

# **THE PROFESSIONAL SECRECY ACT**

## **Arrangement of Sections**

Section

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I assent.

Ugo Mifsud Bonnici  
President

(L.S.)

13th September 1994

ACT No. XXIV of 1994

*AN ACT to establish general provisions protecting professional secrecy and to make consequential amendments to other laws.*

*BE IT ENACTED* by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the House of Representatives, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:-

PART I - PRELIMINARY

Short title and  
commencement.

**1.** (1) This Act may be cited as the Professional Secrecy Act, 1994.

(2) This Act shall come into force on such date as the Minister responsible for finance may by notice in the Gazette appoint.

Interpretation.

**2.** (1) Any reference in this Act to the revealing of information shall include references to the communication of such information in writing, by transmission of documents or electronic data, by signs, by negation or in any other way.

(2) References in this Act to officials or employees of the State or to persons employed by the State include references to:

(a) employees of the Government of Malta;

(b) employees of any body corporate established by law;

(c) any person, whether an individual or not, whether having corporate personality or not, acting as consultant or in any other similar contractual capacity with the Government of Malta or with a body corporate established by law; or

(d) any person whether an individual or not, whether having corporate personality or not exercising functions as an official or representative of the Government of Malta or of any body corporate established by law.

(3) "Professional secret" or "secret" in this Act refers to information which falls under any of the following categories:

(a) information which is to be considered secret under a specific provision of any law;

(b) information which is described as secret by the person communicating the information to a person falling within the scope of section 257 of the Criminal Code;

(c) information which has reasonably to be considered as secret in view of -

(i) the circumstances in which the information has been communicated and received, and

(ii) the nature of the information, and

(iii) the calling, profession or office of the person receiving the information, and of the person giving the information, where applicable.

## PART II - THE DUTY OF PROFESSIONAL SECRECY

Interpretation  
of section 257 of  
the Criminal Code.

Cap. 31

Cap. 345

**3.** (1) The persons who, by reason of their calling, profession or office, fall within the scope of section 257 of the Criminal Code include the following: members of a profession regulated by the Medical and Kindred Professions Ordinance, advocates, notaries, legal procurators, accountants, auditors, employees and officers of financial and credit institutions, trustees, officers of nominee companies or licensed nominees, persons licensed to provide investment services under the Investment Services Act, 1994, stockbrokers licensed under the Malta Stock Exchange Act, insurers, insurance agents, insurance brokers, officials and employees of the State.

(2) Subject to section 10 of this Act, a person shall still remain subject to the provisions of section 257 of the Criminal Code after he has ceased to exercise the relevant calling or profession, or to occupy the relevant office.

(3) References in statutory enactments to "the duty of professional secrecy" or similar expressions shall henceforth be interpreted, unless the context otherwise requires, as references to the duty imposed by section 257 of the Criminal Code not to disclose a secret covered by that section.

Cap. 9

Depositary  
of secret.

**4.** (1) A person shall also be deemed to have become the depositary of a secret by reason of his calling, profession or office when he obtains such secret by reason of being an employee, or employer, a partner or assistant, of a person who falls within the scope of section 257 of the Criminal Code or by reason of having acted as interpreter or translator in the communication of such secret.

(2) A person shall also be deemed to have become the depositary of a secret by virtue of his calling, profession or office where he obtains such secret during the course of his employment by the State.

(3) Where a person entrusts secret information to an employee or employer of a person falling within the scope of section 257 of the Criminal Code by reason of such employee's relationship with his employer, such secret information shall be deemed to have been entrusted to the employer through the employee or to the employee through the employer, as the case may be, as mandatory.

Investigators.

**5.** Any person who receives or acquires secret information by virtue of a power of investigation or enquiry conferred by law or by virtue of any enactment which requires information to be communicated shall be deemed to have become the depositary of such information by virtue of his calling, profession or office.

### PART III - EXCEPTIONS

Authorisation to disclose.

**6.** (1) It shall be a defence to a charge of disclosing secret information contrary to section 257 of the Criminal Code to show that the secret information was revealed by the person charged, only when authorised to do so by the person who entrusted him with the information.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), a person who has received secret information from another shall not be able to give a valid authorisation for the disclosure of that information by a third party.

Necessary communication to employees, etc.

**7.** (1) Unless the person who entrusted the secret information stipulates to the contrary, he shall be deemed to have authorised the communication of the secret information to employees, partners and assistants of the person to whom the information was entrusted, or to any other person falling within the scope of section 257 of the Criminal Code, where such communication is necessary for the performance of services requested by the person who entrusted the information.

(2) Two or more persons falling within the scope of section 257 of the Criminal Code who exercise power of effective management and control in a limited liability company set up for the purpose of exercising their profession shall for the purpose of this section be considered as partners.

Disclosure compelled by law.  
Cap 9.

**8.** For the purposes of section 257 of the Criminal Code, a person shall not be deemed to be compelled by law to give information to the public authority unless there is an express statutory requirement to that effect.

Court orders for disclosure.

**9.** A court may authorise or make an order requiring the disclosure of secret information pursuant to an express provision of law for the specific purposes for which that provision was enacted:

Provided that in the absence of any specific provision in relation to any particular calling, profession or office, nothing in this section shall be construed as modifying the existing rules of law in relation to the courts' power to release a witness in court belonging to any such calling, profession or office from the duty of professional secrecy;

Provided further where the court authorises or requires such disclosure such evidence shall be held in camera and shall only be accessible to the court and to the parties;

Cap. 12

Provided further that nothing in the Act shall be construed as affecting the provisions of the Code of Organization and Civil Procedure in relation to garnishee orders.

Information  
in the  
public domain.

**10.** It shall be a defence to a charge of disclosing secret information contrary to section 257 of the Criminal Code to show that, at the time the information was revealed, the information had entered the public domain and had done so legitimately.

Intergovernmental  
communications.

**11.** (1) It shall not be a breach of section 257 of the Criminal Code for a person employed by the State to communicate secret information to another person employed by the same entity or to the Minister responsible for that entity, where such communication is directly necessary for the carrying out of their respective functions.

(2) For the purposes of this section, the following are separate entities:

(a) any body corporate established by law;

(b) the Department of Inland Revenue;

(c) all departments or divisions of the State, to the exclusion of the entities in paragraphs (a) and (b) above.

#### PART IV - SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

Savings  
for  
privileged  
communications.

**12.** Nothing in this Act shall restrict or limit, or be deemed to restrict or limit, the laws or custom on the protection of privileged communications.

References in  
other enactments.

**13.** Any reference in an enactment, whether passed before or after the date of entry into force of this Act, to an obligation to observe secrecy or confidentiality, shall be interpreted as imposing a duty at least as strong as the duty of professional secrecy, without prejudice to any other requirements of such enactment.

Criminal  
proceedings.

**14.** (1) No proceedings for an offence under section 257 of the Criminal Code shall be commenced without the sanction of the Attorney General.

(2) When the act committed by an offender constitutes a more serious offence under any other law, the provisions of that other law shall apply in respect of that act.

Amendment  
of section 257  
of the Criminal  
Code, Cap. 9.

**15.** Section 257 of the Criminal Code shall be substituted with the following:

"Disclosing  
of professional  
secrets.

257. If any person, who by reason of his calling, profession or office, becomes the depositary of any secret confided in him, shall, except when compelled by law to give information to a public authority, disclose such secret, he shall on conviction be liable to a fine (*multa*) not exceeding 20,000 Maltese liri or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both such fine and imprisonment."

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Passed by the House of Representatives at Sitting No. 303 of the 20th July, 1994

LAWRENCE GONZI  
*Speaker*

RICHARD J. CAUCHI  
*Clerk to the House of Representatives.*