bank - Data and Statistics](#):

^a [Quick Reference Tables](#); ^{b & c} [Country at a Glance](#)

1.3 Public Spending	Malta	Cyprus	Italy	
Public expenditures				3
Education (% of GNP), 1985-1987	3.4	3.6 ⁱ	5	a
Education (% of GNP), 1995-1997	5.1	4.5 ⁱ	4.9 ⁱⁱ	a
Health (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	6.3	
Health (% of GDP), 1998	..	..	5.6 ⁱⁱⁱ	
Military (% of GDP), 1990	0.9	5	2.1	b
Military (% of GDP), 2000	0.8	3.2	2.1	b
Total debt service (% of GDP), 1990	..	..	..
Total debt service (% of GDP), 2000	..	..	..

Notes: ⁱ Data refer to the Office of Greek Education only; ⁱⁱ Data may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier years as a result of methodological changes; ⁱⁱⁱ 1999

1.4 Public Sector Employment and Wages						
<i>Data from the latest year available</i>		Malta 1991-1995	Malta 1996-2000	Middle East and North Africa average ⁴ 1996-2000	Non-Gulf States average ⁴ 1996-2000	Middle income group average ⁴ 1996-2000
Employment						
Civilian Central Government ⁵	(,000)	..	22.9			
	(% pop.)	..	6.07	0.65	0.65	0.59
Sub-national Government ⁵	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.65	0.65	0.59
Education employees	(,000)	..	3.43			
	(% pop.)	..	0.91	0.96	0.97	1.20
Health employees	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.20	0.21	0.70
Police	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.37	0.26	0.30
Armed forces	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	0.91	0.86	0.46
SOE Employees	(,000)	..	17.5			
	(% pop.)	..	4.67	2.67	1.04	3.61
Total Public Employment	(,000)	..	..	
	(% pop.)	..	..	6.26	6.26	6.05
Wages						
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of GDP)	..	..	11.1	10.5	8.5
Total Central gov't wage bill	(% of exp)	32.5	34.7	32.6	29.3	21.6
Average gov't wage	(,000 LCU)	..	3.245			
Real ave. gov't wage ('97 price)	(,000 LCU)	..	3.104			
Average gov't wage to per capita GDP ratio		..	0.9	2.3	2.3	4.2

³ UNDP - Human Development Report 2002

^a Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures.

^b As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2001).

⁴ Averages for regions and sub regions are only generated if data is available for at least 35% of the countries in that region or sub region.

⁵ Excluding education, health and police – if available (view [Country Sources](#) for further explanations).

2. Legal Structure

2.1 Legislative Branch

Unicameral House of Representatives (usually 65 seats; additional seats are given to the party with the largest popular vote to ensure a legislative majority; members are elected by popular vote on the basis of proportional representation to serve five-year terms).⁶

women in parliament: 6 out of 65 seats: (9%).⁷

Legislative power in Malta is exercised by the Parliament which consists of the President and a House of Representatives. The House of Representatives consists of such number of members, being an odd number and divisible by the number of electoral divisions, as determined by the Parliament. The term of office is five years.

The power of Parliament to make laws shall be exercised by bill passed by the House of Representatives and assented to by the President [Article 72]. The President may at any time by proclamation prorogue or dissolve the Parliament [Art. 76].

Fact box:

elections: Last held 12 April 2003 (next to be held by April 2008)

election results:
Percent of vote by party - PN 51.8%, MLP 47.5%, AD 0.7%; seats by party - PN 35, MLP 30⁸

Source: [Ministry of Justice - Constitution of Malta](#)

Two parties dominate Malta's polarized and evenly divided politics: the Nationalist Party and the Malta Labor Party. Elections invariably generate a widespread voter turnout exceeding 96%. The margin between the two parties is so narrow that a 52% share of the votes can still be considered a "landslide" for the winning party.

Prior to the May 1987 election, the Maltese constitution was amended to ensure that the party that obtained more than 50% of the popular vote would have a majority of seats in parliament and would thereby form the government. The then-Labor Party government proposed this constitutional amendment in exchange for Nationalist Party (in opposition at the time) agreement to two other amendments to the constitution: The first stipulates Malta's neutrality status and policy of nonalignment, and the second prohibits foreign interference in Malta's elections.

Source: [U.S. Department of State - Background Notes](#)

2.2 Executive Branch

cabinet: Cabinet appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister

elections: President elected by the House of Representatives for a five-year term; election last held April 2004 (next to be held by April 2009); following legislative elections, the leader of the majority party or leader of a majority coalition is usually appointed prime minister by the president for a five-year term; the deputy prime minister is appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister

The executive authority of Malta is vested in the President [Art.78] The President is appointed by Resolution of the House of Representatives [Art. 48]. In the exercise of his powers, the President acts in accordance with the advice of the Cabinet or a Minister acting under the general authority of the Cabinet [Article 85].

⁶ Source of fact boxes if nothing else stated: [The World Factbook - Malta](#)

⁷ [Inter-Parliamentary Union - Women in National Parliaments](#)

⁸ [Electionworld.org - Malta](#)

President appoints as Prime Minister a member of the House of Representatives. Acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, the President appoints Ministers from among the members of the House of Representatives, who comprise the Cabinet [Article 80].

Acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, the President may, by directions in writing, assign to the Prime Minister or any other Minister responsibility for any business of the Government of Malta including the administration of any department of government [Art. 82].

Fact box:

chief of state:

President Edward
FENECH ADAMI

(since 4 April 2004)⁹

head of government:

Prime Minister
Lawrence GONZI

(since 23 March
2004)¹⁰

There is a Leader of the Opposition who is appointed by the President [Art. 90].

Source: [Ministry of Justice](#) - [Constitution of Malta](#)

2.3 Judiciary Branch

Constitutional Court; Court of Appeal; judges for both courts are appointed by the president on the advice of the prime minister.

The Maltese Judicial System is basically a two-tier system with a Court of First Instance presided by a Judge or Magistrate, and a Court of Appeal, consisting of three Judges when the appeal is from a Court presided by a Judge, or a single Judge, when the appeal is from a Court presided over by a Magistrate. There are, besides, various Tribunals for specialized areas with varying degrees of competence. Almost all provide appeals to a Court on points of law.

In 1964, when the Malta attained independence, the Constitutional Court was established as the appellate Court in matters relating to the Constitution.

Source: [Ministry of Justice](#) - [The Judicial System](#)

[Click here](#) for a brief description of the Maltese Courts.

Judges and Magistrates are appointed by the President of Malta and are constitutionally independent of the Executive organ of governance.

Judges and Magistrates enjoy security of tenure and they can only be removed by the President, following a motion of the House of Representatives supported by the votes of not less than two-thirds of all its members, on the ground of proved inability to perform the functions of their office or proved misbehavior. Prior to it being moved in the House of Representatives, the motion is examined by the Commission for the Administration of Justice - set up by the Constitution and, again, independent of the Executive organ - which must certify that the facts alleged subsist as a matter of fact.

While Judges retire at the age of 65, Magistrates retire at the age of 60; and their salaries which is a recurrent charge on the Consolidated Fund, do not require annual approval by the House of Representatives.

Source: [Ministry of Justice](#) - [The Judiciary](#)

2.4 Local Government

Local Government was established in 1993 following the Maltese Parliament's approval on 30th June 1993, of the [Local Councils Act](#), 1993 (Act No. XV of 1993).

⁹ [Department of Information](#) - [President of Malta](#)

¹⁰ [Department of Information](#) - [Prime Minister of Malta](#)

This law made it possible for Local Councils to be set up. Furthermore, it presently serves as a regulatory mechanism for Councils' operation.

The Local Councils Act was modeled on the European Charter of Local Self Government which the Maltese Government had signed and ratified. According to this Act, "The Council shall be a statutory local government authority having a distinct legal personality and capable of entering into contracts, of suing and being sued, and of doing all such things and entering into such transactions as are incidental or conducive to the exercise and performance of its functions as are allowed under the Act.

Malta has 68 Local Councils - 54 in Malta, the main land; 14 in Gozo, the sister island. On 21st December 1999, the Local Councils Act was revised considerably and Act No. XXI (1999), the Local Councils (Amendment) Act 1999, was published.

Another important step taken to consolidate Local Government in Malta was when the system of local government was entrenched in the Constitution of Malta. In fact, on 24th April 2001, Act No. XIII of 2001 established that: "The State shall adopt a system of local government whereby the territory of Malta shall be divided into such number of localities as may by law be from time to time determined, each locality to be administered by a Local Council elected by the residents of the locality and established and operating in terms of such law as may from time to time be in force.

Source: Ministry of Justice - Local Government

3. The State and Civil Society

3.1 Ombudsperson

The provisions of Act No XXI of 1995 cited as the Ombudsman's Act 1995 came into force on the 25 July 1995 and 15 November 1995.

The Ombudsman is an independent Officer of Parliament, a Commissioner for Administrative Investigations. The appointment is made by the President of the Republic, acting in accordance with a Resolution of not less than two thirds of all the members of the House of Representatives.

The function of the Ombudsman is to conduct investigations on own initiative and on complaints lodged by citizens on any action taken by or on behalf of Government departments, Parastatal organizations, Statutory Bodies or Local Councils in exercise of their administrative powers, or failure to act accordingly.

Source: Office of the Ombudsman

3.2 NGOs

Source: Institution - Title

3.3 Civil Society

Source: Institution - Title

4. Civil Service

A reform process began in 1988 when the Government appointed a Public Service Reform Commission “to examine the Public Service and to recommend means by which the Service can efficiently respond to the changing needs for effective government”. As a complementary exercise the Government also commissioned an Operations Review which looked at the adequacy of the structures and the administrative facilities of the government.

The changes from these initiatives have served as the foundation for the launch of a new phase of reform aimed at delivering visible results to the public. This phase of reform, known as the Public Service Change Programme, consists of four main initiatives which are described in the [White Paper](#) on a Public Service Act (“A Public Service for the 21st Century”).

Source: [Department of Information](#) - [White Paper on a Public Service Act](#)

The Proposed Act has three overall objectives. The first objective is to improve the efficiency of Government operations through more flexible and results-oriented management. The second objective is to establish safeguards and hold the heads of departments accountable for their use of delegated powers while the third objective is to strengthen the leadership of the public service so as to ensure that the provisions are put into effect and to ensure that it is capable of taking co-ordinated action, notwithstanding the devolution of powers to the heads of department.

Source: [Government of Malta](#) - ["White Paper on Public Service Launched"](#) (edited)

4.1 Legal basis

The [Constitution](#) of Malta provides for an independent Public Service Commission (PSC) to supervise the public service.¹¹ It was established in its present form in 1964.¹² Its seven members are appointed by the president, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister after he has consulted with the Leader of the Opposition. The PSC makes recommendations to the Prime Minister on the appointment, promotion or removal of civil servants. The functioning of the PSC and the recruitment and promotion procedures are regulated by law. The law provides for open and competitive selection of public servants. There are clear recruitment, career and salary structures in the public service. However there are autonomous agencies or authorities, some of which have been set up in relation with the enforcement of the acquis, which have different salary structures.

Source: [European Commission](#) - [Comprehensive monitoring report on Malta's preparations for membership \(11/2003\)](#)

The Public Service is part of the wider public sector, but the two are not the same. Broadly speaking, the Public Service consists of staff recruited under the authority of the [Public Service Commission](#) who serves in Ministries and Departments and are subject to a common framework of rules and regulations.

Source: [Office of the Prime Minister](#) - [Public Service](#)

[Click here](#) for Annual Report of the Public Service Commission 2002

¹¹ The Commission derives its authority and functions from sections 86, 92, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115 and 121 of the Constitution of Malta ([Public Service Commission](#)). The Commission exercises its functions through: 1) the [Public Service Commission Regulation](#) (1960); 2) the [Public Service Commission \(Disciplinary Procedure\) Regulations, 1999](#); and 3) Instruments of delegations. See [Public Service Commission - Functions](#)

¹² [Council of Europe \(GRECO\) - Evaluation Report on Malta](#)

4.2 Recruitment and Promotion

Calls for applications for the filling of vacancies in the public service are vetted and approved by the Commission. If the recruitment is to be done by open public competition, the call for applications is published in the Government Gazette and may also be advertised in the local press at the discretion of the department concerned. Internal calls for applications, open to serving public officers, are circulated by internal circulars issued by the Management and Personnel Office in the Office of the Prime Minister or by the department concerned as appropriate.

The selection process or method applicable to a particular post or position is indicated in the call for application. This normally consists of an interview or a combination of a written examination or practical test and an interview. However, the Commission may authorize other selection methods which it considers appropriate.

Selection processes run by the Commission are based on the merit principle i.e. the individual and relative suitability of a candidate for a particular post.

Source: [Public Service Commission - Recruitment](#)

Currently, normal practice in the Public Service is to appoint staff to a grade (e.g. Principal, Technical Officer, Economics Officer). Related grades are grouped within a career stream, and external entry requirements as well as promotion routes from one grade to the next within each stream are defined in a classification agreement between the Government and the relevant union. In all there are 60 different career streams within the Public Service. Eligibility for promotion to a higher grade within a career stream is usually restricted to officers already in that stream.

Appointments to positions are the norm at senior management level. At lower levels, it has been applied in several instances for one-off or sui generis positions. Staff is usually appointed to such positions for definite periods with the possibility of renewal.

Source: [Department of Information - White Paper on a Public Service Act](#)

4.3 Remuneration

The entire classification structure of the Public Service has been reorganized. It used to consist of some 100 different salary scales, but is now organized on the basis of a simplified 20-scale salary structure.

Source: [Department of Information - White Paper on a Public Service Act](#)

4.4 Training

Between one sixth and one seventh of all public officers receive in-service training in a wide variety of topics each year.

Source: [Department of Information - White Paper on a Public Service Act](#)

4.5 Gender

Source: [Institution - Title](#)

5. Ethics and Civil Service

5.1 Corruption

2003 CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people and country analysts and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Corruption Perceptions Index							
		2003 CPI Score	Surveys Used	Standard Deviation	High-Low Range	Number Inst.	90 percent confidence range
Rank	Country						
1	Highly clean	9.7	8	0.3	9.2 - 10.0	4	9.5 - 9.9
..	Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Highly corrupt	1.3	8	0.7	0.3 - 2.2	6	0.9 - 1.7

Source: [Transparency International - Corruption Perceptions Index 2003](#)

Surveys Used: Refers to the number of surveys that were used to assess a country's performance. 17 surveys were used and at least 3 surveys were required for a country to be included in the CPI.

Standard Deviation: Indicates differences in the values of the sources. Values below 0.5 indicate agreement, values between 0.5 and c. 0.9 indicate some agreement, while values equal or larger than 1 indicate disagreement.

High-Low Range: Provides the highest and lowest values of the sources.

Number Institutions: Refers to the number of independent institutions that assessed a country's performance. Since some institutions provided more than one survey.

90 percent confidence range: Provides a range of possible values of the CPI score. With 5 percent probability the score is above this range and with another 5 percent it is below.

Referring to the extent of corruption in Malta, authorities reported that in the last years, only three cases of alleged bribery were detected and brought to court, all three in 1998. It is the Maltese authorities' view that corruption is "not widespread" in the country. This seems to be supported by empirical evidence from official records and shared by many of the officials interviewed by the GRECO Evaluation Team.

Source: [Council of Europe \(GRECO\) - Evaluation Report on Malta](#)

The Permanent Commission Against Corruption was established in virtue of Act No XXII of 1988 and is composed of a Chairman and two members who are appointed by the President of Malta, acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister, given after consultation with the Leader of the Opposition [Article 3(1)].

In the exercise of its functions the Commission is not subject to the direction or control of any other person or authority [Art 3(8)]. The Chairman and members are appointed for a period of 5 years and cannot be removed from office except under exceptional circumstances that are specified in the Act [Art 3(5)].

Source: [Ministry of Justice - Commission Against Corruption](#)

There is no specific anti-corruption programme in Malta. As indicated in earlier Reports, the Permanent Commission against Corruption was created in 1995 to investigate alleged or suspected corrupt practices in the public sector, i.e. acts constituting an offence under the Criminal Code. There have been no significant changes since last year in its functioning and effectiveness, and the actual impact of its work remains low.

Source: [European Commission - Regular Report on Malta's Progress towards Accession \(2002\)](#)¹³

¹³ See also: [European Commission - Comprehensive monitoring report on Malta's preparations for membership \(11/2003\)](#)

5.2 Ethics

One of the initiatives implemented since 1990 is the strengthening of the ethical framework of public administration through the publication of a code of ethics, backed up by the establishment or strengthening of institutions such as the Ombudsman, the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament and the National Audit Office.

Source: [Department of Information](#) - [White Paper on a Public Service Act](#)

The Code of Ethics for Employees in the Public Service was published in 1994, with a view, inter alia, of avoiding a potential or actual conflict of interests and preventing acceptance of undue gifts or benefits. Public officials are obliged to declare their assets only when conflicts of interest arise.

The Staff Development Organization in the Office of the Prime Minister provides training to public officials on ethical issues although not specifically about corruption. In case of improper conduct, the Head of service is required to take disciplinary proceedings against the public official. If the conduct in question could amount to a criminal offence, the file will be transmitted to the AG for decision as to whether or not criminal proceedings should be instituted.

Public officials are bound by the Code of Ethics and the Public Service Management Code to report to their superiors cases of improper conduct which they become aware of in the exercise of their functions. Officials in a supervisory position are obliged to report any corrupt practices of their subordinates of which they become aware. Public officials who fail in their duty to report expose themselves to disciplinary proceedings.

Source: [Council of Europe \(GRECO\)](#) - [Evaluation Report on Malta](#)

The proposed Public Service Act includes a clear declaration of Public Service values and ethics. This builds upon the measures proposed, and subsequently realized, in the 1993 White Paper "The Change Continues ..." which aimed to strengthen the institutional fabric of Maltese governance and the values surrounding it.

Source: [Department of Information](#) - [White Paper on a Public Service Act](#)

6. e-Government

e-Government Readiness Index:

The index refers to the generic capacity or aptitude of the public sector to use ICT for encapsulating in public services and deploying to the public, high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools that support human development.

The index is comprised of three sub-indices: Web Measure Index, Telecommunications Infrastructure Index and Human Capital Index.

Web Measure Index:

A scale based on progressively sophisticated web services present. Coverage and sophistication of state-provided e-service and e-product availability correspond to a numerical classification.

Telecommunications Infrastructure Index:

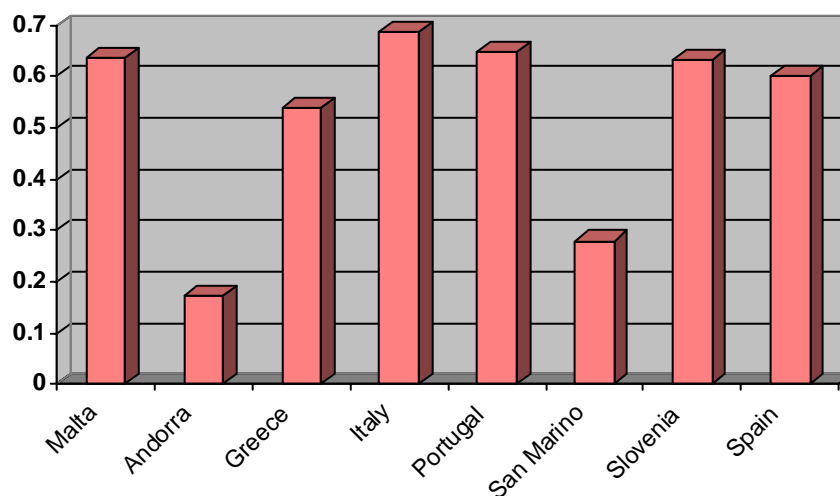
A composite, weighted average index of six primary indices, based on basic infrastructural indicators that define a country's ICT infrastructure capacity.

Primary indicators are: PC's, Internet users, online population and Mobile phones. Secondary indicators are TVs and telephone lines.

Human Capital Index:

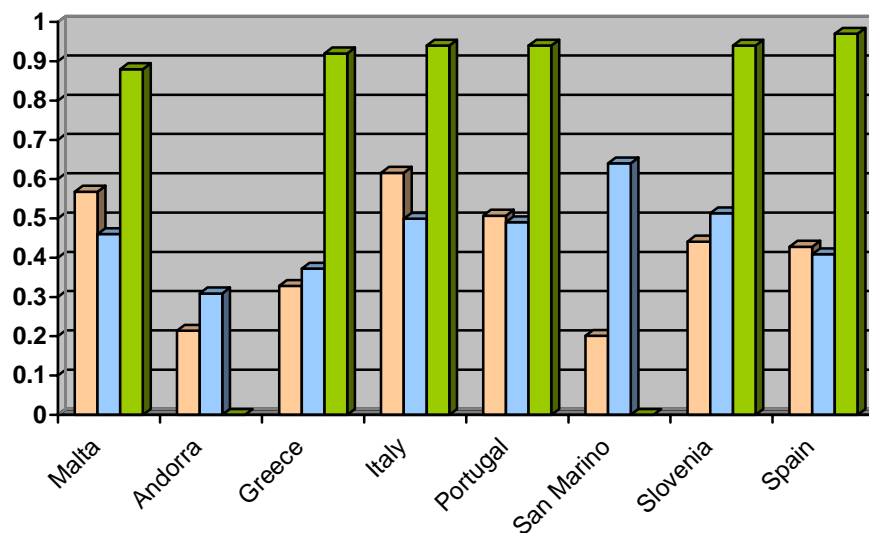
A composite of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio, with two thirds of the weight given to adult literacy and one third to the gross enrolment ratio.

e-Government Readiness Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

Web Measure Index Telecom. Infrastructure Index Human Capital Index



Source: United Nations – World Public Sector Report 2003

e-Participation Index:

Refers to the willingness, on the part of the government, to use ICT to provide high quality information (explicit knowledge) and effective communication tools for the specific purpose of empowering people for able participation in consultations and decision-making both in their capacity as consumers of public services and as citizens.

e-information:

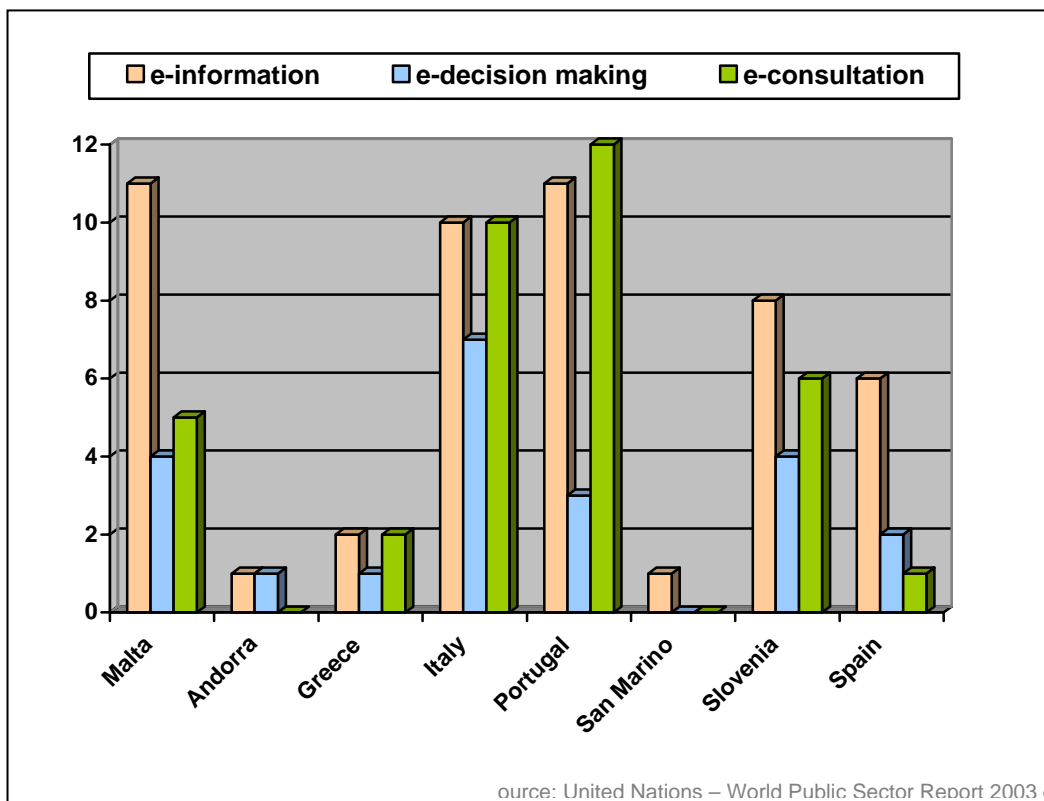
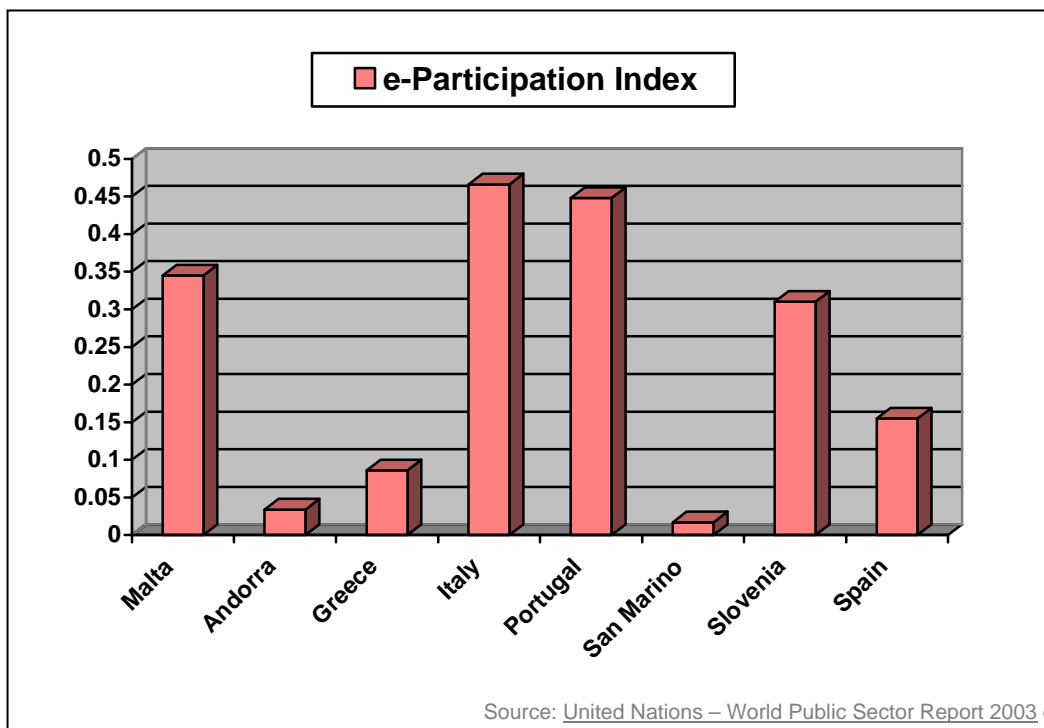
The government websites offer information on policies and programs, budgets, laws and regulations, and other briefs of key public interest. Tools for disseminating of information exist for timely access and use of public information, including web forums, e-mail lists, newsgroups and chat rooms.

e-decision making:

The government indicates that it will take citizens input into account in decision making and provides actual feedback on the outcome of specific issues.

e-consultation:

The government website explains e-consultation mechanisms and tools. It offers a choice of public policy topics online for discussion with real time and archived access to audios and videos of public meetings. The government encourages citizens to participate in discussions.



7. Links

7.1 National sites	
Authority	Topic
Department of Information	http://www.doi.gov.mt/
President	http://president.gov.mt/
House of Representatives	http://www.parliament.gov.mt/
Prime Minister	http://www.opm.gov.mt/
Government	http://www.gov.mt/
Ministries and Departments	http://www.doi.gov.mt/EN/ministries_and_departments/default.asp
Appointed Bodies	http://www.doi.gov.mt/EN/bodies/default.asp
Public Service Commission	http://www.psc.gov.mt/start.htm
National Audit Office	http://www.nao.gov.mt/
Local Government	http://www.justice.gov.mt/locsites.asp
Ombudsman	http://www.global.net.mt/ombudsman/
National Statistics Office	http://www.nso.gov.mt/

7.2 Miscellaneous sites	
Institution	Topic
Council of Europe (COE)	http://www.coe.int
European Union (EU)	http://europa.eu.int/comm/enlargement/malta/index.htm
International Labour Organization (ILO)	http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/natlex_browse.home
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) - legislation	http://www.legislationline.org
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	http://www.oecd.org/infobycountry/...