

P5_TA(2004)0086

Recognition of professional qualifications *I**

European Parliament legislative resolution on the proposal for a European Parliament and Council directive on the recognition of professional qualifications (COM(2002) 119 – C5-0113/2002 – 2002/0061(COD))

(Codecision procedure: first reading)

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission proposal to the European Parliament and the Council (COM(2002) 119¹),
 - having regard to Article 251(2) of the EC Treaty and Articles 40 and 47 of the EC Treaty, pursuant to which the Commission submitted the proposal to Parliament (C5-0113/2002),
 - having regard to Rule 67 of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on Legal Affairs and the Internal Market and the opinions of the Committee on Culture, Youth, Education, the Media and Sport, the Committee on Employment and Social Affairs, the Committee on Petitions and the Committee on the Environment, Public Health and Consumer Policy (A5-0470/2003),
1. Approves the Commission proposal as amended;
 2. Calls on the Commission to refer the matter to Parliament again if it intends to amend the proposal substantially or replace it with another text;
 3. Instructs its President to forward its position to the Council and the Commission.

¹ OJ C 181 E, 30.7.2002, p. 183.

Position of the European Parliament adopted at first reading on 11 February 2004 with a view to the adoption of European Parliament and Council Directive 2004/.../EC on the recognition of professional qualifications

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Article 40, Article 47(1), the first and third sentences of Article 47(2), and Article 55 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission¹,

Having regard to the opinion of the *European Economic and Social Committee*²,

Having regard to Article 152 of the Treaty, which provides that "a high level of human health protection shall be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Community policies and activities",

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the Treaty³,

Whereas:

- (1) Pursuant to Article 3(1)(c) of the Treaty, the abolition, as between Member States, of obstacles to the free movement of persons and services is one of the objectives of the Community. For nationals of the Member States, this includes, in particular, the right to exercise a profession, in a self-employed or employed capacity, in a Member State other than the one in which they have obtained their professional qualifications. In addition, Article 47(1) of the Treaty lays down that directives shall be issued for the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications.
- (2) ***Articles 152 and 153 of the Treaty provide that a high level of human health and consumer protection is to be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Community policies.***

¹ OJ C 181 E, 30.7.2002, p. 183.

² OJ C 61, 14.3.2003, p. 67.

³ *Position of the European Parliament of 11 February 2004.*

- (3) Following the European Council of Lisbon on 23 and 24 March 2000, the Commission adopted a communication on "An Internal Market Strategy for Services"¹, aimed in particular at making the free provision of services within the Community as simple as within an individual Member State. Further to the communication from the Commission entitled "New European Labour Markets, Open to All, with Access to All"², the European Council of Stockholm on 23 and 24 March 2001 entrusted the Commission with presenting "for the 2002 Spring European Council ... specific proposals for a more uniform, transparent and flexible regime of recognition of qualifications ...".
- (4) The guarantee conferred by this Directive on persons having acquired their professional qualifications in a Member State, *enabling them* to have access to the same profession and pursue it in another Member State with the same rights as nationals, is without prejudice to compliance by the migrant professional with any non-discriminatory conditions of access which *may* be laid down by the latter Member State, provided *that these are* objectively justified and proportionate.
- (5) In order to facilitate the free provision of services, there should be specific rules aimed at extending the exercise of professional activities under the original professional title. In the case of information society services provided at a distance, the provisions of Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2000 on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the Internal Market³ also apply.
- (6) In view of the different systems established for the provision of services on the one hand, and for establishment on the other, the criteria for distinguishing between these two concepts in the event of the movement of the service provider to the territory of the host Member State must be *clarified*.
- (7) ***For the free provision of services, where the service provider moves to the territory of another Member State, provision should be made to enable the Member States to introduce a system for notification and pro forma registration with the professional association or similar body that would be competent in the territory if the professional were exercising the freedom of establishment, together with a requirement for temporary registration with the social security body of the host Member State, with the right to transfer contributions that have been made to the social security body of the Member State of establishment.***

¹ COM (2000) 888.

² COM (2001) 116.

³ OJ L 178, 17.7.2000, p. 1.

- (8) ***National measures to which service providers are likely to be subject, including those relating to professional qualifications, must apply on a non-discriminatory basis, must be justified on overriding grounds of public interest, must be such as to guarantee that the objective set for them is achieved, and must not go beyond what is needed to achieve that objective.***
- (9) While maintaining, for the freedom of establishment, the principles and safeguards underlying the different systems for recognition in force, their rules must be improved in the light of experience. Moreover, the relevant directives have been amended on several occasions, and their provisions must be reorganised and rationalised by standardising the principles applicable. It is therefore necessary to replace Council Directives 89/48/EEC¹ and 92/51/EEC², as well as *Directive 1999/42/EC* of the European Parliament and of the Council³ on the general system for the recognition of professional qualifications, and Council Directives 77/452/EEC⁴, 77/453/EEC⁵, 78/686/EEC⁶, 78/687/EEC⁷, 78/1026/EEC⁸, 78/1027/EEC⁹, 80/154/EEC¹⁰, 80/155/EEC¹¹, 85/384/EEC¹², 85/432/EEC¹³, 85/433/EEC¹⁴ and 93/16/EEC¹⁵ concerning the professions of nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, midwife, architect, pharmacist and doctor, as last amended by Directive 2001/19/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹⁶, by combining them in a single text.

¹ OJ L 19, 24.1.1989, p. 16.

² OJ L 209, 24.7.1992, p. 25.

³ OJ L 201, 31.7.1999, p. 77.

⁴ OJ L 176, 15.7.1977, p. 1.

⁵ OJ L 176, 15.7.1977, p. 8.

⁶ OJ L 233, 24.8.1978, p. 1.

⁷ OJ L 233, 24.8.1978, p.10.

⁸ OJ L 362, 23.12.1978, p. 1.

⁹ OJ L 362, 23.12.1978, p. 7.

¹⁰ OJ L 33, 11.2.1980, p. 1.

¹¹ OJ L 33, 11.2.1980, p. 8.

¹² OJ L 223, 21.8.1985, p. 15.

¹³ OJ L 253, 24.9.1985, p. 34.

¹⁴ OJ L 253, 24.9.1985, p. 37.

¹⁵ OJ L 165, 7.7.1993, p. 1.

¹⁶ OJ L 206, 31.7.2001, p. 1.

- (10) In the case of the professions covered by the general system for the recognition of qualifications, hereinafter referred to as "the general system", the Member States retain the right to lay down the minimum level of qualification required to ensure the quality of the services provided on their territory. However, pursuant to Articles 10, 39 and 43 of the Treaty, they may not require a national of a Member State to obtain qualifications, which they generally lay down only in terms of the diplomas awarded under their national educational system, where the person concerned has already obtained ***all their*** qualifications in another Member State. As a result, it should be laid down that any host Member State in which a profession is regulated must take account of the qualifications obtained in another Member State and assess whether they correspond to those which it requires.
- (11) ***Account should be taken of the development of educational systems and programmes of study in more than one Member State, with educational establishments taking responsibility by means of franchising, recognition or certification.***
- (12) ***The system for the recognition of professional qualifications is not intended either to modify the professional rules, including ethical rules, that apply to anyone pursuing a profession in a Member State, or to interfere with the Member States' legitimate interest in preventing any of their citizens from evading the applicable national legal provisions relating to the professions.***
- (13) ***In the event of a citizen, in his own State of residence, failing to fulfil the necessary requirements to pursue a profession there, he may use a qualification obtained in the Member State of origin provided that he can prove that he was granted that qualification in line with the definition of a migrant worker as a citizen who has resided regularly, albeit temporarily, in another Member State and there gained at least part of the professional training, skills or experience comprising the necessary requirements for a professional qualification in that State.***
- (14) In the absence of harmonisation of the minimum training conditions for access to the professions governed by the general system, it must be possible for *host* Member States to impose a compensation measure. This measure must be proportionate and, in particular, take account of the applicant's professional experience. Experience shows that requiring the migrant to choose between an aptitude test or an adaptation period offers adequate safeguards as regards the latter's level of qualification, so that any derogation from that choice should in each case be justified by an imperative requirement in the general interest.

- (15) In order to promote the free movement of workers, freedom of establishment and the free provision of services, while ensuring an adequate level of qualification, ***the European body recognised as competent to put forward a platform shall be, at the European level, the representative of professional bodies (or similar bodies) and/or any association recognised as representative of a professional body at European level, and shall have the task of establishing*** common platforms at European level under which professionals meeting a number of criteria relating to professional qualifications are awarded the right to bear the professional title awarded by those associations or organisations. The Directive should take account, under certain conditions and in compliance with Community law, and in particular Community law on competition, of those initiatives, while promoting, in this context, a more automatic character of recognition under the general system.
- (16) ***The professional organisations and associations which take part in the platforms must enjoy democratic legitimacy under the rules of the Member States from which they come. In so doing, the professional organisations and associations shall act in a purely advisory capacity, without having legislative powers.***
- (17) ***Professional organisations which do not fall within the scope of this Directive, for instance engineers, are recommended to establish joint platforms which could form the basis for later inclusion in this Directive.***
- (18) In order to take into account all situations for which there was still no provision relating to the recognition of professional qualifications, the general system must be extended to those cases which are not covered by a specific system. ***This will apply only to applicants whose profession is covered by a specific system in Title III, Chapter III and does not fulfil the conditions that are set out there.***

- (19) *As regards academic and vocational qualifications standing outside the regulated professions regime and therefore not covered by the provisions of this Directive, Member States, the social partners and other actors should be encouraged, with the ongoing support of the Commission, to further develop their voluntary cooperation measures and to work within the subsidiarity principle to effect a more bottom-up approach. Leading examples are the "Bologna process" and the "Bruges process", based on mutual trust, transparency and information exchange. Efforts should also continue to be made to ensure that voluntary and regulatory initiatives and provisions at European level fit together as integral and coherent pieces of an overall strategy.*
- (20) There is a need to simplify the rules allowing access to a number of industrial, commercial and craft activities, in Member States where those professions are regulated, in so far as those activities have been pursued for a reasonable and sufficiently recent period of time in another Member State, while maintaining for those activities a system of automatic recognition based on professional experience.
- (21) Freedom of movement and the mutual recognition of the evidence of formal training of doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives, pharmacists and architects must be based on the fundamental principle of automatic recognition of the evidence of formal qualifications on the basis of coordinated minimum conditions for training. In addition, access in the Member States to the professions of doctor, nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, midwife and pharmacist must be made conditional upon the possession of a given qualification ensuring that the person concerned has undergone training which meets the minimum conditions laid down. This system must be supplemented by a number of acquired rights from which qualified professionals benefit under certain *conditions*.
- (22) *In order to take into account the unique characteristic of the medical doctors qualification system – there exist a great number of specialist qualifications – and the corresponding *acquis communautaire* in the field of mutual recognition, it is justified to apply the principle of automatic recognition not only to those medical specialisms which are common to and obligatory for all Member States, but also to those medical specialisms which are common to a limited number of Member States.*

- (23) ***The principle of automatic recognition must continue to apply to all medical specialisms that are already included in this system.*** Those medical specialisms which are common to a limited number of Member States must be incorporated into the general system for recognition without prejudice to the established rights. In practice, the effects of this amendment should be limited for the migrant, in so far as these situations should not be subject to compensation measures. Moreover, this Directive is without prejudice to the possibility for Member States to establish, amongst themselves, automatic recognition for certain medical and dental specialisms common to them according to their own rules.
- (24) All Member States must recognise the profession of dental practitioner as a specific profession distinct from that of medical practitioner, whether or not specialised in odontostomatology. The Member States must ensure that the training given to dental practitioners equips them with the skills needed for prevention, diagnosis and treatment relating to anomalies and illnesses of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated tissues. The professional activity of the dental practitioner must be carried out by holders of a qualification as dental practitioner set out in this Directive.
- (25) It did not appear desirable to lay down standardised training for midwives for all the Member States. Rather, the latter should have the greatest possible freedom to organise their training.
- (26) With a view to simplifying this Directive, reference should be made to the concept of "pharmacist" in order to delimit the scope of the provisions relating to the automatic recognition of the qualifications, without prejudice to the special features of the national regulations governing those activities.
- (27) Holders of qualifications as a pharmacist are specialists in the field of medicines and must, in principle, have access in all Member States to a minimum range of activities in this field. In defining this minimum range, this Directive must neither have the effect of limiting the activities accessible to pharmacists in the Member States - in particular as regards medical biology analyses - nor create a monopoly for those professionals, as this remains a matter solely for the Member States. The provisions of this Directive are without prejudice to the possibility for the Member States to impose supplementary training conditions for access to activities not included in the coordinated minimum range of activities. This means that the host Member State must be able to impose these conditions on the nationals who hold qualifications which are covered by automatic recognition within the meaning of this Directive.

- (28) This Directive does not coordinate all the conditions for access to activities in the field of pharmacy and the exercise of these activities. In particular, the geographical distribution of pharmacies and the monopoly for dispensing medicines remain a matter for the Member States. *Some Member States limit the number of pharmacies that can be newly established, as part of their national health policy, which particularly aims to safeguard a satisfactory supply of medicines throughout their territory, while other Member States have adopted no such provisions. Hence it is premature to require them to provide that the effects of the recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in pharmacy must also extend to the pursuit of the activities of pharmacist as the controller of a pharmacy open to the public for less than three years.* This Directive leaves unchanged the legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions of the Member States forbidding companies from exercising certain pharmacist's activities or subjecting them to certain conditions.
- (29) *Further training is being developed in the Member States in hospital pharmacy which is intended to extend certain areas of knowledge acquired during the training of pharmacists; therefore, with a view to mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in the speciality of hospital pharmacy and in order to put all members of the profession who are nationals of the Member States on an equal footing within the Community, some coordination of the requirements for training in the speciality of hospital pharmacy is necessary; such coordination does not seem possible at this stage, but constitutes an objective to be attained as soon as possible together with the relevant mutual recognition.*
- (30) Architectural design, the quality of buildings, their harmonious incorporation into their surroundings, respect for natural and urban landscapes and for the public and private heritage are a matter of public interest. Mutual recognition of qualifications must therefore be based on qualitative and quantitative criteria which ensure that the holders of recognised qualifications are in a position to understand and translate the needs of individuals, social groups and authorities as regards spatial planning, the design, organisation and realisation of structures, conservation and the exploitation of the architectural heritage, and protection of natural balances.

- (31) National regulations in the field of architecture and on access to and the exercise of the professional activities of an architect vary widely in scope. In most Member States, activities in the field of architecture are exercised, *de jure* or *de facto*, by persons bearing the title of architect alone or accompanied by another title, without those persons having a monopoly on the exercise of such activities, unless there are legislative provisions to the contrary. These activities, or some of them, may also be exercised by other professionals, in particular by engineers who have undergone special training in the field of construction or the art of building. With a view to simplifying this Directive, reference should be made to the concept of "architect" in order to delimit the scope of the provisions relating to the automatic recognition of the qualifications, without prejudice to the special features of the national regulations governing those activities.
- (32) ***This Directive should enable those regulated professions which wish to do so to secure specific rules for the recognition of qualifications on the basis of coordinated minimum training requirements.***
- (33) In order to ensure the effectiveness of the system for the recognition of professional qualifications, uniform formalities and rules of procedure must be defined for its implementation, as well as certain details of the exercise of the profession.
- (34) ***In order to facilitate the mobility of professionals and to allow a more rapid exchange of information between the host Member State and the Member State of establishment, an individual professional card should be introduced. This will make it possible to monitor the career of professionals who establish themselves in various Member States. This card shall contain information on the professional's training (university or institution attended, qualifications obtained), his professional experience, and any professional sanctions imposed on him.***
- (35) Since collaboration among the Member States ***involving their representatives of the professions concerned***, and ***collaboration between the Member States, their representatives of the professions concerned*** and the Commission is likely to facilitate the implementation of this Directive and compliance with the obligations deriving from it, the means of collaboration must be organised.

- (36) *The system of contact points, to be set up in the Member States for citizens' information and support, must be organised as transparently as possible. For this purpose the most important details and addresses must be obtainable from a single Commission website.*
- (37) Administering the various systems of recognition set up by the sectoral directives and the general system has proved cumbersome and complex. There is therefore a need to simplify the administration and updating of this Directive to take account of scientific and technical progress, in particular where the minimum conditions of training are coordinated with a view to automatic recognition of qualifications. *Two committees* for the recognition of professional qualifications must be set up *and an appropriate way of involving the professions' representatives ensured* for this purpose. *One committee should comprise the professional groups at present regulated sectorally, and the second the other professional groups.*
- (38) *In order to ensure that the expertise of the practising profession is duly taken into account in the smooth implementation of the sectoral guarantees and in any necessary update to the minimum training conditions, an appropriate consultation mechanism with the relevant European representative associations and the relevant committees as referred to in Article 67, should be set up.*
- (39) *To do justice to the variety of specific interests of a very wide range of professions, there is a need to set up special, specialised subcommittees.*
- (40) Pursuant to Article 2 of Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission¹, the measures needed to implement this Directive should be adopted *in accordance with* the procedure laid down in Article 5 of that Decision.

¹ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

- (41) *In the spirit of the Bologna Declaration of 19 June 1999 on creating the European space for higher education and the Bruges-Copenhagen Process for enhanced European cooperation in vocational education and training, there is a need to involve all those concerned in the creation of an open European employment market. To ensure this, a European consultative body or European forum should be established, comprising representatives of the professional associations, the social partners, the Commission and other institutions in the education sector. This body should advise the committees for the recognition of professional qualifications and promote the development of a Community framework for the recognition of qualifications in the field of regulated as well as unregulated professions.*
- (42) The preparation by the Member States of a periodic report on the implementation of this Directive, containing statistical data, will make it possible to determine the impact of the system for the recognition of professional qualifications.
- (43) There should be a suitable procedure for adopting temporary measures if the application of any provision of this Directive were to encounter major difficulties in a Member State; *administrative failings attributable to a Member State do not justify deferment of the transposition of this Directive into national law.*
- (44) The provisions of this Directive do not affect the powers of the Member States as regards the organisation of their national social security system and *determination* of the activities which must be exercised under that system.
- (45) In view of the speed of technological change and scientific progress, life-long learning is of particular importance for a large number of professions. In this context, it is for the Member States to adopt the detailed arrangements under which, through suitable ongoing training, professionals will keep abreast of technical and scientific progress. *It is also important, with a view to mobility within Europe, to encourage the learning of other European languages at a young age.*

- (46) *Since the objectives of the proposed measure, namely the rationalisation, simplification and improvement of the rules for the recognition of professional qualifications, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives.*
- (47) This Directive is without prejudice to the application of Article 39(4) and Article 45 of the Treaty, *or of the measures necessary to ensure a high level of health and consumer protection. **To be clear, it does not apply to professions and activities which are connected, even occasionally, with the exercise of official authority in a Member State.***
- (48) ***The Commission should investigate the possibility of establishing a database enabling Member States to exchange information on all healthcare professionals disqualified from practising in a Member State,***

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Title I
General provisions

Article 1
Purpose

This Directive establishes rules according to which a Member State which makes access to or *the* pursuit of a regulated profession in its territory contingent upon possession of specific professional qualifications (referred to hereafter as the "host Member State") shall accept professional qualifications obtained in one or more other Member States (referred to hereafter as the "home Member State") and which allow the holder of the said qualifications to pursue the same profession there, as a sufficient condition for access to and pursuit of that profession.

Article 2
Scope

1. This Directive shall apply to all nationals of a Member State wishing to practise a regulated profession in a Member State other than that in which they obtained their professional qualifications, on either a self-employed or employed basis.

2. Each Member State may permit persons in possession of evidence of formal qualifications not obtained in a Member State to perform regulated professional activities on its territory, in accordance with its rules. ***Such permission shall not entitle them to perform a regulated professional activity in another Member State.*** In the case of professions covered by Title III, Chapter III, this initial recognition must respect the minimum training conditions laid down in that Chapter.

3. ***This Directive shall not apply to notaries.***

Article 3 ***Third-country nationals***

Citizens from a third country shall also be regarded as nationals of a Member State for the purposes of this Directive if they are lawfully and permanently resident in the European Union, have acquired their professional qualification in a Member State and enjoy the right of residence under the applicable law on freedom of movement at least in their Member State of origin and the host Member State.

Article 4 **Definitions**

1. For the purposes of this Directive, the following terms are defined as follows:
 - (a) regulated profession: a professional activity or group of professional activities, access to which, the practice of which, or one of the modes of pursuit *of which* is subject, directly or indirectly, to legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions concerning possession of specific professional qualifications.
 - (b) ***liberal profession: an activity practised on the basis of special professional qualifications in a personal, responsible and professionally independent capacity by those providing intellectual and conceptual services in the interest of the client and the public. The exercise of their profession is normally subject to specific legal constraints, safeguarding and developing their professionalism and quality of service and the confidentiality of relations with the client;***
 - (c) professional qualifications: qualifications attested by evidence of formal training, an attestation of competence referred to in *Article 14(2)(a)* and/or professional experience;
 - (d) evidence of formal qualifications: diplomas, certificates and other evidence issued by an authority in a Member State and certifying successful completion of professional training obtained mainly in the Community.

2. A profession practised by the members of an association or organisation listed in Annex I *shall be* treated as a regulated profession.

On each occasion that a Member State grants recognition to an association or organisation referred to in the first *subparagraph*, it shall inform the Commission, which shall issue an appropriate notification in the Official Journal of the European *Union*.

3. Evidence of formal training issued by a non-member country shall be regarded as evidence of formal qualifications if the holder has three years' professional experience, certified by the Member State which recognised that evidence of formal qualifications in accordance with Article 2(2).

This shall not preclude the host Member State from verifying whether the evidence of formal training is equivalent and applying compensatory measures.

Article 5 Effects of recognition

1. The recognition of professional qualifications by the host Member State allows the beneficiary to gain access in that Member State to the same profession *as* that for which he is qualified in the home Member State and to practise it in the host Member State with the same rights ***and obligations*** as its nationals.

2. For the purposes of this Directive, the profession which the applicant wishes to pursue in the host Member State is the same as that for which he is qualified in his home Member State if the activities covered are similar.

3. Where the profession for which the applicant is qualified in the home Member State constitutes an autonomous activity *of* a profession covering a wider field of activities in the host Member State and where the difference cannot be made up by a compensatory measure referred to in *Article 18*, ***the applicant shall have*** access in the host Member State ***only to that activity, retaining the professional title in the home Member State. The specification of that activity shall accompany the title in the language of the host Member State.***

In order to avoid possible confusion for consumers, they must be provided with explanations concerning professional qualifications. Where necessary, the migrant professional may be authorised to bear the professional title of his country of origin.

Title II
Free movement of services

Article 6
Principle of the free provision of services

1. Without prejudice to *the second paragraph of Article 8*, Member States shall not restrict, for any reason relating to professional qualifications, the free provision of services in another Member State:

- (a) if the service provider is legally established in a Member State for the purpose of practising the same professional activity there, and
- (b) where the service provider moves, if he has practised that activity for at least two years in the Member State of establishment when the profession is not regulated in that Member State.

2. ***The relevant body in the host Member State shall evaluate whether the activity constitutes a temporary "provision of services" within the meaning of this Directive. The evaluation shall, in particular, take account of the presence of infrastructure, the duration and main purpose of the activity, and its frequency, regularity and continuity.***

3. The service shall be provided under the professional title of the Member State in which the service provider is legally established, insofar as such a title exists in that Member State for the professional activity in question.

That title shall be indicated in the official language or one of the official languages of the Member State of establishment in such a way as to avoid any confusion with the professional qualification of the host Member State.

Article 7

Special provisions

Notwithstanding Article 6, the service provider must have the necessary capability and aptitude to operate safely in the professional environment concerned. In particular, where the service provider moves in order to provide services, he shall, in advance of the provision of services, comply with the national legislation of the host Member State where such legislation is necessary to guarantee public safety, in so far as it applies directly to the practice of the profession. A service provider will benefit from the same rights and be subject to the same obligations as the nationals of the host Member State.

Furthermore, where the service provider is practising a profession covered by Chapter III, Title III, he shall be subject to the rules of conduct of a professional or administrative nature which apply in the host Member State. For this purpose Member States may require automatic temporary registration which can be pro forma membership of a professional organisation or body provided that such registration or membership does not delay or in any way complicate the provision of services or impose any additional costs on the person concerned.

Article 8

Exemptions

Pursuant to *Article 6(1)*, the host Member State shall exempt service providers established in another Member State, ***with the exception of service providers who are subject to a special professional liability regime***, from the requirements which it places on professionals established in its territory relating to

- (a) authorisation by, registration with or membership of a professional organisation or body;
- (b) registration with a public social security body for the purpose of settling accounts with an insurer relating to activities pursued for the benefit of insured persons.

The service provider shall, however, inform in advance or, in an urgent case, afterwards, the body referred to in point (b) of the first paragraph of the services which he has provided.

The provision of information referred to in the second paragraph above shall be carried out straightforwardly and without extensive bureaucracy.

If a service provider wishes to pursue activities in the context of professions that are subject to a special professional liability regime as mentioned above, he shall provide the services on the basis of the same rights and obligations as apply to established professionals in those professions in the host Member State; in particular, he shall be subject to the rules of conduct of a professional or administrative nature applicable in that Member State. For this purpose, Member States may, in order to permit the implementation of the provisions relating to professional conduct applicable on their territory, require either automatic temporary registration or pro forma membership of a professional organisation or body, on the understanding that such registration or membership does not in any way delay or complicate the provision of services or impose any additional costs on the person providing the services. Where the profession that is subject to a special professional liability regime is regulated in the host Member State but not in the Member State of origin of the service provider, the host Member State may require full registration with the appropriate authorities of the host Member State before the service provider pursues the professional activities.

Article 9

Information to be provided in advance if the service provider moves

Where the service provider moves in order to provide services, he shall, in advance, inform the *competent body* of the Member State of establishment *and the competent body of the host Member State*, referred to in *Article 10*.

The competent body of the Member State of establishment shall in turn, without delay, inform the competent body of the host Member State and shall transmit to it all the information in its possession regarding the service provider and his activities.

In urgent cases, the service provider shall inform the competent bodies referred to in Article 10 as soon as possible after the services have been provided.

Article 10

Administrative cooperation

The competent authorities of the host Member State *or, in their absence, the professional association or a similar professional body responsible for the profession of the service provider in the host Member State shall* ask the competent authorities of the Member State of establishment to provide proof *that the service provider* is legally practising the activities in question in that Member State. The competent authorities of the Member State of establishment shall provide this information in accordance with the provisions of *Article 66 as soon as possible*.

Where such competent authorities do not exist in the Member State of establishment, the professional or trade association responsible for the profession of the service provider in the Member State of establishment shall provide proof of the service provider's competence to practice the activities in that Member State.

Furthermore, in the cases referred to in Article 6(1)(b), the competent **bodies** of the host Member State may ask the **competent body** of the Member State of **establishment to** provide proof that the service provider has practised the activities in question in the Member State of establishment for at least two years. Such proof may take any form.

The provision of proof under the first, second and third paragraphs shall not have the effect of postponing performance of the services.

Article 11

Information to be given to the recipients of the service

In addition to the other requirements relating to information contained in Community law, the Member States shall ensure that the service provider furnishes the recipient of the services with the following information, ***in a way that can be very easily read and understood by any consumer***:

- (a) if the service provider is registered in a commercial register or similar public register, the commercial register in which he is registered, his registration number, or equivalent means of identification contained in that register;
- (b) if the activity is subject to authorisation in the Member State of establishment, the name and address of the competent supervisory authority;
- (c) any professional association or similar body with which the service provider is registered;
- (d) the professional qualification and the Member State in which it was awarded;
- (e) a reference to the professional rules applicable in the Member State of establishment ***and the host Member State*** and to the means of gaining access to those rules;
- (f) if the service provider performs an activity which is subject to VAT, the VAT identification number referred to in Article 22(1) of the Sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC of 17 May 1977 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes - Common system of value added tax: uniform basis of assessment¹;

¹ OJ L 145, 13.6.1977, p. 1. Directive last amended by Directive 1999/85/EC (OJ L 277, 28.10.1999, p. 34).

- (g) *if the profession is not regulated in the country of establishment, notification to the recipient of the services of that fact;*
- (h) *proof that the service provider is insured against the financial risks connected with any challenge to his professional liability, where this requirement is laid down for professionals of the same profession established in the territory. Where relevant, the host Member State may require the service provider to furnish this information.*

Article 12
Statutory audit of accounts

The provisions on freedom to provide services shall not apply to the statutory audit of accounts.

Title III
Freedom of establishment

CHAPTER I
GENERAL SYSTEM FOR THE RECOGNITION OF EVIDENCE OF TRAINING

Article 13
Scope

This Chapter applies to all professions which are not covered by Chapters II and III of this Title and to all cases in which the applicant does not satisfy the conditions laid down in those Chapters.

Article 14
Levels of qualification

1. For the purpose of applying *Article 17*, the following five levels of professional qualification are established:

- (a) level 1, "attestation of competence";
- (b) level 2, "certificate";
- (c) level 3, "diploma certifying successful completion of a short training course";
- (d) level 4, "diploma certifying successful completion of an intermediate training course";
- (e) level 5, "diploma certifying successful completion of a higher training course".

2. Level 1 corresponds to an attestation of competence issued by a competent authority in the home Member State on the basis

- (a) ***either of a training course not forming part of a certificate or diploma within the meaning of paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6, or a specific examination without prior training or full-time practice of the profession in a Member State for three consecutive years or for an equivalent duration on a part-time basis during the previous 10 years,***
- (b) ***or of*** general primary or secondary education, attesting that the holder has acquired general knowledge.

3. Level 2 corresponds to ***a certificate certifying successful completion of*** training at secondary level

- (a) ***either*** general in character, ***supplemented by a course of education or professional training other than the courses referred to in paragraph 4, and/or by the probationary or professional practice required in addition to this course,***
- (b) ***or of a technical or professional nature, supplemented where appropriate by a course of education or professional training as referred to in point (a), and/or by the probationary or professional practice required in addition to this course.***

The following shall be treated in the same way as a certificate, within the meaning of the first subparagraph: regulated training which is specifically directed to the practice of a particular profession and which consists of a course of education supplemented, where appropriate, by professional training, probationary or professional practice, for which the structure and level are laid down in the legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions of the Member State in question, or which are subject to control or approval by the authority designated for that purpose. The regulated training courses listed in Annex III are specific examples.

4. Level 3 corresponds to training at post-secondary level and of a duration of at least one year and less than three years.

The following shall be treated as level-3 training courses:

- (a) training courses with a special structure which provide a comparable professional standard and which prepare the trainee for a comparable level of responsibilities and functions. The courses listed in Annex II are specific examples;
- (b) regulated training which is specifically directed to the practice of a particular profession and which consists of a course of education supplemented, where appropriate, by professional training, probationary or professional practice, for which the structure and level are laid down in the legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions of the Member State in question, or which are subject to control or approval by the authority designated for that purpose. The regulated training courses listed in Annex III are specific examples.

5. Level 4 corresponds to a ***diploma certifying successful completion of a post-secondary course*** of a duration of at least three years and less than four years ***or of equivalent duration on a part-time basis, at a university or establishment of higher education or another establishment of a similar level, as well as the professional training which may be required in addition to that post-secondary course.***

The following shall be treated as level-4 training: regulated training which is directly aimed at the practice of a particular profession and which consists of a three-year programme of post-secondary study or a part-time programme of post-secondary study of equivalent duration, carried out in a university or an institution providing an equivalent level of training, and, possibly, professional training, probationary or professional practice required in addition to the programme of post-secondary study.

The structure and level of the professional training, probationary or professional practice shall be laid down in the legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions of the Member State in question or be subject to control or approval by the authority designated for that purpose.

6. Level 5 corresponds to *a diploma certifying successful completion of a post-secondary course* of a minimum duration of four years *or of equivalent duration on a part-time basis, at a university or establishment of higher education or another establishment of a similar level, as well as the professional training which may be required in addition to that post-secondary course.*

The following shall be treated as level-5 training: regulated training aimed specifically at the pursuit of a particular profession and which consists of a programme of post-secondary study of at least four years' duration or a programme of part-time post-secondary study of equivalent duration, carried out in a university or an institution providing an equivalent level of training and, possibly, professional training, probationary or professional practice required in addition to a programme of post-secondary study.

The structure and level of the professional training, probationary or professional practice shall be laid down in the legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions of the Member State in question or be subject to supervision or approval by the authority designated for that purpose.

7. *If the level of training laid down for admission to a profession has been raised in the home Member State, the host Member State shall allow professionals who have been admitted to the profession by virtue of a qualification obtained at the lower level to be recognised at the higher level.*

8. *The Commission shall evaluate, five years after the entry into force of this Directive, the workability in practice of the level system as mentioned above. If in practice the level of qualifications of the diplomas shows an evident difference between the Member States, the Commission will come forward with proposals for a points and credit system linked to the quality and contents of the education and professional training in the different Member States. The Committee referred to in Article 67 shall supervise the allocation of points to the various training courses.*

Article 15
Conditions for recognition

Any document or set of documents issued by a competent authority in a Member State, certifying successful completion of training in the Community, recognised by that Member State as being of an equivalent level and conferring on the holder the same rights of access to or pursuit of a profession, shall be treated as proof of training of the type covered by *Article 14*, including the level in question.

Any professional qualification which, although not satisfying the requirements contained in the legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions in force in the home Member State for access to or the practice of a profession, confers on the holder acquired rights by virtue of these provisions, shall be treated as a professional qualification under the first paragraph and under the same conditions.

However, a professional qualification which, although not satisfying the requirements contained in the legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions in force in the home Member State for access to or the practice of a profession, has been recognised as valid in another Member State for the purpose of exercising the profession in question, without imposing any requirement for additional training, shall not be regarded as evidence of equivalent training.

In such circumstances, if a citizen applies for recognition in his own State of origin of a qualification issued by the host Member State, his application may be declared inadmissible by the competent organisation in his State of origin.

Article 16
Recognition of professional experience

Account shall be taken of the possibility that, in a given profession, a legal or administrative provision in the Member State of origin may recognise professional experience as a determining factor in advancing the university level of those with such experience to the level immediately above, in the classification laid down in Article 14.

Article 17
Conditions for recognition

1. If access to or *the* pursuit of a regulated profession in a host Member State is contingent upon possession of specific professional qualifications, the competent authority of that Member State shall permit access to and *the* pursuit of that profession, under the same conditions as apply to its nationals, to applicants possessing the attestation of competence or evidence of formal training required by another Member State in order to gain access to and pursue that profession on its territory.

Attestations of competence or evidence of formal training shall satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) they shall have been obtained in *one or more* Member States;
- (b) they shall attest a level of professional *qualification equivalent* to the *level that the* host Member State *requires*, as described in *Article 14*.

2. Access to the profession shall be conditional on full compliance with all the requirements imposed by the host Member State in respect of social insurance in connection with the recognised professional qualification.

3. Access to and pursuit of the profession, as described in paragraph 1, shall also be granted to applicants who have practised the profession referred to in that paragraph on a full-time basis for two years during the previous 10 years in another Member State which does not regulate that profession, providing they possess one or more attestations of competence or documents providing evidence of formal training.

Attestations of competence and evidence of formal training shall satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) they shall have been issued by a competent authority in a Member State, designated in accordance with the legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions of that Member State;
- (b) they shall attest a level of professional qualification at least equivalent to the level immediately below that required in the host Member State, as described in *Article 14*;
- (c) they shall attest that the holder has been prepared for the practice of the profession in question.

The two years' professional experience referred to in the first subparagraph may not, however, be required if the evidence of formal training which the applicant possesses, and which is referred to in that subparagraph, certifies regulated training within the meaning of *Article 14(4)(b), 14(5), second subparagraph and 14(6), second subparagraph*.

4. The host Member State may not demand any other form of attestation or certificate from the applicant, thereby casting doubt on the validity of the diploma and the knowledge to which it attests.

5. Diplomas issued by educational institutions through the method of franchising, recognition or certification shall be considered as educational diplomas of the institutions issuing the diploma in question.

6. In the case of diplomas awarded in accordance with the methods referred to in paragraph 5, the Member State in whose territory the educational activity takes place shall have the right to apply to any educational institution established in its territory which collaborates with the educational institution that issues the degrees and which is established and recognised in another Member State the same mechanisms as those it uses to control the quality of university education in its territory, by setting strict rules regarding teaching and, in general, the conditions of studies, so as to achieve high-quality university education.

Article 18

Compensation measures

1. *Article 17* does not preclude the host Member State from requiring the applicant to complete an adaptation period of up to three years or to take an aptitude test if:

- (a) the duration of the training of which he provides evidence under the terms of *Article 17(1) or (3)* is at least one year shorter than that required by the host Member State;
- (b) the training he has received covers substantially different matters *from* those covered by the evidence of formal training required in the host Member State;

- (c) the regulated profession in the host Member State comprises one or more activities *of a regulated profession* which do not exist in the corresponding profession in the applicant's home Member State within the meaning of *Article 5(2)*, and that difference consists in specific training which is required in the host Member State and which covers substantially different matters from those covered by the applicant's attestation of competence or evidence of formal training.

2. If the host Member State makes use of the option provided for in paragraph 1, it must offer the applicant the choice between an adaptation period and an aptitude test.

Where a Member State considers, with respect to a given profession, that it is necessary to derogate from the requirement, set out in the previous subparagraph, that it give the applicant a choice between an adaptation period and an aptitude test, *this derogation may take place only for well-founded and indispensable reasons. In such a case the Member State concerned* shall inform the other Member States and the Commission in advance and provide sufficient justification for the derogation.

If, after receiving all necessary information, the Commission considers that the derogation referred to in the second subparagraph is inappropriate or that it is not in accordance with Community law, it shall, within three months, ask the Member State in question to refrain from taking the envisaged *measure*.

If the Commission recognises the derogation, the Member States shall nevertheless endeavour to take the applicant's preference for one of the two alternatives into account.

3. For the purpose of applying paragraph 1(b) and (c), "substantially different matters" means matters *knowledge of which* is essential for practising the profession and with regard to which the training received by the migrant shows important differences in terms of duration or content from the training required by the host Member State.

4. Paragraph 1 shall be applied with due regard to the principle of proportionality. In particular, if the host Member State intends to require the applicant to complete an adaptation period or take an aptitude test, it must first ascertain whether the knowledge acquired by the applicant in the course of his professional experience in a Member State or in a non-member country, is of a nature to cover, in full or in part, the substantial difference referred to in paragraph 3.

Article 19

Waiving of compensation measures on the basis of common platforms

1. **European** professional **organisations** may notify the Commission of common platforms which they establish at European level. For the purposes of this **Article**:

- (a) **"European professional organisation" shall mean the representative organisations of the professional associations or comparable organisations in the Member States for a specific profession;**
- (b) **"common platform" shall mean a set of criteria of professional qualifications which attest to a sufficient level of competence for the pursuit of a given profession and on the basis of which those organisations accredit the qualifications obtained in the Member States.**

If the Commission is of the opinion that the platform in question facilitates the mutual recognition of professional qualifications, it shall inform the Member States thereof and shall take a decision in accordance with the procedure referred to in *Article 67(2)*.

2. **Member States' regulations laying down by law the qualification criteria for the pursuit of a profession, including the form and content of the training required, shall remain unaffected.**

3. Where the applicant's qualifications satisfy the criteria established by a decision within the meaning of paragraph 1, the host Member State shall waive application of *Article 18*.

4. If a Member State considers that a common platform no longer offers adequate guarantees with regard to professional qualifications, it shall inform the Commission accordingly, which shall, if appropriate, take a decision in accordance with the procedure referred to in *Article 67(2)*.

5. **Nothing in this article shall affect the responsibilities of Member States for the content and organisation of education systems and vocational training as laid down in the Treaty.**

CHAPTER II
RECOGNITION OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Article 20

Requirements regarding professional experience

If, in a Member State, access to or *the* pursuit of one of the activities listed in Annex IV is contingent upon possession of general, commercial or professional knowledge and aptitudes, that Member State shall recognise previous pursuit of the activity in another Member State as sufficient proof of such knowledge and aptitudes. The activity must have been pursued in accordance with *Articles 21 and 22*.

Article 21

Activities referred to in list I of Annex IV

1. For the activities in list I of Annex IV, the activity in question must have been previously pursued:
 - (a) *for six* consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a company director,
 - (b) or for three consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a company director, where the beneficiary proves that he has received previous training of at least three years for the activity in question, evidenced by a certificate recognised by that Member State or judged by a competent professional body to be fully valid,
 - (c) or for four consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a company director, where the beneficiary can prove that he has received, for the activity in question, previous training of at least two years' duration, attested by a certificate recognised by the Member State or judged by a competent professional body to be fully valid,
 - (d) or for three consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a company director, if the beneficiary can prove that he has performed the activity in question on an employed basis for at least five years,
 - (e) *or for eight consecutive years as a member of an undertaking's professional and managerial staff,*

- (f) *or for* five consecutive years on an employed basis, if the beneficiary can prove that he has received, for the activity in question, previous training of at least three years' duration, as attested by a certificate recognised by that Member State or judged by a competent professional body to be fully valid,
 - (g) or for six consecutive years on a employed basis, if the beneficiary can prove that he has received previous training in the activity in question of at least two years' duration, as attested by a certificate recognised by that Member State or judged by a competent professional body to be fully valid.
2. In cases (a) and (d), the activity must not have *ended* more than 10 years before the date on which the complete application was submitted by the person concerned to the competent authority referred to in *Article 66*.

Article 22

Activities referred to in list II of Annex IV

1. For the activities in list II of Annex IV, the activity in question must have been previously pursued:
- (a) for three consecutive years, either on a self-employed basis or as a company director,
 - (b) or for two consecutive *years on* a self-employed basis or as a company director, if the beneficiary can prove that he has received previous training for the activity in question, as attested by a certificate recognised by that Member States or judged by a competent professional body to be fully valid,
 - (c) or for two consecutive *years on* a self-employed basis or as a company director, if the beneficiary can prove that he has pursued the activity in question on an employed basis for at least three years,
 - (d) or for three consecutive years on an employed basis, if the beneficiary can prove that he has received previous training for the activity in question, as attested by a certificate recognised by that Member State or judged by a competent professional body to be fully valid.

2. In cases (a) and (c), the activity must not have ended more than *10* years prior to the date on which the complete application is presented by the person concerned to the competent authority referred to in *Article 66*.

Article 23

Amendment of the list of activities in Annex IV

The lists of activities in Annex IV which are the subject of recognition of professional experience pursuant to *Article 20* may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in *Article 67(2)*.

CHAPTER III

RECOGNITION ON THE BASIS OF COORDINATION OF MINIMUM TRAINING CONDITIONS

Section 1

General Provisions

Article 24

Principle of automatic recognition

1. Each Member State shall recognise evidence of training *for*
 - *basic training for doctors (Annex V, point 5.1.1),*
 - *specialist doctors (Annex V, point 5.1.2),*
 - *nurses responsible for general care (Annex V, point 5.2.2),*
 - *dental practitioners (Annex V, point 5.3.2),*
 - *veterinary surgeons (Annex V, point 5.4.2),*
 - *psychotherapists (Annex V, point 5.6.4),*
 - *pharmacists (Annex V, point 5.7.2), and*
 - *architects (Annex V, point 5.8.2)*

which satisfy the minimum training conditions referred to in *Articles 26, 28, 36, 41, 45, 52 and 55* respectively, and shall, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities, give such evidence the same effect on its territory as the evidence of formal training which it itself issues.

Such evidence of formal qualifications must be issued by the competent bodies in the Member States and accompanied, where appropriate, by the certificates listed in

- *Annex V, point 5.1.1 (basic training for doctors), or the evidence of formal qualifications,*
- *of specialist doctors (Annex V, point 5.1.2),*
- *of nurses responsible for general care (Annex V, point 5.2.2),*
- *of dental practitioners (Annex V, point 5.3.2),*
- *of veterinary surgeons (Annex V, point 5.4.2),*
- *of psychotherapists (Annex V, point 5.6.4),*
- *of pharmacists (Annex V, point 5.7.2), and*
- *of architects (Annex V, point 5.8.2).*

The provisions of *the first and second subparagraphs* do not affect the acquired rights referred to in *Articles 25, 31, 39, 44 and 58.*

2. Each Member State shall recognise, for the purpose of pursuing general medical activities *within* the framework of its national social security system, evidence of formal training listed in Annex V, point 5.1.5 and issued to nationals of the Member States by the other Member States in accordance with the minimum training conditions laid down in *Article 32.*

The provisions of the previous subparagraph do not affect the acquired rights referred to in *Article 34.*

3. Each Member State shall recognise evidence of formal training as a midwife, awarded to nationals of Member States by the other Member States, listed in Annex V, *point 5.5.2*, which complies with the minimum training conditions referred to in *Article 47* and satisfies the criteria set out in *Article 49*, and shall, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities, give such evidence the same effect on its territory as the evidence of formal training which it itself issues. This provision does not affect the acquired rights referred to in *Articles 25 and 51.*

4. Evidence of formal training as an architect referred to in Annex V, *point 5.8.2*, which is subject to automatic recognition pursuant to paragraph 1, proves completion of a course of training which began not earlier than during the academic reference year referred to in that Annex.

5. Each Member State shall make access to and pursuit of the professional activities of doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives and pharmacists subject to possession of evidence of formal training referred to in Annex V, *points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.5, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.7.2* respectively, attesting that the person concerned has acquired, over the duration of his training, and where appropriate, the knowledge and aptitudes referred to in ***the appropriate place in this Directive***.

Such updates shall not entail, for any Member State, an amendment of its existing legislative principles regarding the structure of professions as regards training and conditions of access by natural persons.

6. Each Member State shall notify the Commission ***and the other Member States*** of the legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions which it adopts with regard to the issuing of evidence of formal training in the area covered by this Chapter.

The Commission shall publish, ***after expiry of a three-month period following their communication***, an appropriate communication in the Official Journal of the European Union, indicating the titles adopted by the Member States for evidence of formal training and, where appropriate, the body which issues the evidence of formal training, the certificate which accompanies it and the corresponding professional title referred to in Annex V, *points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.5, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.7.2 and 5.8.2* respectively.

7. ***If a Member State or the Commission has doubts as to whether a diploma, degree, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications meets the minimum training conditions referred to in Articles 26, 28, 36, 41, 45, 47, 52 and 55 respectively, the Commission shall bring the matter before the relevant committee referred to in Article 67 within three months of communication pursuant to paragraph 6.***

The committee shall deliver its opinion within three months.

The diploma, degree or certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications shall be published within the three months following delivery of the opinion or expiry of the deadline for delivery thereof except in the following three cases:

- ***where the awarding Member State amends the communication made pursuant to paragraph 6,***

- *where the opinion of the committee is that the diploma, degree, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications does not meet the minimum training conditions referred to in Articles 26, 28, 36, 41, 45, 47, 52 and 55 respectively,*
or
- *where a Member State or the Commission implements Articles 226 or 227 of the Treaty with a view to bringing the matter before the Court of Justice of the European Communities.*

Article 25 Acquired rights

1. Without prejudice to the acquired rights specific to the professions concerned, in cases where the evidence of medical training provides access to the professional activities of general practitioners and specialised doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives and pharmacists held by nationals of Member States do not satisfy all the training requirements referred to in *Articles 26, 28, 36, 41, 45, 47 and 52*, each Member State shall recognise as sufficient proof certificates of training issued by those Member States insofar as they attest successful completion of training which began before the reference dates laid down in Annex V, *points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.7.2* and are accompanied by a certificate stating that the holders have been effectively and lawfully engaged in the activities in question for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate.
2. The same provisions shall apply to evidence of medical training providing access to the professional activities of general practitioners, specialised doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives and pharmacists obtained in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic and which do not satisfy all the minimum training requirements laid down in *Articles 26, 28, 36, 41, 45, 47 and 52* if they certify successful completion of training which began before:
 - (a) 3 October 1989 for general practitioners, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives and pharmacists, and
 - (b) 3 April 1992 for specialised doctors.

The evidence of training referred to in the first subparagraph confers on the holder the right to pursue professional activities throughout German territory under the same conditions as evidence of formal training issued by the competent German authorities referred to in Annex V, *points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.7.2.*

3. Each Member State shall recognise as sufficient proof for nationals of Member States whose evidence of formal training as a doctor, nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, midwife and pharmacist does not correspond to the titles given for that Member State in Annex V, *points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.5, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.7.2,* evidence of formal training issued by those Member States accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authorities or bodies.

The certificate referred to in the first subparagraph shall state that the evidence of formal training certifies successful completion of training in accordance with *Articles 26, 28, 36, 41, 45, 47 and 52 respectively and* is treated by the Member State which issued it in the same way as the qualifications whose titles are listed in Annex V, *points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.5, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.7.2.*

Section 2 Doctors of medicine

Article 26 Basic medical training

1. Admission to basic medical training shall be contingent upon possession of a diploma or certificate providing access, for the studies in question, to universities or institutes of a Member State which provide higher education of a level recognised as being of an equivalent level, for the studies in question, of a Member State.

2. Basic medical training shall comprise a total of at least six years of study or 5 500 hours of theoretical and practical training provided by, or under the supervision of, a university.

For persons who began their studies before 1 January 1972, the course of training referred to in paragraph 1 may comprise six months of full-time practical training at university level under the supervision of the competent authorities.

3. Continuous training shall ensure, in accordance with the procedures specific to each Member State, that persons who have completed their studies are able to keep abreast of medical progress.

Article 27

Knowledge and skills

Basic training for doctors provides an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- ***adequate knowledge of the sciences on which medicine is based and a good understanding of the scientific methods, including the principles of measuring biological functions, the evaluation of scientifically established facts and the analysis of data;***
- ***sufficient understanding of the structure, functions and behaviour of healthy and sick persons, as well as relations between the state of health and physical and social surroundings of the human being;***
- ***adequate knowledge of clinical disciplines and practices, providing the doctor with a coherent picture of mental and physical diseases, of medicine from the points of view of prophylaxis, diagnosis and therapy and of human reproduction;***
- ***suitable clinical experience in hospitals under appropriate supervision.***

Article 28

Specialist medical training

1. Admission to specialist medical training shall be contingent upon completion and validation of six years of study as part of a training programme referred to in *Article 26* in the course of which the trainee has acquired the relevant knowledge of general medicine.
2. Specialist medical training shall comprise theoretical and practical training at a university or medical teaching hospital or, where appropriate, a medical care establishment approved for that purpose by the competent authorities or bodies.

The Member States shall ensure that the minimum duration of specialist medical training courses referred to in Annex V, *point 5.1.3* is not less than the duration provided for in that point. Training shall be given under the supervision of the competent authorities or bodies. It shall include personal participation of the trainee specialised doctor in the activity and responsibilities entailed by the services in question.

3. Training shall be given on a full-time basis at specific establishments which are recognised by the competent authorities. It shall entail participation in the full range of medical activities of the department where the training is given, including duty on call, in such a way that the trainee specialist devotes all his professional activity to his practical and theoretical training throughout the entire working week and throughout the year, in accordance with the procedures laid down by the competent authorities. Accordingly, these posts shall be the subject of appropriate remuneration.

This training may be interrupted for reasons such as military service, scientific missions, pregnancy or illness. Such interruptions may not result in a reduction in the overall duration of the training.

4. ***Without prejudice to the principle of full-time training***, the Member States may authorise part-time specialist training, under conditions allowed by the competent national ***authorities***. ***The*** competent authorities shall ensure that the overall duration and quality of ***part-time training are not lower*** than that of full-time training. This level may not be compromised by the part-time nature of the training *or* by the pursuit of paid professional activity.

The part-time training of specialised doctors shall satisfy the same requirements as full-time training, from which it is distinguished only by the possibility of limiting the participation in medical activities to a duration of at least half of that provided for with full-time training.

Such part-time training shall therefore be the subject of appropriate remuneration.

5. The Member States shall make the issuance of evidence of specialist medical training contingent upon possession of evidence of basic medical training *as referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.1.*

Article 29

Expert group

The Commission shall be assisted by an expert group, with advisory functions, composed of a representative from each Member State. This expert group shall facilitate the implementation of this Directive and collect all information for its application in the Member States. This group may also be consulted by the Commission on any changes to the existing system which may be contemplated. A flexible, modern method of consultation with the relevant European representative associations of professions and educational establishments shall be established by the Commission to ensure their input on issues relating to free movement in the professions benefiting from minimum coordination of education and training. The Commission shall circulate this technical input to the expert group. Any suggestions for technical updating or other amendment of Community law shall be discussed in the group. Representatives of the professions making such suggestions shall have the opportunity to explain them to the group.

Article 30

Types of specialist medical training

Evidence of formal training as a specialised doctor referred to in Article 24 is such evidence awarded by the competent authorities or bodies referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.2 as corresponds, for the specialised training in question, to the titles in use in the various Member States and referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.3.

The inclusion in Annex V, point 5.1.3 of new medical specialties **recognised by the State in several** Member States may be decided on in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 67(2).

For the procedure referred to in Article 67(2) in the field of medical specialties, the most representative and competent European professional body of medical doctors shall be accredited by the Commission as an obligatory procedural participant. New diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in specialised medicine of those Member States which apply corresponding provisions laid down by law, regulation or other administrative action shall be mutually recognised in accordance with the second paragraph.

The accredited body shall have the right to initiate recognitions. For this purpose, the accredited body shall communicate to the Commission proposals concerning formal qualifications of Member States concerned which are suitable for mutual recognition, providing transparent criteria for the assessment of equivalence of evidence of formal specialist training, including minimum periods of specialist training. The accredited body shall include in its proposals suggestions, recommendations and statements of other European organisations of the medical profession and shall coordinate for that purpose a procedure for the provision of information and the submission of suggestions.

All proposals and recommendations of the accredited body shall be included in the procedural process referred to in Article 67 (2). Article 19 shall not apply to specialist training qualifications.

Article 31

Acquired rights specific to specialised doctors

1. A host Member State may require of specialised doctors whose part-time specialist medical training was governed by legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions in force as of 20 June 1975 and who began their specialist training no later than 31 December 1983 that their evidence of formal training be accompanied by a certificate stating that they have been effectively and lawfully engaged in the relevant activities for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of that certificate.
2. *Each* Member State shall recognise the qualification of specialised doctors awarded in Spain to doctors who completed their specialist training before 1 January 1995, even if that training does not satisfy the minimum training requirements provided for in *Article 28*, insofar as that qualification is accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent Spanish authorities and attesting that the person concerned has passed the examination in specific professional competence held in the context of exceptional measures concerning recognition laid down in Royal Decree 1497/99, with a view to ascertaining that the person concerned possesses a level of knowledge and aptitude comparable to that of doctors who possess a qualification as a specialised doctor defined for Spain in Annex V, *points 5.1.2 and 5.1.3*.
3. *Each* Member State which applies relevant legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions shall accept as sufficient proof evidence of formal training as a specialised doctor issued by other Member States which *corresponds*, for the specialist training in question, to the titles listed in ***Annex V, point 5.1.4***, insofar as they attest a course of training which began before the reference date referred to in Annex V, *point 5.1.2* and are accompanied by a certificate stating that the holders have been effectively and lawfully engaged in the activities in question for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate.

The same provisions shall apply to evidence of specialist medical training obtained in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic if they attest a course of training which began before 3 April 1992 and confer on the holder the right to pursue the professional activities throughout German territory under the same conditions as evidence of formal training awarded by the competent German authorities referred to in ***Annex V, point 5.1.5***.

4. *Each* Member State which applies relevant legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions shall accept evidence of specialist medical training corresponding, for the specialist training in question, to the titles listed in ***Annex V, point 5.1.4***, awarded by the Member States listed therein and attesting a course of training which began after the reference date laid down in *Annex V, point 5.1.2* and before the deadline laid down in *Article 71*, and shall, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities of specialised doctor, give such evidence the same effect on its territory as certificates of training which it itself issues.

5. *Each* Member State which has repealed its legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions relating to the award of certificates of specialist medical training referred to in ***Annex V, point 5.1.4*** and which has adopted measures relating to acquired rights benefiting its nationals, shall grant nationals of other Member States the right to benefit from those measures, insofar as *those* certificates were issued before the date on which the host Member State ceased to issue certificates of training for the specialty in question.

The dates on which *those* provisions were repealed are set out in ***Annex V, point 5.1.4***.

Article 32

Training of general practitioners

1. Admission to general medical training shall be contingent on the completion and validation of six years of study as part of a training programme referred to in *Article 26*.

2. The training of general practitioners leading to the award of evidence of formal qualifications issued before 1 January 2006 shall be of a duration of at least two years on a full-time basis. In the case of certificates of training issued after that date, the training shall be of a duration of at least three years on a full-time basis.

Where the training programme referred to in *Article 26* comprises practical training given by an approved hospital possessing appropriate general medical equipment and services or as part of an approved general medical practice or an approved centre in which doctors provide primary medical care, the duration of that practical training may, up to a maximum of one year, be included in the duration provided for in the first subparagraph for certificates of training issued on or after 1 January 2006.

The option provided for in the second subparagraph is only available for Member States in which the training of general practitioners lasted two years as of 1 January 2001.

3. The training of general practitioners shall be carried out on a full-time basis, under the supervision of the competent authorities or bodies. It shall be more practical than theoretical.

The practical training shall be given, on the one hand, for at least six months in an approved hospital possessing appropriate equipment and services and, on the other hand, for at least six months as part of an approved general medical practice or an approved centre at which doctors provide primary health care.

The practical training shall take place in conjunction with other health establishments or structures concerned with general medicine. Without prejudice to the minimum periods laid down in the second subparagraph, however, the practical training may be given during a period of not more than six months in other approved establishments or health structures concerned with general medicine.

The training shall require the personal participation of the trainee in the professional activity and responsibilities of the persons with whom he is working.

4. ***Without prejudice to the principle of full-time training***, Member States may authorise ***part-time training in general practice, under conditions laid down by the competent national authorities.***

The competent national authorities shall ensure that the overall duration and quality of part-time training in general practice is not lower than that of full-time training. This level may not be compromised by the part-time nature of the training, or by the pursuit of paid professional activity.

The part-time training of doctors in general practice shall satisfy the same requirements as full-time training, from which it shall be distinguished only by the possibility of limiting the participation in medical activities to a duration of at least half of that provided for in the case of full-time training.

Such part-time training shall therefore be appropriately remunerated.

5. Member States shall make the issuance of evidence of general medical training subject to possession of one of the certificates of general medical training referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.1.

6. Member States may issue certificates of training referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.5 to a doctor who has not completed the training provided for in this Article but who has completed a different, supplementary training, as attested by evidence of formal training issued by the competent authorities in a Member State. They may not, however, award evidence of formal training unless it attests knowledge of a level equivalent to the knowledge acquired from the training provided for in this Article.

Member States shall determine, inter alia, the extent to which the complementary training and professional experience already acquired by the applicant may replace the training provided for in this Article.

The Member States may only issue the evidence of formal training referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.5 if the applicant has acquired at least six months' experience of general medicine in a general medical practice or a centre in which doctors provide primary health care of the types referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

Article 33

Pursuit of the professional activities of general practitioners

Each Member State shall, subject to the provisions relating to acquired rights, make the pursuit of the activities of a general practitioner *within* the framework of its national social security system contingent upon possession of evidence of formal training *as* referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.5.

Member States may exempt persons who are currently undergoing specific training in general medicine from this condition.

Article 34

Acquired rights specific to general practitioners

1. Each Member State shall determine the acquired rights. It shall, however, confer as an acquired right the right to perform the activities of a general practitioner *within* the framework of its national social security system, without the evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.5, on all doctors who enjoy this right as of the reference date stated in that point by virtue of provisions applicable to the medical profession giving access to the professional activities of general practitioner and who are established as of that date on its territory, having benefited from the provisions of *Article 24* or *Article 25*.

The competent authorities of each Member State shall, on demand, issue a certificate stating the holder's right to pursue the activities of general practitioner *within* the framework of their national social security systems, without the evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.5, to doctors who enjoy acquired rights pursuant to the first subparagraph.

2. *Each* Member State shall recognise the certificates referred to in paragraph 1, second subparagraph, *issued* to nationals of Member States by the other Member States, and shall give such evidence the same effect on its territory as evidence of formal training which it *issues* and which *permits* the pursuit of the activities of a general practitioner *within* the framework of its national social security system.

Article 35

Provision of services

1. Where a Member State requires of its own nationals wishing to take up or pursue any activity as a doctor, an authorisation or membership of, or registration with, a professional organisation or body, that Member State shall in the case of the provision of services exempt the nationals of Member States from that requirement.

The person concerned shall provide services with the same rights and obligations as the nationals of the host Member State; in particular, he shall be subject to the rules of conduct, of a professional or administrative nature, which apply in that Member State.

For this purpose, and in addition to the declaration provided for in paragraph 2 relating to the services to be provided, Member States may, in order to permit the implementation of the provisions relating to professional conduct in force in their territory, require either automatic temporary registration or pro forma membership of a professional organisation or body or, as an alternative, registration, provided that such registration or membership does not delay or in any way complicate the provision of services or impose any additional costs on the person providing the services.

Where a host Member State adopts a measure pursuant to the third subparagraph or becomes aware of facts which run counter to those provisions, it shall forthwith inform the Member State where the person concerned is established.

2. The host Member State may require the person concerned to make a prior declaration to the competent authorities concerning the provision of his services where they involve a temporary stay in its territory.

In urgent cases this declaration may be made as soon as possible after the services have been provided.

3. Pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2, the host Member State may require the person concerned to supply one or more documents containing the following particulars:

- the declaration referred to in paragraph 2,*
- a certificate stating that the person concerned is lawfully pursuing the activities in question in the Member State where he is established,*
- a certificate that the person concerned holds one or other of the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualification appropriate for the provision of the services in question and referred to in this Directive.*

4. The document or documents specified in paragraph 3 may not be produced more than 12 months after their date of issue.

5. Where a Member State temporarily or permanently deprives one of its nationals, or a national of another Member State established in its territory, in whole or in part of the right to pursue one of the activities of a doctor, it shall, as appropriate, ensure the temporary or permanent withdrawal of the certificate referred to in the second indent of paragraph 3.

Section 3
Nurses responsible for general care

Article 36
Training of nurses responsible for general care

1. Admission to training for nurses responsible for general care shall be contingent upon completion of general education of 10 years' duration, as attested by a diploma, certificate or other evidence issued by the competent authorities or bodies in a Member State or by a certificate attesting success in an examination, of an equivalent level, for admission to a school of nursing.

2. Training of nurses responsible for general care shall be given on a full-time basis and shall include at least the programme described in Annex V, point 5.2.1. ***Hence it shall be suitably remunerated.***

The content listed in Annex V, point 5.2.1 may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 67(2) with a view to adapting it to scientific and technical progress.

Such updates may not entail, for any Member State, any amendment of its existing legislative principles relating to the structure of professions as regards training and the conditions of access by natural persons.

Member States may accept specific part-time training of nurses that is equivalent in quality to full-time training, provided that the following specific conditions are met:

- (a) the total duration of the training may not be reduced on the ground that it is a part-time course;***
- (b) the weekly duration of training in the part-time course may not amount to less than half the weekly duration of training in the full-time course;***
- (c) the training must at least include the programme referred to in Annex V, point 5.2.1.***

3. The training of nurses responsible for general care shall comprise at least three years of study or 4 600 hours of theoretical and clinical training, the duration of the theoretical training representing at least one-third and the duration of the clinical training at least one-half of the minimum duration of the training. Member States may grant partial exemptions to persons who have received part of their training on courses which are of at least an equivalent level.

The Member States shall ensure that institutions providing nurse training are responsible for the coordination of theoretical and clinical training throughout the entire study programme.

The Member States may authorise part-time training under conditions allowed by the competent national authorities. The total duration of part-time training may not be less than that of full-time training, and the level of training may not be compromised by the fact that it is given on a part-time basis.

The training shall be suitably remunerated.

4. Theoretical training is that part of *nursing* training from which trainee nurses acquire the professional knowledge, insights and aptitudes necessary for organising, dispensing and evaluating overall health care. The training shall be given by teachers of nursing care and by other competent persons, in nursing schools and other training establishments selected by the training institution.

5. Clinical training is that part of *nursing* training in which trainee nurses learn, as part of a team and in direct contact with a healthy or sick individual and/or community, to organise, dispense and evaluate the required comprehensive nursing care, on the basis of the knowledge and aptitudes which they have acquired. The trainee nurse shall learn not only how to work in a team but also how to lead a team and organise overall nursing care, including health education for individuals and small groups, within the health *institution* or in the community.

This training shall take place in hospitals and other health institutions and in the community, under the responsibility of nursing teachers, in cooperation with and assisted by other qualified nurses. Other qualified personnel may also take part in the teaching process.

Trainee nurses shall participate in the activities of the department in question insofar as those activities are appropriate to their training, enabling them to learn to assume the responsibilities involved in nursing care.

Article 37

Knowledge and skills

Training for nurses responsible for general care provides an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- *adequate knowledge of the sciences on which general nursing is based, including sufficient understanding of the structure, physiological functions and behaviour of healthy and sick persons, and of the relationship between the state of health and the physical and social environment of the human being;*
- *sufficient knowledge of the nature and ethics of the profession and of the general principles of health and nursing;*
- *adequate clinical experience; such experience, which should be selected for its training value, should be gained under the supervision of qualified nursing staff and in places where the number of qualified staff and equipment are appropriate for the nursing care of the patient;*
- *the ability to participate in the practical training of health personnel and experience of working with such personnel;*
- *experience of working with members of other professions in the health sector.*

Article 38

Performance of the professional activities of nurses responsible for general care

For the purposes of this Directive, the professional activities of nurses responsible for general care are the activities performed on a professional basis and referred to in Annex V, point 5.2.2.

Article 39

Acquired rights specific to nurses responsible for general care

Where the general rules of acquired rights apply to nurses responsible for general care, the activities referred to in *Article 25* must have included full responsibility for the planning, organisation and administration of nursing care delivered to the patient.

Article 40

Database

The Commission shall consider the possibility of setting up a database to enable the Member States to exchange information about all those healthcare professionals who have been struck off or on whom professional restrictions have been imposed in a Member State.

Section 4
Dental practitioners

Article 41
Dental training

1. Admission to training as a dental practitioner presupposes possession of a diploma or certificate giving access, for the studies in question, to universities or higher institutes of a level recognised as equivalent, in a Member State.
2. Dental training shall comprise a total of at least five years of full-time theoretical and practical study, comprising at least the programme described in Annex V, *point 3.3.1* and given in a university, in a higher institute providing training recognised as being of an equivalent level or under the supervision of a university.

The content listed in Annex V, *point 5.3.1* may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in *Article 67(2)* with a view to adapting it to scientific and technical progress.

Such updates may not entail, for any Member State, any amendment of its existing legislative principles relating to the system of professions as regards training and the conditions of access by natural persons.

Article 42
Knowledge and skills

Training for dental practitioners provides an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- ***adequate knowledge of the sciences on which dentistry is based and a good understanding of scientific methods, including the principles of measuring biological functions, the evaluation of scientifically established facts and the analysis of data;***
- ***adequate knowledge of the constitution, physiology and behaviour of healthy and sick persons as well as the influence of the natural and social environment on the state of health of the human being, in so far as these factors affect dentistry;***

- *adequate knowledge of the structure and function of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated tissues, both healthy and diseased, and their relationship to the general state of health and to the physical and social well-being of the patient;*
- *adequate knowledge of clinical disciplines and methods, providing the dentist with a coherent picture of anomalies, lesions and diseases of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated tissues and of preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic dentistry;*
- *suitable clinical experience under appropriate supervision.*

This training shall provide him with the skills necessary for carrying out all activities involving the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of anomalies and diseases of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated tissues.

Article 43

Performance of the professional activities of dental practitioners

1. For the purposes of this Directive, the professional activities of dental practitioners are the activities defined in paragraph 3 and pursued under the professional qualifications listed in Annex V, *point 5.3.2*.
2. The profession of dental practitioner is based on dental training *as* referred to in *Article 41* and shall constitute a specific profession which is distinct from other general or specialised medical professions. Pursuit of the activities of a dental practitioner requires the possession of evidence of formal qualifications *as* referred to in Annex V, *point 5.3.2*. Holders of such evidence of formal qualifications shall be treated in the same way as those to whom *Articles 25 or 44* apply.
3. The Member States shall ensure that dental practitioners are generally able to gain access to and pursue the activities of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of anomalies and diseases affecting the teeth, mouth, jaws and adjoining tissue, having due regard to the regulatory provisions and rules of professional ethics on the reference dates referred to in Annex V, *point 5.3.2*.

Article 44

Acquired rights specific to dental practitioners

1. Every Member State shall, for the purposes of the pursuit of the professional activities of dental practitioners under the qualifications listed in Annex V, *point 5.3.2*, recognise evidence of medical training issued in Italy, Spain and Austria to persons who began their medical training on or before the reference date stated in that Annex for the Member State concerned, accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authorities of that Member State.

The certificate must show that the two following conditions are met:

- (a) that the persons in question have been effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in that Member State in the activities referred to in *Article 43* for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate,
- (b) that those persons are authorised to pursue the said activities under the same conditions as holders of evidence of formal qualifications listed for that Member State in Annex V, *point 5.3.2*.

Persons who have successfully completed at least three years of study, certified by the competent authorities in the Member State concerned as being equivalent to the training referred to in *Article 41*, shall be exempted from the three-year practical work experience referred to in *point (a)* of the second *subparagraph*.

2. Each Member State shall recognise evidence of medical training issued in Italy to persons who began their university medical training after 28 January 1980 and no later than 31 December 1984, accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent Italian authorities.

The certificate must show that the three following conditions are met:

- (a) that the persons in questions passed the relevant aptitude test held by the competent Italian authorities with a view to establishing that those persons possess a level of knowledge and aptitudes comparable to that of persons possessing evidence of formal qualifications listed for Italy in Annex V, *point 5.3.2*;

- (b) that they have been effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in *Article 43* in Italy for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate;
- (c) that they are authorised to engage in or are effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in *Article 43*, under the same conditions as the holders of evidence of formal training listed for Italy in Annex V, *point 5.3.2*.

Persons who have successfully completed at least three years of study certified by the competent authorities as being equivalent to the training referred to in *Article 41* shall be exempt from the aptitude test referred to in the second subparagraph, point (a).

3. *Each* Member State which applies relevant legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions shall accept evidence of dental training issued by the other Member States and referred to in Annex V, *point 5.3.3* as sufficient proof, insofar as they attest a course of training which began before the reference date referred to in that Annex and if they are accompanied by a certificate stating that the holder has been effectively and lawfully engaged in the activities in question for at least three consecutive years during the five years *prior* to the date of issue of the attestation.

The same provisions shall apply to evidence of formal training as a specialised dental practitioner acquired in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic, insofar as they attest a course of training which began before 3 October 1989 and confer on the holder the right to pursue the professional activities throughout German territory under the same conditions as evidence of formal training issued by the competent German authorities referred to in Annex V, *point 5.3.3*.

4. *Each* Member State which applies relevant legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions shall accept evidence of dental training referred to in Annex V, *point 5.3.3*, issued by the Member States listed therein and which attests a course of training which began after the reference date referred to in that Annex and before the deadline laid down in *Article 71*, and shall, for the purposes of access to the professional activities of specialised dental practitioners and the performance of those activities, give such evidence the same effect on its territory as the evidence of training which it itself issues.

Section 5
Veterinary surgeons

Article 45

The training of veterinary surgeons

1. The training of veterinary surgeons shall comprise a total of at least five years of full-time theoretical and practical study at a university or at a higher institute providing training recognised as being of an equivalent level, or under the supervision of a university, covering at least the study programme referred to in Annex V, *point 5.4.1*.

The content listed in Annex V, *point 5.4.1* may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in *Article 67(2)* with a view to adapting it to scientific and technical progress.

Such updates may not entail, for any Member State, any amendment of its existing legislative principles relating to the structure of professions as regards training and conditions of access by natural persons.

2. Admission to veterinary training shall be contingent upon possession of a diploma or certificate entitling the holder to enter, for the studies in question, university establishments or institutes of higher education recognised by a Member State to be of an equivalent level for the purpose of the relevant study.

3. *The establishments referred to in paragraph 1 shall be regularly submitted to external audits to assess whether they comply effectively with the requirements of point 5.4.1 of Annex V. The results of these audits shall be transmitted to the relevant committee referred to in Article 67.*

Article 46

Knowledge and skills

Training as a veterinary surgeon provides an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:'

- *adequate knowledge of the sciences on which the activities of veterinary surgeons are based;*
- *adequate knowledge of the structure and functions of healthy animals, of their husbandry, reproduction and hygiene in general, as well as their feeding, including the technology involved in the manufacture and preservation of foods corresponding to their needs;*

- *adequate knowledge of the behaviour and protection of animals;*
- *adequate knowledge of the causes, nature, course, effects, diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of animals, whether considered individually or in groups, including a special knowledge of the diseases which may be transmitted to humans;*
- *adequate knowledge of preventive medicine;*
- *adequate knowledge of the hygiene and technology involved in the production, manufacture and putting into circulation of animal foodstuffs or foodstuffs of animal origin intended for human consumption;*
- *adequate knowledge of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to the subjects listed above;*
- *adequate clinical and other practical experience under appropriate supervision.*

Section 6 Midwives

Article 47 The training of midwives

1. The training of midwives shall comprise a total of at least:
 - (a) specific full-time training as a midwife comprising at least three years of theoretical and practical study (route I) comprising at least the programme described in Annex V, *point 5.5.1*, or
 - (b) specific full-time training as a midwife of 18 months' duration (route II) comprising at least the study programme described in Annex V, *point 5.5.1*, which was not the subject of equivalent training of nurses responsible for general care.

The Member States shall ensure that institutions providing *midwifery* training are responsible for coordinating theory and practice throughout the programme of study.

The content listed in Annex V, *point 5.5.1* may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in *Article 67(2)* with a view to adapting it to scientific and technical progress.

Such updates must not entail, for any Member State, any amendment of existing legislative principles relating to the structure of professions as regards training and the conditions of access by natural persons.

2. Access to training as a midwife shall be contingent upon *fulfilment of* one of the following conditions:

- (a) completion of at least the first ten years of general school education for route I, or
- (b) possession of evidence of formal qualifications as a nurse responsible for general care referred to in Annex V, *point 5.2.2* for route II.

3. **The** Member States may authorise part-time training, under the conditions allowed by the competent national authorities. The total duration of part-time training may not be less than that of full-time training, and the level of training may not be compromised by its part-time character.

Article 48

Knowledge and skills

Training as a midwife provides an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- ***adequate knowledge of the sciences on which the activities of midwives are based, particularly obstetrics and gynaecology;***
- ***adequate knowledge of the ethics of the profession and the professional legislation;***
- ***detailed knowledge of biological functions, anatomy and physiology in the field of obstetrics and of the newly born, and also a knowledge of the relationship between the state of health and the physical and social environment of human beings, and of their behaviour;***

- *adequate clinical experience gained in approved institutions under the supervision of staff qualified in midwifery and obstetrics;*
- *adequate understanding of the training of health personnel and experience of working with such personnel.*

Article 49

Procedures for the recognition of evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife

1. The certificates of training as a midwife referred to in Annex V, *point 5.5.2* shall be subject to automatic recognition pursuant to *Article 24* insofar as they satisfy one of the following criteria:

- (a) Full-time training of at least three years as a midwife:
 - (i) either made contingent upon possession of a diploma, certificate or other evidence of qualification giving access to universities or higher education institutes, or otherwise guaranteeing an equivalent level of knowledge; or
 - (ii) *followed by two years' professional practice* for which a certificate has been issued in accordance with paragraph 2.
- (b) Full-time training as a midwife of at least two years or 3 600 hours, contingent upon possession of evidence of formal training as a nurse responsible for general care referred to in Annex V, *point 5.2.2*.
- (c) Full-time training as a midwife of at least 18 months or 3 000 hours, contingent upon possession of evidence of formal training as a nurse responsible for general care referred to in Annex V, *point 5.2.2* and followed by one year's professional practice for which a certificate has been issued in accordance with paragraph 2.

2. The certificate referred to in paragraph 1 shall be issued by the competent authorities in the home Member State. It shall certify that the holder, after obtaining evidence of formal training as a midwife, has satisfactorily performed all the activities of a midwife for a corresponding period in a hospital or a health care establishment approved for that purpose.

Article 50

Pursuit of the professional activities of a midwife

1. The provisions of this subsection shall apply to the activities of midwives as defined by each Member State, without prejudice to paragraph 2, and pursued under the professional qualifications set out in Annex V, *point 5.5.2*.

2. The Member States shall ensure that midwives are able to gain access to and pursue at least the *following* activities:

- *providing sound family planning information and advice;*
- *diagnosing pregnancies and monitor normal pregnancies; carrying out the examinations necessary for the monitoring of the development of normal pregnancies;*
- *prescribing or advising on the examinations necessary for the earliest possible diagnosis of pregnancies at risk;*
- *providing a programme of parenthood preparation and a complete preparation for childbirth including advice on hygiene and nutrition;*
- *caring for and assisting the mother during labour and monitoring the condition of the foetus in utero by the appropriate clinical and technical means;*
- *conducting spontaneous deliveries including where required an episiotomy and in urgent cases a breech delivery;*
- *recognising the warning signs of abnormality in the mother or infant which necessitate referral to a doctor and assisting the latter where appropriate; taking the necessary emergency measures in the doctor's absence, in particular the manual removal of the placenta, possibly followed by manual examination of the uterus;*
- *examining and caring for the new-born infant; taking all initiatives which are necessary in case of need and carrying out, where necessary, immediate resuscitation;*
- *caring for and monitoring the progress of the mother in the post-natal period and giving all necessary advice to the mother on infant care, so as to enable her to ensure the optimum progress of the new-born infant;*
- *carrying out the treatment prescribed by a doctor;*
- *maintaining all necessary records.*

Article 51
Acquired rights specific to midwives

1. *Each* Member State shall, in the case of nationals of Member States whose evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife satisfies all the minimum training requirements laid down in *Article 47* but which, by virtue of *Article 49* is not recognised unless it is accompanied by a certificate of practical work experience referred to in *Article 49(2)*, recognise as sufficient proof certificates of training issued by those Member States before the reference date referred to in Annex V, *point 5.5.2*, accompanied by a certificate stating that those nationals have been effectively and lawfully engaged in the activities in question for at least two consecutive years during the five years preceding the *issue* of the certificate.

2. The conditions laid down in paragraph 1 shall apply *to nationals* of Member States whose evidence of formal training as a midwife certifies completion of training received in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic and which satisfies all the minimum training requirements laid down in *Article 47* but which, by virtue of *Article 49*, *is not recognised unless it is* accompanied by the attestation of professional experience referred to in *Article 49(2)*, insofar as *it attests* a course of training which began before 3 October 1989.

Section 7
Pharmacist

Article 52
Training as a pharmacist

1. Admission to a course of training as a pharmacist shall be contingent upon possession of a diploma or certificate giving access, in a Member State, to the studies in question, at universities or higher institutes of a level recognised as equivalent.

2. ***Member States shall subordinate the award of the diplomas, certificates and other formal qualifications referred to in this Article to the minimum conditions laid down in Article 53.***

3. Not more than one year after the expiry of the time-limit laid down in Article 71, the Commission shall submit to the European Parliament and the Council an appropriate proposal on specialisation in hospital pharmacy.

The European Parliament and the Council shall examine that proposal within two years.

4. Evidence of formal qualifications as a pharmacist *shall attest* training of at least five years' duration, including at least:

- (a) four years of full-time theoretical and practical training at a university or at a higher institute of a level recognised as equivalent, or under the supervision of a university;
- (b) a six-month traineeship in a pharmacy which is open to the public or in a hospital, under the supervision of that hospital's pharmaceutical department.

That training cycle shall include at least the programme described in Annex V, *point 5.6.1*.

The contents listed in Annex V, *point 5.6.1* may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in *Article 67(2)* with a view to adapting them to scientific and technical progress.

Such updates must not entail, for any Member State, any amendment of existing legislative principles relating to the structure of professions as regards training and the conditions of access by natural persons.

5. Additional training shall, in accordance with the arrangements of the individual Member States, ensure that persons who have completed their training can keep abreast of progress in pharmacy.

Article 53

Skills and aptitudes

Training as a pharmacist provides an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- *adequate knowledge of medicines and the substances used in the manufacture of medicines;*
- *adequate knowledge of pharmaceutical technology and the physical, chemical, biological and microbiological testing of medicinal products;*
- *adequate knowledge of the metabolism and the effects of medicinal products and toxic substances, and of the use of medicinal products;*
- *adequate knowledge to evaluate scientific data concerning medicines in order to be able to supply appropriate information on the basis of that knowledge;*
- *adequate knowledge of the legal and other requirements associated with the practice of pharmacy.*

Article 54

Pursuit of the professional activities of a pharmacist

1. For the purposes of this Directive, the activities of a pharmacist are those access to which and *the* pursuit of which are contingent, in one or more Member States, upon professional qualifications and which are open to holders of evidence of formal training of the types listed in **paragraph 2**.

2. Member States shall ensure that the holders of evidence of *training* in pharmacy at university level, or at a level deemed to be equivalent, which satisfies the provisions of Article 52 are able to gain access to and pursue at least the activities listed in **paragraph 3**, subject to the requirement, where appropriate, of supplementary professional experience.

3. *The activities of pharmacists are:*

- *the preparation of the pharmaceutical form of medicinal products;*
- *the manufacture and testing of medicinal products;*
- *the testing of medicinal products in a laboratory;*

- *the storage, preservation and distribution of medicinal products at the wholesale stage;*
- *the preparation, testing, storage and supply of medicinal products in pharmacies open to the public;*
- *the preparation, testing, storage and dispensing of medicinal products in hospital dispensaries;*
- *the provision of information and advice on medicinal products.*

4. *Member States need not give effect to the evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 52 for the establishment of new pharmacies open to the public. For the purposes of this Directive, pharmacies which have been in operation for less than three years shall also be regarded as new.*

5. If a Member State makes access to or *the* pursuit of one of the activities of a pharmacist contingent upon supplementary professional experience, in addition to possession of evidence of formal qualifications *as* referred to in Annex V, *point 5.7.2*, that Member State shall recognise as sufficient proof in this regard a certificate issued by the competent authorities in the home Member State stating that the person concerned has been engaged in those activities in the home Member State for a similar period.

6. If, on 16 September 1985, a Member State *had* a competitive examination in place designed to select, from among the holders referred to in paragraph 1, those who are to be authorised to become owners of *new pharmacies the creation of which* has been decided on as part of a national system of geographical division, that Member State may, by way of derogation from paragraph 1, proceed with that examination and require nationals of Member States who possess evidence of formal qualifications as a pharmacist referred to in Annex V, *point 5.7.2* or who benefit from the provisions of *Article 25* to take part in it.

7. Member States shall remain responsible for granting relevant authorisations for the establishment of pharmacies. In particular, Member States shall not need to give effect to evidence of formal training referred to in Article 52 with respect to the establishment of new pharmacies open to the public. For the purposes of applying this Directive, pharmacies which have been in operation for less than three years shall also be regarded as new.

Section 8 Architect

Article 55 Training of architects

1. Training as an architect shall comprise a total of at least four years of full-time study or six years of study, at least three years of which on a full-time basis, at a university or comparable teaching institution. The training must lead to successful completion of a university-level examination.

That training, which must be of university level, and of which architecture is the principal component, must maintain a balance between theoretical and practical aspects of architectural training and guarantee the acquisition of the knowledge and aptitudes listed in Annex V, *point 5.8.1*.

2. The knowledge and aptitudes listed in Annex V, *point 5.8.1* may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in *Article 67(2)* with a view to adapting them to scientific and technical progress.

Such updates must not entail, for any Member State, any amendment of existing legislative principles relating to the structure of professions as regards training and the conditions of access by natural persons.

Article 56 Derogations from the conditions for the training of architects

1. By way of derogation from *Article 55*, the following shall also be recognised as satisfying *Article 24*: training existing as of 5 August 1985, provided by "Fachhochschulen" in the Federal Republic of Germany over a period of three years, satisfying the requirements referred to in *Article 55* and giving access to the activities referred to in *Article 57* in that Member State under the professional title of "architect", insofar as the training was followed by a four-year period of professional experience in the Federal Republic of Germany, as attested by a certificate issued by the professional association in whose roll the name of the architect wishing to benefit from the provisions of this Directive appears.

The professional association must first ascertain that the work performed by the architect concerned in the field of architecture represents convincing application of the full range of knowledge and aptitudes listed in Annex V, *point 5.8.1*. That certificate shall be *issued* in *accordance* with the same procedure as that applying to registration in the professional association's roll.

2. By way of derogation from *Article 55*, the following shall also be recognised as satisfying *Article 24*: training as part of social promotion schemes or part-time university studies, training which satisfies the requirements referred to in *Article 55*, as attested by an examination in architecture passed by a person who has been working for six years or more in the field of architecture under the supervision of an architect or architectural bureau. The examination must be of university level and be equivalent to the final examination referred to in *Article 55(1)*, subparagraph 1.

Article 57

Performance of the professional activities of architects

1. For the purposes of this Directive, the professional activities of an architect are the activities regularly carried out under the professional title of "architect".
2. Nationals of a Member State who are authorised to use that title pursuant to a law which gives the competent authority of a Member State the power to award that title to nationals of Member States who are especially distinguished by the quality of their work in the field of architecture shall be deemed to satisfy the conditions required for the pursuit of the activities of an architect, in the professional capacity of an architect. The architectural qualifications of the persons concerned shall be attested by a certificate *issued* by their home Member State.

Article 58

Acquired rights specific to architects

1. Each Member State shall accept certificates of training as an architect listed in *Annex VI*, *issued* by the other Member States and attesting a course of training which began no later than the academic reference year referred to in *that Annex*, even if they do not satisfy the minimum requirements laid down in *Article 55*, and shall, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities of an architect, give such evidence the same effect on its territory as certificates of training as an architect which it itself issues.

Under these circumstances, certificates issued by the competent authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany attesting that evidence of formal qualifications issued on or after 8 May 1945 by the competent authorities of the German Democratic Republic is equivalent to such evidence listed in the said Annex, shall be recognised.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, *each* Member State shall recognise the following evidence of formal training and shall, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities of an *architect*, *give it* the same effect on its territory as evidence of formal training which it itself issues: certificates issued to nationals of Member States by the Member States which have enacted regulations *governing access* to and pursuit of the activities of an architect as of the following dates:

(a) 1 January 1995 for Austria, Finland and Sweden;

(b) 5 August 1987 for the other Member States.

The certificates referred to in paragraph 1 shall certify that the holder was authorised, no later than the respective date, to use the professional title of architect, and that he has been effectively engaged, in the context of *those regulations*, in the activities in question for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the *issue* of the certificate.

Article 59

New sections

If the professional association at European level for a regulated profession within the meaning of Article 19 requests specific rules for the recognition of qualifications on the basis of coordinated minimum conditions for training, the Commission may adopt a proposal for the purpose of amending this Directive.

CHAPTER IV
COMMON PROVISIONS ON ESTABLISHMENT

Article 60

Documentation and formalities

1. Where the competent authorities of the host Member State decide on an application to pursue the regulated profession in question by virtue of this Title, those authorities may demand the documents and certificates listed in Annex VII.

The documents referred to in Annex VII, point 1, shall not be more than three months old by the date on which they are submitted.

The Member States, bodies and other legal persons shall guarantee the confidentiality of the information which they receive.

2. ***Member States shall notify each other*** of any serious, specific circumstances ***which are*** liable to have ***consequences for*** the pursuit of the ***professional*** activities ***concerned within the meaning of this Directive***.

The home Member State shall examine the veracity of the circumstances and its authorities shall decide on the nature and scope of the investigations which need to be carried out and shall inform the host Member State of the conclusions which it draws from the information available to it.

3. Where a host Member State requires its nationals to swear a solemn oath or make a sworn statement in order to gain access to a regulated profession, and where the wording of that oath or statement cannot be used by nationals of the other Member States, the host Member State shall ensure that the persons concerned can use an appropriate equivalent wording.

Article 61

Procedure for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications

1. The competent authority of the host Member State shall acknowledge receipt of the application within one month of receipt and inform the applicant of any missing document.

2. The procedure for examining an application to practise a regulated profession must be completed as quickly as possible and lead to a duly substantiated decision by the competent authority in the host Member State no later than three months after the date on which the applicant's complete file was submitted.

3. The decision, or failure to reach a decision within the deadline, shall be subject to appeal under national law.

Article 62

Use of professional titles

1. If, in a host Member State, the use of a professional title relating to one of the activities of the profession in question is regulated, nationals *of other* Member States who are authorised to practise a regulated profession on the basis of Title III shall use the professional qualification of the host Member State which corresponds to that profession in that Member State, and *may* make use of any associated *initials*.

2. Where a profession is regulated in the host Member State by an association or organisation listed in Annex I, nationals of Member States shall not be authorised to use the professional title issued by that organisation or association, or its abbreviated form, unless they furnish proof that they are members of that association or organisation.

If the association or organisation makes membership contingent upon certain qualifications, it may only do so in respect of nationals of other Member States who possess professional qualifications within the meaning of *Article 4(1)(c)*, under the conditions laid down in this Directive.

3. *Where, in a Member State, the taking up of the activities referred to in Article 2 or their pursuit under the professional title of the host Member State is made conditional, in addition to compliance with the requirements laid down in Chapter III of this Title and the Annexes hereto or the possession of a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications, on gaining equivalent practical experience during a specified period, the Member State concerned shall recognise as sufficient evidence a certificate by the home Member State or Member State of origin showing that the practical experience was gained during an equivalent period in the home Member State or Member State of origin. The certificate referred to in the second subparagraph of Article 56(1) shall be recognised for architects as sufficient evidence within the meaning of this paragraph.*

Article 63

Knowledge of languages

The migrant shall ensure that he/she acquires the language knowledge necessary for performing his/her professional activity before undertaking such activity in the host Member State. The host Member State may require a migrant to demonstrate language proficiency prior to awarding registration.

Title IV

Detailed rules for pursuing the profession

Article 64

Use of titles

Without prejudice to Articles 6(3) and 62, the host Member State shall ensure *that the* persons concerned *enjoy the right* to use titles conferred on them in the home Member State, and possibly an abbreviated form thereof, in the language of that Member State. The host Member State may require that title to be followed by the name and address of the establishment or examining board which awarded it.

Where a qualification issued by the home Member State is liable to be confused in the host Member State with a qualification which, in the latter Member State, requires supplementary training not acquired by the beneficiary, the host Member State may require the beneficiary to use the title acquired in the home Member State in an appropriate form, to be laid down by the host Member State.

Article 65

Approval by health insurance funds

Without prejudice to Articles 6(1) and 8, *first paragraph 1, point (b)*, Member States which require persons who acquired their professional qualifications in their territory to complete a preparatory period of in-service training and/or a period of professional experience in order to be approved by a health insurance fund, shall waive this obligation for the holders of evidence of professional qualifications acquired in other Member States ***with regard to the pursuit of the professional activities listed in this Directive or its Annexes.***

Title V
Administrative cooperation and responsibility for implementation

Article 66
Competent **bodies**

1. The **professional associations or similar** competent **bodies** of the host Member State and of the home Member State shall work in close collaboration and shall provide mutual assistance in order to facilitate application of this Directive. They shall ensure the confidentiality of the information which they exchange.
2. Each Member State shall, no later than the deadline laid down in *Article 71*, designate **the bodies** competent to *issue* or receive certificates of training and other documents or information, and those competent to receive applications and take the decisions referred to in this Directive, and shall inform the other Member States and the Commission thereof immediately.
3. Each Member State shall designate a coordinator for the activities of the **bodies** referred to in paragraph 1 and shall inform the other Member States and the Commission thereof.

The coordinators' remit shall be:

- (a) to promote uniform application of this Directive;
- (b) to collect all the information which is relevant for application of this Directive, such as on the conditions for access to regulated professions in the Member **States**.

4. The task of the competent body under this Article shall be:

- (a) **to inform citizens and the other competent bodies of the other Member States of all important matters in connection with the recognition of professional qualifications under this Directive, and in particular of national legal provisions for the taking up and pursuit of a professional activity, including social legislation, and of any professional regulations;**
- (b) **to assist citizens in asserting their rights under this Directive, if necessary in cooperation with the other competent bodies of the host Member State.**

The competent bodies shall inform the Commission of the cases that they have processed in accordance with their task under the first subparagraph, point (b) within two months of being notified of them.

Article 67

Committee on the recognition of professional qualifications

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a Committee on the recognition of professional qualifications, *for the professions covered by Chapter I, Title III, and a Committee for the recognition of professional qualifications for the professions covered by Chapter III, Title III*, referred to hereafter as "the *Committees*", comprising representatives of the Member States and chaired by the representative of the Commission.

In addition, experts from the appropriate professional groups shall be represented on the Committees as observers, to enable the Committees' permanent members to have direct access to the expertise of their respective professional branches and domains.

2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC shall apply, having due regard to the provisions of Article 8 of that Decision.

The period provided for in Article 5(6) of Decision 1999/468/EC is fixed at two months.

3. The Committee may be asked to give its opinion on any other matter relating to implementation of this Directive.

4. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.

Title VI
Other provisions

Article 68

Reports

As from the deadline laid down in *Article 71*, the Member States shall, every two years, send a report to the Commission on the application of the system. In addition to general observations, the report shall contain a statistical summary of decisions taken and a description of the main problems arising from the application of *this Directive*. ***The report shall contain proposals for extending the scope of this Directive and for the inclusion of new professional groups. Furthermore the Commission shall submit a legislative proposal for the introduction of a European professional card.***

Article 69

Derogation clause

If, for the application of one of the provisions of this Directive, a Member State encounters major difficulties in a particular area, the Commission shall examine those difficulties in collaboration with the Member State concerned.

Where appropriate, the Commission shall decide, in accordance with the procedure referred to in *Article 67(2)*, ***and in consultation with the profession concerned***, to permit the Member State in question to derogate from the provision in question for a limited period. ***In cases where this Directive provides for the application of Article 67(2), the Commission shall make the necessary adjustment.***

In cases where the Directive does not provide for the application of Article 67(2), the Commission shall submit a suitable proposal for an amendment to the European Parliament and the Council.

If the Commission takes the view that these difficulties are not substantial or do not exist, it shall duly give reasons for so deciding.

Such derogation may include the right of the host Member State to require an applicant to undertake compensation measures to ensure that the applicant has the knowledge and skills necessary for practising the profession in the host Member State.

Article 70

Repeals

Directives 77/452/EEC, 77/453/EEC, 78/686/EEC, 78/687/EEC, 78/1026/EEC, 78/1027/EEC, 80/154/EEC, 80/155/EEC, 85/384/EEC, 85/432/EEC, 85/433/EEC, 89/48/EEC, 92/51/EEC, 93/16/EEC and 99/42/EEC are repealed with effect from the date laid down in *Article 71*.

References to *the repealed Directives* shall be understood as references to this Directive

Article 71

Transposition

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by no later than ... *. They shall *forthwith* inform the Commission *thereof*.

When Member States adopt these measures, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or shall be accompanied by such reference on the occasion of their official publication. The methods of making such reference shall be laid down by Member States.

Article 72

Entry into force

This Directive shall enter into force on the twentieth day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European *Union*.

Article 73

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President

* *Two years from the date of publication in the Official Journal.*

ANNEX I

List of professional associations or organisations fulfilling the conditions of *Article 4(2)*

IRELAND¹

1. The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland²
2. The Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Ireland²
3. The Association of Certified Accountants²
4. Institution of Engineers of Ireland
5. Irish Planning Institute

UNITED KINGDOM

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales | 20. Chartered Institute of Building |
| 2. Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland | 21. Engineering Council |
| 3. Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland | 22. Institute of Energy |
| 4. Chartered Association of Certified Accountants | 23. Institution of Structural Engineers |
| 5. Chartered Institute of Loss Adjusters | 24. Institution of Civil Engineers |
| 6. Chartered Institute of Management Accountants | 25. Institution of Mining Engineers |
| 7. Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators | 26. Institution of Mining and Metallurgy |
| 8. Chartered Insurance Institute | 27. Institution of Electrical Engineers |
| 9. Institute of Actuaries | 28. Institution of Gas Engineers |
| 10. Faculty of Actuaries | 29. Institution of Mechanical Engineers |
| 11. Chartered Institute of Bankers | 30. Institution of Chemical Engineers |
| 12. Institute of Bankers in Scotland | 31. Institution of Production Engineers |
| 13. Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors | 32. Institution of Marine Engineers |
| 14. Royal Town Planning Institute | 33. Royal Institution of Naval Architects |
| 15. Chartered Society of Physiotherapy | 34. Royal Aeronautical Society |
| 16. Royal Society of Chemistry | 35. Institute of Metals |
| 17. British Psychological Society | 36. Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers |
| 18. Library Association | 37. Institute of Measurement and Control |
| 19. Institute of Chartered Foresters | 38. British Computer Society |

¹ Irish nationals are also members of the following associations or organisations in the United Kingdom:

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland
Institute of Actuaries
Faculty of Actuaries
The Chartered Institute of Management Accountants
Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
Royal Town Planning Institute
Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
Chartered Institute of Building.

² Only for the activity of auditing accounts.

ANNEX II

List of courses having a special structure referred to in point (a) of the second subparagraph of *Article 14(4)*

1. Paramedical and childcare training courses

Training for the following :

in Germany:

- paediatric nurse ("Kinderkrankenschwester/Kinderkrankenpfleger")
- physiotherapist ("Krankengymnast(in)/Physiotherapeut(in)")^I
- occupational therapist ("Beschäftigungs- und Arbeitstherapeut(in)")
- speech therapist ("Logopaede/Logopaedin")
- orthoptist ("Orthoptist(in)")
- State-recognized childcare worker ("Staatlich anerkannte(r) Erzieher(in)")
- State-recognized remedial teacher ("Staatlich anerkannte(r) Heilpaedagoge(-in)")
- medical laboratory technician ("medizinisch-technische(r) Laboratoriums- Assistent(in)")
- medical X-ray technician ("medizinisch-technische(r) Radiologie-Assistent(in)")
- medical functional diagnostics technician ("medizinisch-technische(r) Assistent(in) fuer Funktionsdiagnostik")
- veterinary technician ("veterinaermedizinisch-technische(r) Assistent(in)")
- dietitian ("Dietassistent(in)")
- pharmacy technician ("Pharmazieingenieur") received prior to 31 March 1994 in the former German Democratic Republic or in the territory of the new Laender
- psychiatric nurse ("Psychiatrische(r) Krankenschwester/Krankenpfleger")
- speech therapist ("Sprachtherapeut(in)")

in Italy:

- dental technician ("odontotecnico")
- optician ("ottico")
- chiropodist ("podologo")

^I As from 1 June 1994, the professional title "Krankengymnast(in)" will be replaced by that of "Physiotherapeut(in)". Nevertheless, the members of the profession who obtained their diplomas before *that* date may, if they wish, continue to use the former title of "Krankengymnast(in)".

in Luxembourg:

- medical X-ray technician ("assistant(e) technique médical(e) en radiologie")
- medical laboratory technician ("assistant(e) technique médical(e) de laboratoire")
- psychiatric nurse ("infirmier/ière psychiatrique")
- medical technician - surgery ("assistant(e) technique médical(e) en chirurgie")
- paediatric nurse ("infirmier/ière puériculteur/trice")
- nurse - anaesthetics ("infirmier/ière anesthésiste")
- qualified masseur/masseuse ("masseur/euse diplômé(e)")
- childcare worker ("éducateur/trice")

in the Netherlands:

- veterinary assistant ("dierenartassistent")

representing education and training courses of a total duration of at least thirteen years, comprising :

- (i) either at least three years of vocational training in a specialised school culminating in an examination, in some cases supplemented by a one or two-year specialisation course culminating in an examination
- (ii) or at least two and a half years of vocational training in a specialised school culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of at least six months or by a traineeship of at least six months in an approved establishment
- (iii) or at least two years of vocational training in a specialised school culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of at least one year or by a traineeship of at least one year in an approved establishment
- (iv) or, in the case of the veterinary assistant ("dierenartassistent") in the Netherlands, three years of vocational training in a specialised school ("MBO"-scheme) or alternatively three years of vocational training in the dual apprenticeship system ("LLW"), both of which culminate in an examination.

In Austria:

- special basic training for nurses specialising in the care of children and young people ("spezielle Grundausbildung in der Kinder- und Jugendlichenpflege")
- special basic training for psychiatric nurses ("spezielle Grundausbildung in der psychiatrischen Gesundheits- und Krankenpflege")

- contact lens optician ("Kontaktlinsenoptiker")
- pedicurist ("Fusspfleger")
- acoustic-aid technician ("Hoergeraeteakustiker")
- druggist ("Drogist")

representing education and training courses of a total duration of at least fourteen years, including at least five years' training followed within a structured training framework, divided into an apprenticeship of at least three years' duration, comprising training partly received in the workplace and partly provided by a vocational training establishment, and a period of professional practice and training, culminating in a professional examination conferring the right to exercise the profession and to train apprentices.

- masseur ("Masseur")

representing education and training courses of a total duration of fourteen years, including five years' training within a structured training framework, comprising an apprenticeship of two years' duration, a period of professional practice and training of two years' duration and a training course of one year culminating in a professional examination conferring the right to exercise the profession and to train apprentices.

- kindergarten worker ("Kindergaertner/in")
- child care worker ("Erzieher")

representing education and training courses of a total duration of thirteen years, including five years of professional training in a specialised school, culminating in an examination.

2. Master craftsman sector ("Mester/Meister/Maître"), *representing* education and training courses concerning skills not covered by *Title III, Chapter II of this Directive*

Training for the following :

in Denmark:

- optician ("optometrist")

this course is of a total duration of 14 years, including five years' vocational training divided into two and a half years' theoretical training provided by the vocational training establishment and two and a half years' practical training received in the workplace, and culminating in a recognised examination relating to the craft and conferring the right to use the title "Mester".

- orthopaedic technician ("ortopaedimekaniker")

this course is of a total duration of 12,5 years, including three and a half years' vocational training divided into six months' theoretical training provided by the vocational training establishment and three years' practical training received in the workplace, and culminating in a recognised examination relating to the craft and conferring the right to use the title "Mester".

- orthopaedic boot and shoemaker ("orthopaediskomager")

this course is of a total duration of 13,5 years, including four and a half years' vocational training divided into two years' theoretical training provided by the vocational training establishment and two and a half years' practical training received in the workplace, and culminating in a recognised examination relating to the craft and conferring the right to use the title "Mester".

in Germany:

- optician ("Augenoptiker")
- dental technician ("Zahntechniker")
- surgical truss maker ("Bandagist")
- hearing-aid maker ("Hoergeraeteakustiker")
- orthopaedic technician ("Orthopaediemechaniker")
- orthopaedic bootmaker ("Orthopaedieschuhmacher")

in Luxembourg:

- dispensing optician ("opticien")
- dental technician ("mécanicien dentaire")
- hearing-aid maker ("audioprothésiste")
- orthopaedic technician/surgical truss maker ("mécanicien orthopédiste/bandagiste")
- orthopaedic bootmaker ("orthopédiste-cordonnier")

these courses are of a total duration of 14 years, including at least five years' training followed within a structured training framework, partly received in the workplace and partly provided by the vocational training establishment, and culminating in an examination which must be passed in order to be able to practise any activity considered as skilled, either independently or as an employee with a comparable level of responsibility.

in Austria:

- surgical truss maker ("Bandagist")
- corset maker ("Miederwarenerzeuger")
- optician ("Optiker")
- orthopaedic shoemaker ("Orthopaedieschuhmacher")
- orthopaedic technician ("Orthopaedietechniker")
- dental technician ("Zahntechniker")
- gardener ("Gaertner")

representing education and training of a total duration of at least fourteen years, including at least five years' training within a structured training framework, divided into apprenticeship of at least three years' duration, comprising training received partly in the workplace and partly provided by a vocational training establishment, and a period of professional practice and training of at least two years' duration culminating in a mastership examination conferring the *right* to exercise the profession, to train apprentices and to use the title "Meister".

training for master craftsmen in the field of agriculture and forestry, namely:

- master in agriculture ("Meister in der Landwirtschaft")
- master in rural home economics ("Meister in der laendlichen Hauswirtschaft")
- master in horticulture ("Meister im Gartenbau")
- master in market gardening ("Meister im Feldgemüsebau")
- master in pomology and fruit-processing ("Meister im Obstbau und in der Obstverwertung")
- master in viniculture and wine-production ("Meister im Weinbau und in der Kellerwirtschaft")
- master in dairy farming ("Meister in der Molkerei- und Kaesereiwirtschaft")
- master in horse husbandry ("Meister in der Pferdewirtschaft")
- master in fishery ("Meister in der Fischereiwirtschaft")
- master in poultry farming ("Meister in der Geflügelwirtschaft")
- master in apiculture ("Meister in der Bienenwirtschaft")
- master in forestry ("Meister in der Forstwirtschaft")
- master in forestry plantation and forest management ("Meister in der Forstgarten- und Forstpflégewirtschaft")
- master in agricultural warehousing ("Meister in der landwirtschaftlichen Lagerhaltung")

representing education and training of a total duration of at least fifteen years, including at least six years' training followed within a structured training framework divided into an apprenticeship of at least three years' duration, comprising training partly received in the workplace and partly provided by a vocational training establishment, and a period of three years of professional practice culminating in a mastership examination relating to the profession and conferring the *right* to train apprentices and to use the title "Meister".

3. Seafaring sector

- (a) transport

Training for the following:

in Denmark:

- ship's captain ("skibsfoerer")

- first mate ("overstyrmand")
- quartermaster, deck officer ("enestyrmand, vagthavende styrmand")
- deck officer ("vagthavende styrmand")
- engineer ("maskinchef")
- first engineer ("1. maskinmester")
- first engineer/duty engineer ("1. maskinmester/vagthavende maskinmester")

in Germany:

- captain, large coastal vessel ("Kapitaen AM")
- captain, coastal vessel ("Kapitaen AK")
- deck officer, large coastal vessel ("Nautischer Schiffsoffizier AMW")
- deck officer, coastal vessel ("Nautischer Schiffsoffizier AKW")
- chief engineer, grade C ("Schiffsbetriebstechniker CT - Leiter von Maschinenanlagen")
- ship's mechanic, grade C ("Schiffsmaschinist CMa -Leiter von Maschinenanlagen")
- ship's engineer, grade C ("Schiffsbetriebstechniker CTW")
- ship's mechanic, grade C - solo engineer officer ("Schiffsmaschinist CMaW - Technischer Alleinoffizier")

in Italy:

- deck officer ("ufficiale di coperta")
- engineer officer ("ufficiale di macchina")

in the Netherlands:

- first mate (coastal vessel) (with supplementary training) ("stuurman kleine handelsvaart (met aanvulling)")
- coaster engineer (with diploma) ("diploma motordrijver")
- VTS-official ("VTS-functionaris")

representing training :

- in Denmark, of nine years' primary schooling followed by a course of basic training and/or service at sea of between 17 and 36 months, supplemented by :
 - (i) *for a deck officer*, one year of specialised vocational training
 - (ii) *for the others*, three years of specialised vocational training.

- in Germany, of a total duration of between 14 and 18 years, including a three-year course of basic vocational training and one year's service at sea, followed by one or two years of specialised vocational training supplemented, where appropriate, by two years' work experience in navigation.
- in Italy, of a total duration of 13 years, of which at least five years consist of professional training culminating in an examination *and supplemented*, where appropriate, by a traineeship.
- in the Netherlands :
 - (i) for *a* first mate (coastal vessel) (with supplementary training) ("stuurman kleine handelsvaart (met aanvulling)", and *for a* coaster engineer (with diploma) ("diploma motordrijver"), involving a course of 14 years, at least two years of which take place in a specialist vocational training establishment, supplemented by a twelve-month traineeship
 - (ii) for *a* VTS-official ("VTS-functionaris") of a total duration of at least 15 years, comprising at least three years of Higher Vocational Education ("HBO") or Intermediate Vocational Training ("*MBO*"), *followed* by national and regional specialisation *courses each comprising* at least 12 weeks of theoretical *training and each culminating in* an examination

and recognised under the International STCW Convention (International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978).

(b) Sea fishing

Training for the following :

in Germany:

- captain, deep-sea fishing ("Kapitaen BG/Fischerei")
- captain, coastal fishing ("Kapitaen BLK/Fischerei")
- deck officer, deep-sea vessel ("Nautischer Schiffsoffizier BGW/Fischerei")
- deck officer, coastal vessel ("Nautischer Schiffsoffizier BK/Fischerei")

in the Netherlands:

- first mate/engineer V ("stuurman werktuigkundige V")
- engineer IV (fishing vessel) ("werktuigkundige IV visvaart")
- first mate IV (fishing vessel) ("stuurman IV visvaart")
- first mate/engineer VI ("stuurman werktuigkundige VI")

representing training:

- in Germany, of a total duration of between 14 and 18 years, including a three-year course of basic vocational training and one year's service at sea, followed by one or two years of specialised vocation training supplemented, where appropriate, by two years' work experience in navigation

- in the Netherlands, involving a course varying in duration between 13 and 15 years, at *least* two years of which are provided in a specialised vocational school, supplemented by a 12-month period of work experience

and recognised under the Torremolinos Convention (1977 International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels).

4. Technical sector

Training for the following:

in Greece:

- ***tourist guide (ξεναγός)***

representing education of a total duration of at least 2 ½ years, theoretical training of 1100 hours on the subjects of Greek archaeology, art and history (prehistoric, classical, Byzantine and modern), philology and geography and other subjects connected with Greece's natural and cultural environment and 110 days of excursions in Greece

in Italy:

- building surveyor ("geometra")
- land surveyor ("perito agrario")

representing secondary technical courses of a total duration of at least 13 years, comprising eight years' compulsory schooling followed by five years' secondary study, including three years' vocational study, culminating in the Technical Baccalaureat examination, and supplemented:

- (i) for building surveyors by either a traineeship lasting at least two years in a professional office or five years' work experience
- (ii) for land surveyors, by the completion of a practical traineeship lasting at least two years

followed by the State Examination.

in the Netherlands:

- bailiff ("gerechtsdeurwaarder")
- dental-prosthesis maker ("tandprotheticus")

representing a course of study and vocational training:

- (i) in the case of a bailiff ("gerechtsdeurwaarder"), totalling 19 years, comprising eight years' compulsory schooling followed by eight years' secondary education including four years' technical education culminating in a State examination and supplemented by three years' theoretical and practical vocational training
- (ii) in the case of a dental-prosthesis maker ("tandprotheticus"), totalling at least 15 years of full time training and three years of part time training, comprising eight years of primary education, four years of general secondary education, completion of *three* years of vocational training, involving theoretical and practical training as a dental technician, supplemented by three years of part-time training as a dental prosthesis-maker, culminating in an examination.

in Austria:

- forester ("Foerster")
- technical consulting ("Technisches Buero")
- labour leasing ("UEberlassung von Arbeitskraeften - Arbeitsleihe")
- employment agent ("Arbeitsvermittlung")
- investment adviser ("Vermögensberater")
- private investigator ("Berufsdetektiv")
- security guard ("Bewachungsgewerbe")
- real estate agent ("Immobilienmakler")
- real estate manager ("Immobilienverwalter")
- advertising and promotion agency ("Werbeagentur")
- building project organizer ("Bautraeger, Bauorganisator, Baubetreuer")
- debt-collecting institute ("Inkassoinstitut")

representing education and training of a total duration of at least 15 years, comprising eight years' compulsory schooling followed by a minimum of five years' secondary technical or commercial study, culminating in a technical or commercial "*Matura*" examination, supplemented by at least two years' workplace education and training culminating in a professional examination.

- insurance consultant ("Berater in Versicherungsangelegenheiten")

representing education and training of a total duration of 15 years, including six years' training followed within a structured training framework, divided into an apprenticeship of three years' duration and a three-year period of professional practice and training, culminating in an examination.

- master builder/planning and technical calculation ("Planender Baumeister")
- master woodbuilder/planning and technical calculation ("Planender Zimmermeister")

representing education and training of a total duration of at least 18 years, including at least nine year's vocational training divided into four years' secondary technical study and five years' professional practice and training culminating in a professional examination conferring the *right* to exercise the profession and to train apprentices, in so far as this training relates to the right to plan buildings, to make technical calculations and to supervise construction work ("the Maria Theresian privilege").

5. United Kingdom courses accredited as National Vocational Qualifications or Scottish Vocational Qualifications

Training for:

- mine electrical engineer
- mine mechanical engineer
- dental therapist
- dental hygienist
- dispensing optician
- mine deputy
- insolvency practitioner
- licensed conveyancer
- first mate - freight/passenger ships - unrestricted
- second mate - freight/passenger ships - unrestricted
- third mate - freight passenger ships unrestricted
- deck officer - freight/passenger ships - unrestricted
- engineer officer - freight/passenger ships - unlimited trading area
- certified technically competent person in waste management

leading to qualifications accredited as National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) or, in Scotland, accredited as Scottish Vocational Qualifications, at levels 3 and 4 of the United Kingdom National Framework of Vocational Qualifications.

These levels are defined as follows:

- Level 3: competence in a broad range of varied work activities performed in a wide variety of *contexts*, *most* of which are complex and non-routine. There is considerable responsibility and autonomy, and control or guidance of others *is* often required.
- Level 4: competence in a broad range of complex technical or professional work activities performed in a wide variety of contexts and with a substantial degree of personal responsibility and autonomy. Responsibility for the work of others and the allocation of resources is often present.

ANNEX III

List of regulated training referred to in point (b) of the second subparagraph of *Article 14(4)*

In the United Kingdom:

Regulated courses leading to qualifications accredited as National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) or, in Scotland, accredited as Scottish Vocational Qualifications, at levels 3 and 4 of the United Kingdom National Framework of Vocational Qualifications.

These levels are defined as follows :

- Level 3: competence in a broad range of varied work activities performed in a wide variety of *contexts*, *most* of which are complex and non-routine. There is considerable responsibility and autonomy, and control or guidance of others is often required.
- Level 4: competence in a broad range of complex technical or professional work activities performed in a wide variety of contexts and with a substantial degree of personal responsibility and autonomy. Responsibility for the work of others and the allocation of resources is often present.

In Germany:

The following regulated courses:

- Regulated courses preparatory to the pursuit of the professions of technical assistant ("technische(r) Assistent(in)"), commercial assistant ("kaufmännische(r) Assistent(in)"), social professions ("soziale Berufe") and the profession of State-certified respiration and elocution instructor ("staatlich geprüfte(r) Atem-, Sprech- und Stimmlehrer(in)"), of a total duration of at least 13 years, which require successful completion of the secondary course of education ("mittlerer Bildungsabschluss") and which comprise :
 - (i) at least three years¹ of vocational training at a specialised school ("Fachschule") culminating in an examination and, where applicable, supplemented by one-year or two-year specialisation course also culminating in an examination,
 - (ii) or at least two and a half years at a specialised school ("Fachschule") culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of a duration of not less than six months or a traineeship of not less than six months in an approved establishment,
 - (iii) or at least two years at a specialised school ("Fachschule") culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of a duration of not less than one year or a traineeship of not less than one year in an approved establishment.

¹ The minimum duration may be reduced from three years to two years if the person concerned has the qualification required to enter university ("Abitur"), i.e. thirteen years of prior education and training, *or* the qualification needed to enter a "Fachhochschule" ("Fachhochschulreife"), i.e. 12 years of prior education and training.

- Regulated courses for the professions of State-certified ("staatlich geprüfte(r)") technician ("Techniker(in)"), business economist ("Betriebswirt(in)"), designer ("Gestalter(in)") and family assistant ("Familienpfleger(in)"), of a total duration of not less than 16 years, a prerequisite of which is successful completion of compulsory schooling or equivalent education and training (of a duration of not less than nine years) and successful completion of a course at a trade school ("Berufsschule") of a duration of not less than three years and comprising, upon completion of at least two years of work experience, full-time education and training of a duration of not less than two years or part-time education and training of equivalent duration.
- Regulated courses and regulated in-service training, of a total duration of not less than 15 years, a prerequisite of which is, generally speaking, successful completion of compulsory schooling (of a duration of not less than nine years) and of vocational training (normally three years) and which generally comprise at least two years of work experience (three years in most cases) and an examination in the context of in-service training preparation for which generally comprises a training course which is either concurrent with the *practical* experience (at least 1 000 hours) *or attended* on a full-time basis (at least one year).

The German authorities shall send to the Commission and to the other Member States a list of the training courses covered by this Annex.

In the Netherlands:

- Regulated training courses of a total duration of not less than 15 years, a prerequisite of which is successful completion of eight years of primary education plus four years of either intermediate general secondary education ("MAVO") or Preparatory Vocational Education ("VBO") or general secondary education of a higher level, and which require the completion of a three-year or four-year course at a college for intermediate vocational training ("MBO"), culminating in an examination.
- Regulated training courses of a total duration not less than 16 years, a prerequisite of which is successful completion of eight years of primary education plus four years of at least preparatory vocational education ("VBO") or a higher level of general secondary education, and which require the completion of at least four years of vocational training in the apprenticeship system, comprising at least one day of theoretical instruction at a college each week and on the other days *practical training in a* practical training centre or in a firm, and culminating in a secondary or tertiary level examination.

The Dutch authorities shall send to the Commission and to the other Member States a list of the training courses covered by this Annex.

In Austria:

- Courses at higher vocational schools ("Berufsbildende Höhere Schulen") and higher education establishments for agriculture and forestry ("Höhere Land- und Forstwirtschaftliche Lehranstalten"), including special types ("einschließlich der Sonderformen"), the structure *and* level of which are determined by law, regulations and administrative provisions.

These courses have a total length of not less than 13 years and comprise five years of vocational training, which culminate in a final examination, the passing of which is a proof of professional competence.

- Courses at master schools ("Meisterschulen"), master classes ("Meisterklassen"), industrial master schools ("Werkmeisterschulen") or building craftsmen schools ("Bauhandwerkerschulen"), the structure and level of which are determined by law, regulations and administrative provisions.

These courses have a total length of not less than 13 years, comprising nine years of compulsory education, followed by either at least three years of vocational training at a specialised school or at least three years of training in a firm and in parallel at a vocational training school ("Berufsschule"), both of which culminate in an examination, and are supplemented by successful completion of at least a one-year training course at a master school ("Meisterschule"), master classes ("Meisterklassen"), industrial master school ("Werkmeisterschule") *or building* craftsmen school ("Bauhandwerkerschule"). In most cases the total duration is at least 15 years, comprising periods of work experience, which either precede the training courses at these establishments or are accompanied by part-time courses (at least 960 hours).

The Austrian authorities shall send to the Commission and to the other Member States a list of the training courses covered by this Annex.

ANNEX IV

Activities related to the categories of professional experience referred to in *Articles 21 and 22*

List I

Classes covered by Directive 64/427/EEC, as amended by Directive 69/77/EEC, and by Directives 68/366/EEC, 75/368/EEC, 75/369/EEC, 82/470/EEC and 82/489/EEC

1

Directive 64/427/EEC

(liberalisation Directive: 64/429/EEC)

NICE nomenclature (corresponding to ISIC classes 23-40)

Major group	23	manufacture of textiles
	232	manufacturing and processing of textile materials on woollen machinery
	233	manufacturing and processing of textile materials on cotton machinery
	234	manufacturing and processing of textile materials on silk machinery
	235	manufacturing and processing of textile materials on flax and hemp machinery
	236	other textile fibre industries (jute, hard fibres, etc.), cordage
	237	manufacture of knitted and crocheted goods
	238	textile finishing
	239	other textile industries
Major group	24	manufacture of footwear, other wearing apparel and bedding
	241	machine manufacture of footwear (except from rubber or wood)
	242	manufacture by hand and repair of footwear
	243	manufacture of wearing apparel (except furs)
	244	manufacture of mattresses and bedding
	245	skin and fur industries
Major group	25	manufactures of wood and cork, except manufacture of furniture
	251	sawing and industrial preparation of wood
	252	manufacture of semi-finished wood products

		253	series production of wooden building components including flooring
		254	manufacture of wooden containers
		255	manufacture of other wooden products (except furniture)
		259	manufacture of straw, cork, basketware, wicker-work and rattan products; brush-making
Major group	26	260	manufacture of wooden furniture
Major group	27	manufacture of paper and paper products	
		271	manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
		272	processing of paper and paperboard, and manufacture of articles of pulp
Major group	28	280	printing, publishing and allied industries
Major group	29	leather industry	
		291	tanneries and leather finishing plants
		292	manufacture of leather products
Ex major group	30	manufacture of rubber and plastic products, man-made fibres and starch products	
		301	processing of rubber and asbestos
		302	processing of plastic materials
		303	production of man-made fibres
Ex major group	31	chemical industry	
		311	manufacture of chemical base materials and further processing of such materials
		312	specialised manufacture of chemical products principally for industrial and agricultural purposes (including the manufacture for industrial use of fats and oils of vegetable or animal origin falling within ISIC group 312)
		313	specialised manufacture of chemical products principally for domestic or office use[excluding the manufacture of medicinal and pharmaceutical products (ex ISIC group 319)]
Major group	32	320	petroleum industry
Major group	33	manufacture of non-metallic mineral products	
		331	manufacture of structural clay products
		332	manufacture of glass and glass products
		333	manufacture of ceramic products, including refractory goods
		334	manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
		335	manufacture of structural material, in concrete, cement and plaster
		339	stone working and manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

Major group	34	production and primary transformation of ferrous and non-ferrous metals
	341	iron and steel industry (as defined in the ECSC treaty, including integrated steelworks-owned coking plants)
	342	manufacture of steel tubes
	343	wire-drawing, cold-drawing, cold-rolling of strip, cold-forming
	344	production and primary transformation of non-ferrous metals
	345	ferrous and non-ferrous metal foundries
Major group	35	manufacture of metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)
	351	forging, heavy stamping and heavy pressing
	352	secondary transformation and surface-treatment
	353	metal structures
	354	boilermaking, manufacture of industrial hollow-ware
	355	manufacture of tools and implements and finished articles of metal (except electrical equipment)
	359	ancillary mechanical engineering activities
Major group	36	manufacture of machinery other than electrical machinery
	361	manufacture of agricultural machinery and tractors
	362	manufacture of office machinery
	363	manufacture of metal-working and other machine-tools and fixtures and attachments for these and for other powered tools
	364	manufacture of textile machinery and accessories, manufacture of sewing machines
	365	manufacture of machinery and equipment for the food-manufacturing and beverage industries and for the chemical and allied industries
	366	manufacture of plant and equipment for mines, iron and steel works foundries, and for the construction industry; manufacture of mechanical handling equipment
	367	manufacture of transmission equipment
	368	manufacture of machinery for other specific industrial purposes
	369	manufacture of other non-electrical machinery and equipment
Major group	37	electrical engineering
	371	manufacture of electric wiring and cables
	372	manufacture of motors, generators, transformers, switchgear, and other similar equipment for the provision of electric power
	373	manufacture of electrical equipment for direct commercial use
	374	manufacture of telecommunications equipment, meters, other measuring appliances and electromedical equipment
	375	manufacture of electronic equipment, radio and television receivers, audio equipment
	376	manufacture of electric appliances for domestic use
	377	manufacture of lamps and lighting equipment
	378	manufacture of batteries and accumulators
	379	repair, assembly, and specialist installation of electrical equipment

Ex major group	38	manufacture of transport equipment
		383 manufacture of motor vehicles and parts thereof
		384 repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and cycles
		385 manufacture of motorcycles, cycles and parts thereof
		389 manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified
Major group	39	miscellaneous manufacturing industries
		391 manufacture of precision instruments, and measuring and controlling instruments
		392 manufacture of medico-surgical instruments and equipment and orthopaedic appliances (except orthopaedic footwear)
		393 manufacture of photographic and optical equipment
		394 manufacture and repair of watches and clocks
		395 jewellery and precious metal manufacturing
		396 manufacture and repair of musical instruments
		397 manufacture of games, toys, sporting and athletic goods
Major group	40	construction
		400 construction (non-specialised); demolition
		401 construction of buildings (dwellings or other)
		402 civil engineering; building of roads, bridges, railways, etc.
		403 installation work
		404 decorating and finishing

Major group	20A	200 industries producing animal and vegetable fats and oils
	20B	food manufacturing industries (excluding the beverage industry)
	201	slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat
	202	milk and milk products industry
	203	canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables
	204	canning and preserving of fish and other sea foods
	205	manufacture of grain mill products
	206	manufacture of bakery products, including rusks and biscuits
	207	sugar industry
	208	manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
	209	manufacture of miscellaneous food products

Major group	21	beverage industry
	211	production of ethyl alcohol by fermentation, production of yeasts and spirits
	212	production of wine and other unmalted alcoholic beverages
	213	brewing and malting
	214	soft drinks and carbonated water industries
ex 30		manufacture of rubber products, plastic materials, artificial and synthetic fibres and starch products
	304	manufacture of starch products

3

Directive 75/368/EEC (activities referred to in Article 5(1))

ISIC nomenclature

Ex 04 fishing

043 inland water fishing

Ex.38 manufacture of transport equipment

- 381 shipbuilding and repairing
- 382 manufacture of railroad equipment
- 386 manufacture of aircraft (including space equipment)

Ex 71 activities allied to transport and activities other than transport coming under the following groups:

- Ex 711 sleeping- and dining-car services; maintenance of railway stock in repair sheds; cleaning of carriages
- Ex 712 maintenance of stock for urban, suburban and interurban passenger transport
- Ex 713 maintenance of stock for other passenger land transport (such as motor cars, coaches, taxis)
- Ex 714 operation and maintenance of services in support of road transport (such as roads, tunnels and toll-bridges, goods depots, car parks, bus and tram depots)
- Ex 716 activities allied to inland water transport (such as operation and maintenance of waterways, ports and other installations for inland water transport; tug and piloting services in ports, setting of buoys, loading and unloading of vessels and other similar activities, such as salvaging of vessels, towing and the operation of boathouses)

73 communications: postal services and telecommunications

Ex 85 personal services

854 laundries and laundry services, dry-cleaning and dyeing

Ex 856 photographic studios: portrait and commercial photography, except journalistic photographers

Ex 859 personal services not elsewhere classified (only maintenance and cleaning of buildings or accommodation)

4

Directive 75/369/EEC (Article 6: where the activity is regarded as being of an industrial or small craft nature)

ISIC nomenclature

The following itinerant activities:

- a) – the buying and selling of goods by itinerant tradesmen, hawkers or pedlars (ex ISIC Group 612)
 - in covered markets other than from permanently fixed installations and in open-air markets.
- b) activities covered by transitional measures already adopted that expressly exclude or do not mention the pursuit of such activities on an itinerant basis.

5

Directive 82/470/EEC (Article 6(1) and (3))

Groups 718 et 720 of the ISIC nomenclature

The activities comprise in particular:

- organising, offering for sale and selling, outright or on commission, single or collective items (transport, board, lodging, excursions, etc.) for a journey or stay, whatever the reasons for travelling (Article 2(B)(a))
- acting as an intermediary between contractors for various methods of transport and persons who dispatch or receive goods, and carrying out related activities:
 - aa) by concluding contracts with transport contractors, on behalf of principals
 - bb) by choosing the method of transport, the firm and the route considered most profitable for the principal
 - cc) by arranging the technical aspects of the transport operation (e.g. packing required for transportation); by carrying out various operations incidental to transport (e.g. ensuring ice supplies for refrigerated wagons)
 - dd) by completing the formalities connected with the transport such as the drafting of way bills; by assembling and dispersing shipments

- ee) by coordinating the various stages of transportation, by ensuring transit, reshipment, transshipment and other termination operations
- ff) by arranging both freight and carriers and means of transport for persons dispatching goods or receiving them:
 - assessing transport costs and checking the detailed accounts
 - taking certain temporary or permanent measures in the name of and on behalf of a shipowner or sea transport carrier (with the port authorities, ship's chandlers, etc.).

[The activities listed under Article 2(A)(a), (b) and (d)].

6

Directive 82/489/EEC

ISIC nomenclature

Ex 855 hairdressing establishments (excluding chiropodists' activities and beauticians' training schools)

List II

Directives 64/222/EEC, 68/364/EEC, 68/368/EEC, 75/368/EEC, 75/369/EEC, 70/523/EEC and 82/470/EEC

1

Directive 64/222/EEC

(liberalisation Directives: 64/223/EEC and 64/224/EEC)

1. Activities of self-employed persons in wholesale trade, with the exception of wholesale trade in medicinal and pharmaceutical products, in toxic products and pathogens and in coal (ex Group 611).
2. Professional activities of an intermediary who is empowered and instructed by one or more persons to negotiate or enter into commercial transactions in the name of and on behalf of those persons.
3. Professional activities of an intermediary who, while not being permanently so instructed, brings together persons wishing to contract directly with one another or arranges their commercial transactions or assists in the completion thereof.
4. Professional activities of an intermediary who enters into commercial transactions in his own name on behalf of others.
5. Professional activities of an intermediary who carries out wholesale selling by auction on behalf of others.
6. Professional activities of an intermediary who goes from door to door seeking orders.
7. Provision of services, by way of professional activities, by an intermediary in the employment of one or more commercial, industrial or small craft undertakings.

Directive 68/364/EEC

(liberalisation Directive: 68/363/EEC)

Ex ISIC Group 612: Retail trade

Activities excluded:

- 012 Letting out for hire of farm machinery
- 640 Real estate, letting of property
- 713 Letting out for hire of automobiles, carriages and horses
- 718 Letting out for hire of railway carriages and wagons
- 839 Renting of machinery to commercial undertakings
- 841 Booking of cinema seats and renting of cinematograph films
- 842 Booking of theatre seats and renting of theatrical equipment
- 843 Letting out for hire of boats, bicycles, coin-operated machines for games of skill or chance
- 853 Letting of furnished rooms
- 854 Laundered linen hire
- 859 Garment hire

Directive 68/368/EEC

(liberalisation Directive: 68/367/EEC)

ISIC nomenclature

ISIC ex major Group 85

1. Restaurants, cafes, taverns and other drinking and eating places (ISIC Group 852).
2. Hotels, rooming houses, camps and other lodging places (ISIC Group 853).

Directive 75/368/EEC (Article 7)

All the activities in the Annex to Directive 75/368/EEC, except the activities listed in Article 5(d) of this Directive (List 1, point 3, of this Annex).

ISIC nomenclature

Ex 62 banks and other financial institutions

Ex 620 patent buying and licensing companies

Ex 71 transport

Ex 713 road passenger transport, excluding transportation by means of motor vehicles

Ex 719 transportation by pipelines of liquid hydrocarbons and other liquid chemical products

Ex 82 community services

827 libraries, museums, botanical and zoological gardens

Ex 84 recreation services

843 recreation services nec:

- sporting activities (sports grounds, organising sporting fixtures, etc.), except the activities of sports instructors
- games (racing stables, areas for games, racecourses, etc.)
- other recreation services (circuses, amusement parks and other entertainment)

Ex 85 personal services

Ex 851 domestic services

Ex 855 beauty parlours and services of manicurists, excluding services of chiropodists and professional beauticians' and hairdressers' training schools

Ex 859 personal services not elsewhere classified, except sports and paramedical masseurs and mountain guides, divided into the following groups:

- disinfecting and pest control
- hiring of clothes and storage facilities
- marriage bureaux and similar services
- astrology, fortune telling and the like
- sanitary services and associated activities
- undertaking and cemetery maintenance
- couriers and interpreter-guides

Directive 75/369/EEC (Article 5)

The following itinerant activities:

- a) the buying and selling of goods:
 - by itinerant tradesmen, hawkers or pedlars (ex ISIC Group 612)
 - in covered markets other than from permanently fixed installations and in open-air markets
- b) activities covered by transitional measures already adopted that expressly exclude or do not mention the pursuit of such activities on an itinerant basis.

Directive 70/523/EEC

Activities of self-employed persons in the wholesale coal trade and activities of intermediaries in the coal trade (ex Group 6112, ISIC nomenclature)

Directive 82/470/EEC (Article 6(2))

[Activities listed in Article 2(A)(c) and (e), (B)(b), (C) and (D)]

These activities comprise in particular:

- hiring railway cars or wagons for transporting persons or goods
- acting as an intermediary in the sale, purchase or hiring of ships
- arranging, negotiating and concluding contracts for the transport of emigrants
- receiving all objects and goods deposited, on behalf of the depositor, whether under customs control or not, in warehouses, general stores, furniture depots, coldstores, silos, etc.
- supplying the depositor with a receipt for the object or goods deposited
- providing pens, feed and sales rings for livestock being temporarily accommodated while awaiting sale or while in transit to or from the market
- carrying out inspection or technical valuation of motor vehicles
- measuring, weighing and gauging goods.

ANNEX V
Recognition on the basis of coordination of the minimum training conditions
Annex V.1 : **Doctor**

5.1.1. Evidence of basic formal qualifications of doctors

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Certificate accompanying the qualifications	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van arts / Diplôme de docteur en médecine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Les universités / De universiteiten – Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française / De bevoegde Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap 		20 December 1976
Danmark	Bevis for bestået lægevidenskabelig embedseksamen	Medicinsk universitetsfakultet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Autorisation som læge, udstedt af Sundhedsstyrelsen og – Tilladelse til selvstændigt virke som læge (dokumentation for gennemført praktisk uddannelse), udstedt af Sundhedsstyrelsen 	20 December 1976
Deutschland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Zeugnis über die Ärztliche Prüfung – Zeugnis über die Ärztliche Staatsprüfung und Zeugnis über die Vorbereitungszeit als Medizinalassistent, soweit diese nach den deutschen Rechtsvorschriften noch für den Abschluss der ärztlichen Ausbildung vorgesehen war 	Zuständige Behörden	Bescheinigung über die Ableistung der Tätigkeit als Arzt im Praktikum	20 December 1976
Ελλάς	Πτυχίο Ιατρικής	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ιατρική Σχολή Πανεπιστημίου, – Σχολή Επιστημών Υγείας, Τμήμα Ιατρικής Πανεπιστημίου 		1 January 1981
España	Título de Licenciado en Medicina y Cirugía	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministerio de Educación y Cultura – El rector de una Universidad 		1 January 1986
France	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine	Universités		20 December 1976
Ireland	Primary qualification	Competent examining body	Certificate of experience	20 December 1976
Italia	Diploma di laurea in medicina e chirurgia	Università	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio della medicina e chirurgia	20 December 1976
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine, chirurgie et accouchements,	Jury d'examen d'Etat	Certificat de stage	20 December 1976
Nederland	Getuigschrift van met goed gevolg afgelegd artsexamen	Faculteit Geneeskunde		20 December 1976

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Certificate accompanying the qualifications	Reference date
Österreich	1. Urkunde über die Verleihung des akademischen Grades Doktor der gesamten Heilkunde (bzw. Doctor medicinae universae, Dr.med.univ.) 2. Diplom über die spezifische Ausbildung zum Arzt für Allgemeinmedizin bzw. Facharzt Diplom	1. Medizinische Fakultät einer Universität 2. Österreichische Ärztekammer		1 January 1994
Portugal	Carta de Curso de licenciatura em medicina	Universidades	Diploma comprovativo da conclusão do internato geral emitido pelo Ministério da Saúde	1 January 1986
Suomi/ Finland	Lääketieteen lisensiaatin tutkinto / Medicine licentiatexamen	– Helsingin yliopisto/Helsingfors universitet – Kuopion yliopisto – Oulun yliopisto – Tampereen yliopisto – Turun yliopisto	Todistus lääkärin perusterveydenhuollon lisäkoulutuksesta / Examenbevis om tilläggsutbildning för läkare inom primärvården	1 January 1994
Sverige	Läkarexamen	Universitet	Bevis om praktisk utbildning som utfärdas av Socialstyrelsen	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Primary qualification	Competent examining body	Certificate of experience	20 December 1976

5.1.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of specialist doctors

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Bijzondere beroepstitel van geneesheer-specialist / Titre professionnel particulier de médecin spécialiste	Minister bevoegd voor Volksgezondheid / Ministre de la Santé publique	20 December 1976
Danmark	Bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som speciallæge	Sundhedsstyrelsen	20 December 1976
Deutschland	Fachärztliche Anerkennung	Landesärztekammer	20 December 1976
Ελλάς	Τίτλος Ιατρικής Ειδικότητας	1. Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση 2. Νομαρχία	1 January 1981
España	Título de Especialista	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	1 January 1986
France	1.Certificat d'études spéciales de médecine 2. Attestation de médecin spécialiste qualifié 3.Certificat d'études spéciales de médecine 4.Diplôme d'études spécialisées ou spécialisation complémentaire qualifiante de médecine	1. Universités 2. Conseil de l'Ordre des médecins 3. Universités 4.Universités	20 December 1976
Ireland	Certificate of Specialist doctor	Competent authority	20 December 1976
Italia	Diploma di medico specialista	Università	20 December 1976
Luxembourg	Certificat de médecin spécialiste	Ministre de la Santé publique	20 December 1976
Nederland	Bewijs van inschrijving in een Specialistenregister	– Medisch Specialisten Registratie Commissie (MSRC) van de Koninklijke Nederlandsche Maatschappij tot Bevordering der Geneeskunst – Sociaal-Geneskundigen Registratie Commissie van de Koninklijke Nederlandsche Maatschappij tot Bevordering der Geneeskunst	20 December 1976
Österreich	Facharzt Diplom	Österreichische Ärztekammer	1 January 1994
Portugal	1.Grau de assistente 2.Título de especialista	1. Ministério da Saúde 2. Ordem dos Médicos	1 January 1986
Suomi/ Finland	Erikoislääkärin tutkinto / Specialläkarexamen	1. Helsingin yliopisto / Helsingfors universitet 2. Kuopion yliopisto 3. Oulun yliopisto 4. Tampereen yliopisto 5. Turun yliopisto	1 January 1994
Sverige	Bevis om specialkompetens som läkare, utfärdat av Socialstyrelsen	Socialstyrelsen	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of Completion of specialist training	Competent authority	20 December 1976

5.1.3. Titles of training courses in specialised medicine

Country	Anaesthetics Minimum period of training: 3 years	General surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Anesthésie-réanimation / Anesthesie reanimatie	Chirurgie / Heelkunde
Danmark	Anæstesiologi	Kirurgi eller kirurgiske sygdomme
Deutschland	Anästhesiologie	Chirurgie
Ελλάς	Αναισθησιολογία	Χειρουργική
España	Anestesiología y Reanimación	Cirugía general y del aparato digestivo
France	Anesthésiologie-Réanimation chirurgicale	Chirurgie générale
Ireland	Anaesthesia	General surgery
Italia	Anestesia e rianimazione	Chirurgia generale
Luxembourg	Anesthésie-réanimation	Chirurgie générale
Nederland	Anesthesiologie	Heelkunde
Österreich	Anästhesiologie und Intensivmedizin	Chirurgie
Portugal	Anestesiologia	Cirurgia geral
Suomi/Finland	Anestesiologia ja tehohoito / Anestesiologi och intensivvård	Yleiskirurgia / Allmän kirurgi
Sverige	Anestesi och intensivvård	Kirurgi
United Kingdom	Anaesthetics	General surgery

Country	Neurological surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Gynaecology and obstetrics Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Neurochirurgie	Gynécologie – obstétrique / Gynaecologie – verloskunde
Danmark	Neurokirurgi eller kirurgiske nervesygdomme	Gynækologi og obstetrik eller kvindesygdomme og fødselshjælp
Deutschland	Neurochirurgie	Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe
Ελλάς	Νευροχειρουργική	Μαιευτική-Γυναικολογία
España	Neurocirugía	Obstetricia y ginecología
France	Neurochirurgie	Gynécologie – obstétrique
Ireland	Neurological surgery	Obstetrics and gynaecology
Italia	Neurochirurgia	Ginecologia e ostetricia
Luxembourg	Neurochirurgie	Gynécologie – obstétrique
Nederland	Neurochirurgie	Verloskunde en gynaecologie
Österreich	Neurochirurgie	Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe
Portugal	Neurocirurgia	Ginecologia e obstetricia
Suomi/Finland	Neurokirurgia / Neurokirurgi	Naistentaudit ja synnytykset / Kvinnosjukdomar och förlossningar
Sverige	Neurokirurgi	Obstetrik och gynekologi
United Kingdom	Neurosurgery	Obstetrics and gynaecology

Country	General medicine Minimum period of training: 5 years	Ophtalmology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Médecine interne / Inwendige geneeskunde	Ophtalmologie / Oftalmologie
Danmark	Intern medicin	Oftalmologi eller øjensygdomme
Deutschland	Innere Medizin	Augenheilkunde
Ελλάς	Παθολογία	Οφθαλμολογία
España	Medicina interna	Oftalmología
France	Médecine interne	Ophtalmologie
Ireland	General medicine	Ophthalmology
Italia	Medicina interna	Oftalmologia
Luxembourg	Médecine interne	Ophtalmologie
Nederland	Inwendige geneeskunde	Oogheelkunde
Österreich	Innere Medizin	Augenheilkunde und Optometrie
Portugal	Medicina interna	Oftalmologia
Suomi/Finland	Sisätaudit / Inre medicine	Silmätaudit / Ögonsjukdomar
Sverige	Internmedicin	Ögonsjukdomar (oftalmologi)
United Kingdom	General (internal) medicine	Ophthalmology

	Otolaryngology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Paediatrics Minimum period of training: 4 years
Country	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Oto-rhino-laryngologie / Otorhinolaryngologie	Pédiatrie / Pediatrie
Danmark	Oto-rhino-laryngologi eller øre-næse-halssygdomme	Pædiatri eller sygdomme hos børn
Deutschland	Hals-Nasen-Ohrenheilkunde	Kinderheilkunde
Ελλάς	Ωτορινολαρυγγολογία	Παιδιατρική
España	Otorrinolaringología	Pediatría y sus áreas específicas
France	Oto-rhino-laryngologie	Pédiatrie
Ireland	Otolaryngology	Paediatrics
Italia	Otorinolaringoiatria	Pediatria
Luxembourg	Oto-rhino-laryngologie	Pédiatrie
Nederland	Keel-, neus- en oorheelkunde	Kindergeneeskunde
Österreich	Hals-, Nasen- und Ohrenkrankheiten	Kinder – und Jugendheilkunde
Portugal	Otorrinolaringologia	Pediatria
Suomi/Finland	Korva-, nenä- ja kurkkutaudit / Öron-, näs- och halssjukdomar	Lastentaudit / Barnsjukdomar
Sverige	Öron-, näs- och halssjukdomar (oto-rhino- laryngologi)	Barn- och ungdomsmedicin
United Kingdom	Otolaryngology	Paediatrics

	Respiratory medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years	Urology Minimum period of training: 5 years
Country	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Pneumologie	Urologie
Danmark	Medicinske lungesygdomme	Urologi eller urinvejenes kirurgiske sygdomme
Deutschland	Pneumologie	Urologie
Ελλάς	Φυματιολογία- Πνευμονολογία	Ουρολογία
España	Neumología	Urología
France	Pneumologie	Urologie
Ireland	Respiratory medicine	Urology
Italia	Malattie dell'apparato respiratorio	Urologia
Luxembourg	Pneumologie	Urologie
Nederland	Longziekten en tuberculose	Urologie
Österreich	Lungenkrankheiten	Urologie
Portugal	Pneumologia	Urologia
Suomi/Finland	Keuhkosairaudet ja allergologia / Lungsjukdomar och allergologi	Urologia / Urologi
Sverige	Lungsjukdomar (pneumologi)	Urologi
United Kingdom	Respiratory medicine	Urology

	Orthopaedic surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Morbid anatomy and histopathology Minimum period of training: 4 years
Country	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Chirurgie orthopédique / Orthopedische heekunde	Anatomie pathologique / Pathologische anatomie
Danmark	Ortopædisk kirurgi	Patologisk anatomi eller vævs- og celleundersøgelser
Deutschland	Orthopädie	Pathologie
Ελλάς	Ορθοπαιδική	Παθολογική Ανατομική
España	Traumatología y cirugía ortopédica	Anatomía patológica
France	Chirurgie orthopédique et traumatologie	Anatomie et cytologie pathologiques
Ireland	Orthopaedic surgery	Morbid anatomy and histopathology
Italia	Ortopedia e traumatologia	Anatomia patologica
Luxembourg	Orthopédie	Anatomie pathologique
Nederland	Orthopedie	Pathologie
Österreich	Orthopädie und Orthopädische Chirurgie	Pathologie
Portugal	Ortopedia	Anatomia patologica
Suomi/Finland	Ortopedia ja traumatologia / Ortopedi och traumatologi	Patologia / Patologi
Sverige	Ortopedi	Klinisk patologi
United Kingdom	Trauma and orthopaedic surgery	Histopathology

	Neurology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Psychiatry Minimum period of training: 4 years
Country	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Danmark	Neurologi eller medicinske nervesygdomme	Psykiatri
Deutschland	Neurologie	Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie
Ελλάς	Νευρολογία	Ψυχιατρική
España	Neurología	Psiquiatría
France	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Ireland	Neurology	Psychiatry
Italia	Neurologia	Psichiatria
Luxembourg	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Nederland	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Österreich	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Portugal	Neurologia	Psiquiatria
Suomi/Finland	Neurologia / Neurologi	Psykiatria / Psykiatri
Sverige	Neurologi	Psykiatri
United Kingdom	Neurology	General psychiatry

	Diagnostic radiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Radiotherapy Minimum period of training: 4 years
Country	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Radiodiagnostic / Röntgendiagnose	Radiothérapie-oncologie / Radiotherapie-oncologie
Danmark	Diagnostik radiologi eller røntgenundersøgelse	Onkologi
Deutschland	Diagnostische Radiologie	Strahlentherapie
Ελλάς	Ακτινοδιαγνωστική	Ακτινοθεραπευτική – Ογκολογία
España	Radiodiagnóstico	Oncología radioterápica
France	Radiodiagnostic et imagerie médicale	Oncologie radiothérapique
Ireland	Diagnostic radiology	Radiotherapy
Italia	Radiodiagnostica	Radioterapia
Luxembourg	Radiodiagnostic	Radiothérapie
Nederland	Radiologie	Radiotherapie
Österreich	Medizinische Radiologie-Diagnostik	Strahlentherapie - Radioonkologie
Portugal	Radiodiagnóstico	Radioterapia
Suomi/Finland	Radiologia / Radiologi	Syöpätaudit / Cancersjukdomar
Sverige	Medicinsk radiologi	Tumörsjukdomar (allmän onkologi)
United Kingdom	Clinical radiology	Clinical oncology

	Plastic surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years
Country	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Chirurgie plastique, reconstructrice et esthétique / Plastische, reconstructieve en esthetische heekunde
Danmark	Plastikkirurgi
Deutschland	Plastische Chirurgie
Ελλάς	Πλαστική Χειρουργική
España	Cirugía plástica y reparadora
France	Chirurgie plastique, reconstructrice et esthétique
Ireland	Plastic surgery
Italia	Chirurgia plastica e ricostruttiva
Luxembourg	Chirurgie plastique
Nederland	Plastische chirurgie
Österreich	Plastische Chirurgie
Portugal	Cirurgia plástica e reconstrutiva
Suomi/Finland	Plastiikkirurgia / Plastikkirurgi
Sverige	Plastikkirurgi
United Kingdom	Plastic surgery

5.1.4. Established rights of specialised doctors

<i>1</i>	<i>Accident and Emergency Medicine</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 5 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Accident and emergency medicine</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Accident and emergency medicine</i>

<i>2</i>	<i>Allergology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 3 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Medicinsk allergologi eller medicinske overfølsomhedssygdomme</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Alergología</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Αλλεργιολογία</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Allergologia ed immunologia clinica</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>Allergologie en inwendige geneeskunde</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Imuno-alergologia</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Allergisjukdomar</i>

<i>3</i>	<i>Biological Chemistry</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Klinisk biokemi</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Bioquímica clínica</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Chemical pathology</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Biochimica clinica</i>

<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Chimie biologique</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>Klinische chemie</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Kliininen kemia / Klinisk kemi</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Klinisk kemi</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Chemical pathology</i>

4	<i>Biological Haematology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark *</i>	<i>Klinisk blodtypeserologi</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Hématologie</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Hématologie biologique</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Hematologia clinica</i>

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 31(5):

** 1 January 1983, except for persons having commenced training before that date and completing it before the end of 1988*

5	<i>Cardiology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Belgique/België/Belgien</i>	<i>Cardiologie / Kardilogie</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Kardiologi</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Kardiologie</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Cardiología</i>

<i>France</i>	<i>Pathologie cardio-vasculaire</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Καρδιολογία</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Cardiology</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Cardiologia</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Cardiologie et angiologie</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>Cardiologie</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Kardiologie</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Cardiologia</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Kardiologia / Kardiologi</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Kardiologi</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Cardiology</i>

6	<i>Thoracic surgery</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 5 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Belgique/België/Belgien *</i>	<i>Chirurgie thoracique / Heelkunde op de thorax</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Thoraxkirurgi eller brysthulens kirurgiske Sygdomme</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Herzchirurgie</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Cirugía torácica</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Chirurgie thoracique et cardiovasculaire</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Χειρουργική Θώρακος</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Thoracic surgery</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Chirurgia toracica</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Chirurgie thoracique</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>Cardio-thoracale chirurgie</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Cirurgia cardiotorácica</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Sydän- ja rintaelinkirurgia / Hjärt- och thoraxkirurgi</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Thoraxkirurgi</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Cardio-thoracic surgery</i>

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 31(5):

* 1 January 1983

7	<i>Child and Adolescent Psychiatry</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Børne- og ungdomspsykiatri</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Kinder – und Jugendpsychiatrie und – Psychotherapie</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Pédo-psychiatrie</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Child and adolescent psychiatry</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Neuropsichiatria infantile</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Psychiatrie infantile</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Pedopsiquiatria</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Lastenpsykiatria / Barnpsykiatri</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Barn- och ungdomspsykiatri</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Child and adolescent psychiatry</i>

8	<i>Clinical Biology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Belgique/België/Belgien</i>	<i>Biologie clinique / Klinische biologie</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Laboratoriumsmedizin</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Análisis clínicos</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Biologie clinique</i>
<i>Greece</i>	<i>Medical Biopathology</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Patologia clinica</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Biologie clinique</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Medizinische und chemische Labordiagnostik</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Patologia clinica</i>

9	<i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Klinisk neurofysiologi</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Neurofisiología clínica</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Neurophysiology</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Klininen neurofysiologia / Klinisk neurofysiologi</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Klinisk neurofysiologi</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Clinical Neurophysiology</i>

10	<i>Dental, Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery (basic medical and dental training)¹</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Belgique/België/Belgien</i>	<i>Stomatologie et chirurgie orale et maxillo-faciale / Stomatologie en mond-, kaak- en aangezichtschirurgie</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery</i>
<i>Ελλάς</i>	<i>Στοματική και γναθοπροσωπική χειρουργική</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Chirurgie dentaire, orale et maxillofaciale</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Suu- ja leukakirurgia / Oral och maxillofacial kirurgi</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Oral and Maxillo-Facial Surgery</i>

¹ Training leading to the award of evidence of formal qualifications as a specialist in dental, oral and maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical and dental training) assumes completion and validation of basic medical studies (Article 26) and, in addition, completion and validation of dental studies (Article 41).

11	<i>Dermatology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Dermatology</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Dermatology</i>

12	<i>Dermato-Venereology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 3 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Belgique/België/Belgien</i>	<i>Dermato-vénéréologie / Dermato-venerologie</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Dermato-venerologi eller hud- og kønssygdomme</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Haut – und Geschlechtskrankheiten</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Dermatología médico-quirúrgica y venereología</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Dermatologie et vénéréologie</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Δερματολογία-Αφροδισιολογία</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Dermatologia e venerologia</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Dermato-vénéréologie</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>Dermatologie en venerologie</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Dermatovenereologia</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Ihotaudit ja allergologia / Hudsjukdomar och allergologi</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Hud- och könssjukdomar</i>

13	Endocrinology Minimum period of training: 3 years
Country	Title
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Medicinsk endokrinologi eller medicinske Hormonsygdomme</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Endocrinología y nutrición</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Endocrinologie, maladies métaboliques</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Ενδοκρινολογία</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Endocrinologia e malattie del ricambio</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Endocrinologie, maladies du métabolisme et de la nutrition</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Endocrinologia</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Endokrinologia / Endokrinologi</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Endokrina sjukdomar</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus</i>

14	Gastro-enterology Minimum period of training: 4 years
Country	Title
<i>Belgique/België/Belgien</i>	<i>Gastro-entérologie / Gastroenterologie</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Medicinsk gastroenterologi eller medicinske mave-tarmsygdomme</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Aparato digestivo</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Gastro-entérologie et hépatologie</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Γαστρεντερολογία</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Gastro-enterology</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Gastroenterologia</i>

<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Gastro-enterologie</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>Gastro-enterologie</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Gastreenterologia</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Gastroenterologia / Gastroenterologi</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Medicinsk gastroenterologi och hepatologi</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Gastro-enterology</i>

15	<i>Gastro-enterological Surgery</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 5 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Belgique/België/Belgien *</i>	<i>Chirurgie abdominale / Heelkunde op het abdomen</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Kirurgisk gastroenterologi eller kirurgiske mave-tarmsygdomme</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Cirurgía del aparato digestivo</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Chirurgie viscérale et digestive</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Chirurgia dell'apparato digestivo</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Chirurgie gastro-entérologique</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Gastroenterologinen kirurgia / Gastroenterologisk kirurgi</i>

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 31(5):

** 1 January 1983*

16	<i>Geriatrics</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Geriatrici eller alderdommens sygdomme</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Geriatría</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Geriatrics</i>

<i>Italia</i>	<i>Geriatría</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>Klinische geriatrie</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Geriatría / Geriatri</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Geriatrík</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Geriatrics</i>

<i>17</i>	<i>Haematology</i>
	<i>Minimum period of training: 3 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Hæmatologi eller blodsygdomme</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Hematología y hemoterapia</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Haematology</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Ematologia</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Hématologie</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Imuno-hemoterapia</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Kliininen hematologia / Klinisk hematologi</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Hematologi</i>

<i>18</i>	<i>Immunology</i>
	<i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Klinisk immunologi</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Immunología</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Clinical immunology</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Mmunologie</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Klinisk immnology</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Immunology</i>

19	<i>Infectious Diseases</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Infektionsmedicin</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Communicable diseases</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Malattie infettive</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Infektiosairaudet / Infektionssjukdomar</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Infektionssjukdomar</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Infectious diseases</i>

20	<i>Maxillo-Facial Surgery (basic medical training)</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 5 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Cirugía oral y maxilofacial</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Chirurgie maxillo-faciale et stomatologie</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Chirurgia maxillo-facciale</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Chirurgie maxillo-faciale</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Mund – Kiefer – und Gesichtschirurgie</i>

21	<i>Microbiology-Bacteriology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Klinisk mikrobiologi</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Mikrobiologie und Infektionsepidemiologie</i>

<i>España</i>	<i>Microbiología y parasitología</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	- <i>Ιατρική Βιοπαθολογία</i> - <i>Μικροβιολογία</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Microbiology</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Microbiologia e virologia</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Microbiologie</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>Medische microbiologie</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Hygiene und Mikrobiologie</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Klininen mikrobiologia / Klinisk Mikrobiologi</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Klinisk bakteriologi</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Medical microbiology and virology</i>

22	<i>Nephrology / Renal Medicine</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Nefrologi eller medicinske nyresygdomme</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Nefrología</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Néphrologie</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Νεφρολογία</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Nephrology</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Nefrologia</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Néphrologie</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Nefrologia</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Nefrologia / Nefrologi</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Medicinska njursjukdomar (nefrologi)</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Renal medicine</i>

23	<i>Neuropsychiatry</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 5 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Belgique/België/Belgien *</i>	<i>Neuropsychiatrie</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Nervenheilkunde (Neurologie und Psychiatrie)</i>
<i>France **</i>	<i>Neuropsychiatrie</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Νευρολογία-Ψυχιατρική</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Neuropsichiatria</i>
<i>Luxembourg ***</i>	<i>Neuropsychiatrie</i>
<i>Nederland ****</i>	<i>Zenuw – en zielsziekten</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Neurologie und Psychiatrie</i>

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 31(5):

* *1 August 1987, except for persons having commenced training before that date*

** *31 December 1971*

*** *Evidence of qualifications is no longer awarded for training commenced after 5 March 1982*

**** *9 July 1984*

24	<i>Nuclear Medicine</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Belgique/België/Belgien</i>	<i>Médecine nucléaire / Nucleaire geneeskunde</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Klinisk fysiologi og nuklearmedicin</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Nuklearmedizin</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Medicina nuclear</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Médecine nucléaire</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Πυρηνική Ιατρική</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Medicina nucleare</i>

<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Médecine nucléaire</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>Nucleaire geneeskunde</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Nuklearmedizin</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Medicina nuclear</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Klininen Fysiologia ja isotooppilääketiede / Klinisk Fysiologi och nukleärmedicin</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Nuclear Medicine</i>

25	<i>Occupational Medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Belgique/België/Belgien</i>	<i>Médecine du travail / Arbeidsgeneeskunde</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Arbejdsmedicin</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Arbeitsmedizin</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Médecine du travail</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Ιατρική Εργασίας</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Occupational Medicine</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Medicina del lavoro</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Médecine du travail</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>– Arbeid en gezondheid, bedrijfsgeneeskunde – Arbeid en gezondheid, verzekeringsgeneeskunde</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Arbeits- und Betriebsmedizin</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Medicina do trabalho</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Työterveyshuolto / Företagshälsovård</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Yrkes- och miljömedicin</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Occupational Medicine</i>

26	<i>Paediatric Surgery</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 5 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Kinderchirurgie</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Cirugía pediátrica</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Chirurgie infantile</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Χειρουργική Παιδών</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Paediatric Surgery</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Chirurgia pediatrica</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Chirurgie pédiatrique</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Kinderchirurgie</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Cirurgia pediátrica</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Lastenkirurgia / Barnkirurgi</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Barn- och ungdomskirurgi</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Paediatric Surgery</i>

27	<i>Pharmacology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Klinisk farmakologi</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Pharmakologie und Toxikologie</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Farmacología clínica</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Pharmakologie und Toxikologie</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Kliininen farmakologia ja lääkehoito / Klinisk farmakologi och Läkemedelsbehandling</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Klinisk farmakologi</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics</i>

28	<i>Physical and Rehabilitative Medicine</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 3 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Belgique/België/ Belgien</i>	<i>Médecine physique et réadaptation / Fysische geneeskunde en revalidatie</i>
<i>Danmark *</i>	<i>Fysiurgi og rehabilitering</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Physikalische und Rehabilitative Medizin</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Rehabilitación</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Rééducation et réadaptation fonctionnelles</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Rehabilitation Medicine</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Medicina fisica e riabilitazione</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Rééducation et réadaptation fonctionnelles</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>Revalidatiegeneeskunde</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Physikalische Medizin</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Fisioterapia ou Medicina física e de reabilitação</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Fysiatría / Fysiatrí</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Rehabiliteringsmedicin</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Rehabilitation Medicine</i>

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 31(5):

** 1 January 1983, except for persons having commenced training before that date and completing it before the end of 1988*

29	<i>Public Health and Social Medicine</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Samfundsmedicin</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Medicina preventiva y salud pública</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Κοινωνική Ιατρική</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Santé publique et médecine sociale</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Community medicine</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Igiene e medicina sociale</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Santé publique</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>Maatschappij en gezondheid</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Sozialmedizin</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Terveydenhuolto / Hälsovård</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Socialmedicin</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Public health medicine</i>

30	<i>Radiology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Radiologie</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Electroradiologia</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Ακτινολογία-Ραδιολογία</i>
<i>France *</i>	<i>Electro-radiologie</i>

<i>Italia</i>	<i>Radiologia</i>
<i>Luxembourg **</i>	<i>Électroradiologie</i>
<i>Nederland ***</i>	<i>Radiologie</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Radiologie</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Radiologia</i>

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 31(5):

** 3 December 1971*

*** Evidence of qualifications is no longer issued for training commenced after 5 March 1982*

**** 8 July 1984*

<i>31</i>	<i>Rheumatology</i>
	<i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Belgique/België/Belgien</i>	<i>Rhumathologie / Reumatologie</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Reumatologi</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Reumatología</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Rhumathologie</i>
<i>Ελλάδα</i>	<i>Ρευματολογία</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Rheumatology</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Reumatologia</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Rhumathologie</i>
<i>Nederland</i>	<i>Reumatologie</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Reumatologia</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Reumatologia/Reumatologi</i>
<i>Sverige</i>	<i>Reumatologi</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Rheumatology</i>

32	<i>Stomatology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 3 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Estomatología</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Stomatologie</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Odontostomatologia</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Stomatologie</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Estomatologia</i>

33	<i>Tropical Medicine</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Danmark *</i>	<i>Tropemedicin</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Tropical medicine</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Medicina tropicale</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Spezifische Prophylaxe und Tropenhygiene</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Medicina tropical</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Tropical medicine</i>

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 31(5):

** 1 January 1987, except for persons having commenced training before that date and completing it before the end of 1988*

34	<i>Vascular Surgery</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 5 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Belgique/België/Belgien *</i>	<i>Chirurgie des vaisseaux / Bloedvatenheelkunde</i>
<i>Danmark</i>	<i>Karkirurgi eller kirurgiske blodkarsygdomme</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Angiología y cirugía vascular</i>

<i>France</i>	<i>Chirurgie vasculaire</i>
<i>Italia</i>	<i>Chirurgia vascolare</i>
<i>Luxembourg</i>	<i>Chirurgie vasculaire</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Cirurgia vascular</i>
<i>Suomi/Finland</i>	<i>Verisuonikirurgia / Kärlkirurgi</i>

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 31(5):

** 1 January 1983*

<i>35</i>	<i>Venereology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: 4 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Venereology</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Genito-urinary medicine</i>

<i>36</i>	<i>Medical Oncology</i> <i>Minimum period of training: standard requirement of a total of 6 years</i>
<i>Country</i>	<i>Title</i>
<i>Deutschland</i>	<i>Haemato-Onkologie</i>
<i>France</i>	<i>Oncologie médicale</i>
<i>Ελλάς</i>	<i>Pathologia Oncologia</i>
<i>Ireland</i>	<i>Medical Oncology</i>
<i>Österreich</i>	<i>Haemato-Onkologie</i>
<i>Portugal</i>	<i>Oncologia Medica</i>
<i>España</i>	<i>Oncologia Medica</i>
<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>Medical Oncology</i>

5.1.5. Evidence of formal qualifications of general practitioners

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Ministerieel erkenningsbesluit van huisarts / Arrêté ministériel d'agrément de médecin généraliste	Huisarts / Médecin généraliste	31 December 1994
Danmark	Speciallæge – I almen medicin	Speciallæge I almen medicin	31 December 1994
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die spezifische Ausbildung in der Allgemeinmedizin	– Praktischer Arzt – Ärztin	31 December 1994
Ελλάς	Τίτλος ιατρικής ειδικότητας γενικής ιατρικής	Ιατρός με ειδικότητα γενικής ιατρικής	31 December 1994
España	Titulo de especialista en medicina familiar y comunitaria	Especialista en medicina familiar y comunitaria	31 December 1994
France	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine (avec document annexé attestant la formation spécifique en médecine générale)	Médecin qualifié en médecine générale	31 December 1994
Ireland	Certificate of specific qualifications in general medical practice	General medical practitioner	31 December 1994
Italia	Attestato di formazione specifica in medicina generale	Medico di medicina generale	31 December 1994
Luxembourg	Il n'existe pas de titre, parce qu'il n'y a pas de formation au Luxembourg	Médecin généraliste	31 December 1994
Nederland	Certificaat van inschrijving in het register van erkende huisartsen van de Koninklijke Nederlandsche Maatschappij tot bevordering der geneeskunst	Huisarts	31 December 1994
Österreich	Arzt für Allgemeinmedizin	Arzt für Allgemeinmedizin	31 December 1994
Portugal	Diploma do internato complementar de clínica geral	Assistente de clínica geral	31 December 1994
Suomi/ Finland	Todistus lääkärin perusterveydenhuollon lisäkoulutuksesta / Bevis om tilläggsutbildning av läkare i primärvård	Yleislääkäri / Allmänläkare	31 December 1994
Sverige	Bevis om kompetens som allmänpraktiserande läkare (Europaläkare) utfärdat av Socialstyrelsen	Allmänpraktiserande läkare (Europaläkare)	31 December 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of prescribed/equivalent experience	General medical practitioner	31 December 1994

Annex V.2: Nurse responsible for general *care*

5.2.1. Training programme for nurses responsible for general care

The training leading to the award of a formal qualification of nurses responsible for general care shall consist of the following two parts.

A. Theoretical instruction

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <p>a. Nursing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Nature and ethics of the profession– General principles of health and nursing– Nursing principles in relation to:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– general and specialist medicine– general and specialist surgery– child care and paediatrics– maternity care– mental health and psychiatry– care of the old and geriatrics | <p>b. Basic sciences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Anatomy and physiology– Pathology– Bacteriology, virology and parasitology– Biophysics, biochemistry and radiology– Dietetics– Hygiene:<ul style="list-style-type: none">– preventive medicine– health education– Pharmacology | <p>c. Social sciences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Sociology– Psychology– Principles of administration– Principles of teaching– Social and health legislation– Legal aspects of nursing |
|--|---|--|

B. Clinical instruction

- Nursing in relation to:
 - general and specialist medicine
 - general and specialist surgery
 - child care and paediatrics
 - maternity care
 - mental health and psychiatry
 - care of the old and geriatrics
 - home nursing

One or more of these subjects may be taught in the context of the other disciplines or in conjunction therewith.

The theoretical instruction must be weighted and coordinated with the clinical instruction in such a way that the knowledge and skills referred to in this Annex can be acquired in an adequate fashion.

5.2.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of nurses responsible for general care

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Diploma gegradueerde verpleger/verpleegster / Diplôme d'infirmier(ère) gradué(e) / Diplom eines (einer) graduierten Krankenpflegers (-pflegerin) – Diploma in de ziekenhuisverpleegkunde / Brevet d'infirmier(ère) hospitalier(ère) / Brevet eines (einer) Krankenpflegers (-pflegerin) – Brevet van verpleegassistent(e) / Brevet d'hospitalier(ère) / Brevet einer Pflege Assistentin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – De erkende opleidingsinstituten / Les établissements d'enseignement reconnus / Die anerkannten Ausbildungsanstalten – De bevoegde Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap / Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française / Der zuständige Prüfungsausschuß der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hospitalier(ère) / Verpleegassistent(e) – Infirmier(ère) hospitalier(ère) / Ziekenhuisverpleger(-verpleegster) 	29 June 1979
Danmark	Eksamensbevis efter gennemført sygeplejerskeuddannelse	Sygeplejerskole godkendt af Undervisningsministeriet	Sygeplejerske	29 June 1979
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die staatliche Prüfung in der Krankenpflege	Staatlicher Prüfungsausschuss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Krankenschwester - Krankenpfleger» 	29 June 1979
Ελλάς	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Πτυχίο Νοσηλευτικής Παν/μίου Αθηνών 2. Πτυχίο Νοσηλευτικής Τεχνολογικών Εκπαιδευτικών Ιδρυμάτων (Τ.Ε.Ι.) 3. Πτυχίο Αξιοματικών Νοσηλευτικής 4. Πτυχίο Αδελφών Νοσοκόμων πρώην Ανωτέρων Σχολών Υπουργείου Υγείας και Πρόνοιας 5. Πτυχίο Αδελφών Νοσοκόμων και Επισκεπτριών πρώην Ανωτέρων Σχολών Υπουργείου Υγείας και Πρόνοιας 6. Πτυχίο Τμήματος Νοσηλευτικής 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών 2. Τεχνολογικά Εκπαιδευτικά Ιδρύματα Υπουργείο Εθνικής Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων 3. Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας 4. Υπουργείο Υγείας και Πρόνοιας 5. Υπουργείο Υγείας και Πρόνοιας 6. ΚΑΤΕΕ Υπουργείου Εθνικής Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων 	Διπλωματούχος ή πτυχιούχος νοσοκόμος, νοσηλεύτης ή νοσηλεύτρια	1 January 1981
España	Titulo de Diplomado universitario en Enfermería	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministerio de Educación y Cultura – El rector de una Universidad 	Enfermero/a diplomado/a	1 January 1986
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier(ère) – Diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier(ère) délivré en vertu du décret no 99-1147 du 29 décembre 1999 	Le ministère de la santé	Infirmier(ère)	29 June 1979
Ireland	Certificate of Registered General Nurse	An Bord Altranais (The Nursing Board)	Registered General Nurse	29 June 1979
Italia	Diploma di infermiere professionale	Scuole riconosciute dallo Stato	Infermiere professionale	29 June 1979

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Luxembourg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier – Diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier hospitalier gradué 	Ministère de l'éducation nationale, de la formation professionnelle et des sports	Infirmier	29 June 1979
Nederland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diploma's verpleger A, verpleegster A, verpleegkundige A 2. Diploma verpleegkundige MBOV (Middelbare Beroepsopleiding Verpleegkundige) 3. Diploma verpleegkundige HBOV (Hogere Beroepsopleiding Verpleegkundige) 4. Diploma beroepsopleiding verpleegkundige – Kwalificatieniveau 4 5. Diploma hogere beroepsopleiding verpleegkundige – Kwalificatieniveau 5 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Door een van overheidswege benoemde examencommissie 2. Door een van overheidswege benoemde examencommissie 3. Door een van overheidswege benoemde examencommissie 4. Door een van overheidswege aangewezen opleidingsinstelling 5. Door een van overheidswege aangewezen opleidingsinstelling 	Verpleegkundige	29 June 1979
Österreich	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplom als "Diplomierte Gesundheits- und Krankenschwester, Diplomierter Gesundheits- und Krankenpfleger" 2. Diplom als "Diplomierte Krankenschwester, Diplomierter Krankenpfleger" 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Schule für allgemeine Gesundheits- und Krankenpflege 2. Allgemeine Krankenpflegeschule 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Diplomierte Krankenschwester - Diplomierter Krankenpfleger 	1 January 1994
Portugal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diploma do curso de enfermagem geral 2. Diploma/carta de curso de bacharelato em enfermagem 3. Carta de curso de licenciatura em enfermagem 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Escolas de Enfermagem 2. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem 3. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem; Escolas Superiores de Saúde 	Enfermeiro	1 January 1986
Suomi/ Finland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sairaanhoitajan tutkinto/Sjukskötarexamen 2. Sosiaali- ja terveystieteiden ammattikorkeakoulu-tutkinto, sairaanhoitaja (AMK)/Yrkeshögskole-examen inom hälsovård och det sociala området, sjukskötare (YH) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Terveystieteiden tutkimuslaitokset/Hälsöförhållandenanstalter 2. Ammattikorkeakoulut/Yrkeshögskolor 	Sairaanhoitaja / Sjukskötare	1 January 1994
Sverige	Sjuksköterskeexamen	Universitet eller högskola	Sjuksköterska	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Statement of Registration as a Registered General Nurse in part 1 or part 12 of the register kept by the United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting	Various	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - State Registered Nurse - Registered General Nurse 	29 June 1979

Annex V.3: Dental *practitioner*

5.3.1. Study programme for dental practitioners

The programme of studies leading to evidence of formal qualifications in dentistry shall include at least the following subjects. One or more of these subjects may be taught in the context of the other disciplines or in conjunction therewith.

A. Basic subjects

- Chemistry
- Physics
- Biology

B. Medico-biological subjects and general medical subjects

- Anatomy
- Embryology
- Histology, including cytology
- Physiology
- Biochemistry (or physiological chemistry)
- Pathological anatomy
- General pathology
- Pharmacology
- Microbiology
- Hygiene
- Preventive medicine and epidemiology
- Radiology
- Physiotherapy
- General surgery
- General medicine, including paediatrics
- Oto-rhino-laryngology
- Dermato-venereology
- General psychology – psychopathology – neuropathology
- Anaesthetics

C. Subjects directly related to dentistry

- Prosthodontics
- Dental materials and equipment
- Conservative dentistry
- Preventive dentistry
- Anaesthetics and sedation
- Special surgery
- Special pathology
- Clinical practice
- Paedodontics
- Orthodontics
- Periodontics
- Dental radiology
- Dental occlusion and function of the jaw
- Professional organisation, ethics and legislation
- Social aspects of dental practice

5.3.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of dental practitioners

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van tandarts / Diplôme licencié en science dentaire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De universiteiten / Les universités De bevoegde Examen-commissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap / Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française 		Licentiaat in de tandheelkunde / Licencié en science dentaire	28 January 1980
Danmark	Bevis for tandlægeeksamen (odontologisk kandidateksamen)	Tandlægehøjskolerne, Sundhedsvidenskabeligt universitetsfakultet	Autorisation som tandlæge, udstedt af Sundhedsstyrelsen	Tandlæge	28 January 1980
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die Zahnärztliche Prüfung	Zuständige Behörden		Zahnarzt	28 January 1980
Ελλάς	Πτυχίο Οδοντιατρικής	Πανεπιστήμιο		Οδοντίατρος ή χειρουργός οδοντίατρος	1 January 1981
España	Título de Licenciado en Odontología	El rector de una universidad		Licenciado en odontología	1 January 1986
France	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en chirurgie dentaire	Universités		Chirurgien-dentiste	28 January 1980
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bachelor in Dental Science (B.Dent.Sc.) Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) Licentiate in Dental Surgery (LDS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Universities Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dentist Dental practitioner Dental surgeon 	28 January 1980
Italia	Diploma di laurea in Odontoiatria e Protesi Dentaria	Università	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio dell'odontoiatria e protesi dentaria	Odontoiatra	28 January 1980
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine dentaire	Jury d'examen d'Etat		Médecin-dentiste	28 January 1980
Nederland	Universitair getuigschrift van een met goed gevolg afgelegd tandartsexamen	Faculteit Tandheelkunde		Tandarts	28 January 1980
Österreich	Bescheid über die Verleihung des akademischen Grades « Doktor der Zahnheilkunde »	Medizinische Fakultät der Universität		Zahnarzt	1 January 1994
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em medicina dentária	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Faculdades Institutos Superiores 		Médico dentista	1 January 1986

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Suomi/ Finland	Hammaslääketieteen lisensiaatin tutkinto / Odontologie licentiatexamen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Helsingin yliopisto / Helsingfors universitet – Oulun yliopisto – Turun yliopisto 	Terveydenhuollon oikeusturvakeskuksen päätös käytännön palvelun hyväksymisestä / Beslut av Rättskyddscentralen för hälsovården om godkännande av praktisk tjänstgöring	Hammaslääkäri / Tandläkare	1 January 1994
Sverige	Tandläkarexamen	Universitetet i Umeå Universitetet i Göteborg Karolinska Institutet Malmö Högskola	Endast för examensbevis som erhållits före den 1 juli 1995, ett utbildningsbevis som utfärdats av Socialstyrelsen	Tandläkare	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS or B.Ch.D.) – Licentiate in Dental Surgery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Universities – Royal Colleges 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Dentist – Dental practitioner – Dental surgeon 	28 January 1980

5.3.3. Established rights of specialised dentists

Orthodontics			
Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
Danmark	Bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som specialtandlæge i ortodonti	Sundhedsstyrelsen	28 January 1980
Deutschland	Fachzahnärztliche Anerkennung für Kieferorthopädie;	Landeszahnärztekammer	28 January 1980
Ελλάς	Τίτλος Οδοντιατρικής ειδικότητας της Ορθοδοντικής	– Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση – Νομαρχία	1 January 1981
France	Titre de spécialiste en orthodontie	Conseil National de l'Ordre des chirurgiens dentistes	28 January 1980
Ireland	Certificate of specialist dentist in orthodontics	Competent authority recognised for this purpose by the competent minister	28 January 1980
Nederland	Bewijs van inschrijving als orthodontist in het Specialistenregister	Specialisten Registratie Commissie (SRC) van de Nederlandse Maatschappij tot bevordering der Tandheelkunde	28 January 1980
Suomi/Finland	Erikoishammaslääkäriin tutkinto, hampaiston oikomishoito / Specialtand-läkarexamen, tandreglering	– Helsingin yliopisto / Helsingfors universitet – Oulun yliopisto – Turun yliopisto	1 January 1994
Sverige	Bevis om specialistkompetens i tandreglering	Socialstyrelsen	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of Completion of specialist training in orthodontics	Competent authority recognised for this purpose	28 January 1980

Oral surgery			
Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
Danmark	Bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som specialtandlæge i hospitalsodontologi	Sundhedsstyrelsen	28 January 1980
Deutschland	Fachzahnärztliche Anerkennung für Oralchirurgie/Mundchirurgie	Landeszahnärztekammer	28 January 1980
Ireland	Certificate of specialist dentist in oral surgery	Competent authority recognised for this purpose by the competent minister	28 January 1980
Nederland	Bewijs van inschrijving als kaakchirurg in het Specialistenregister	Specialisten Registratie Commissie (SRC) van de Nederlandse Maatschappij tot bevordering der Tandheelkunde	28 January 1980
Suomi/Finland	Erikoishammaslääkäriin tutkinto, suu- ja leuka-kirurgia / Specialtandläkar-examen, oral och maxillofacial kirurgi	– Helsingin yliopisto/Helsingfors universitet – Oulun yliopisto – Turun yliopisto	1 January 1994
Sverige	Bevis om specialist-kompetens i tandsystemets kirurgiska sjukdomar	Socialstyrelsen	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of completion of specialist training in oral surgery	Competent authority recognised for this purpose	28 January 1980

Annex V.4: Veterinary *surgeon*

5.4.1. Study programme for veterinary surgeons

The programme of studies leading to the evidence of formal qualifications in veterinary medicine shall include at least the subjects listed below.

Instruction in one or more of these subjects may be given as part of, or in association with, other courses.

A. Basic subjects

- Physics
- Chemistry
- Animal biology
- Plant biology
- Biomathematics
-

B. Specific subjects

a. Basic sciences:

- Anatomy (including histology and embryology)
- Physiology
- Biochemistry
- Genetics
- Pharmacology
- Pharmacy
- Toxicology
- Microbiology
- Immunology
- Epidemiology
- Professional ethics

b. Clinical sciences:

- Obstetrics
- Pathology (including pathological anatomy)
- Parasitology
- Clinical medicine and surgery (including anaesthetics)
- Clinical lectures on the various domestic animals, poultry and other animal species
- Preventive medicine
- Radiology
- Reproduction and reproductive disorders
- Veterinary state medicine and public health
- Veterinary legislation and forensic medicine
- Therapeutics
- Propaedeutics

c. Animal production

- Animal production
- Animal nutrition
- Agronomy
- Rural economics
- Animal husbandry
- Veterinary hygiene
- Animal ethology and protection

d. Food hygiene

- Inspection and control of animal foodstuffs or foodstuffs of animal origin
- Food hygiene and technology
- Practical work (including practical work in places where slaughtering and processing of foodstuffs takes place)

Practical training may be in the form of a training period, provided that such training is full-time and under the direct control of the competent authority, and does not exceed six months within the aggregate training period of five years study.

The distribution of the theoretical and practical training among the various groups of subjects shall be balanced and coordinated in such a way that the knowledge and experience may be acquired in a manner which will enable veterinary surgeons to perform all their duties.

5.4.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of veterinary surgeons

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van dierenarts / Diplôme de docteur en médecine vétérinaire	– De universiteiten/ Les universités – De bevoegde Examen- commissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap / Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française		21 December 1980
Danmark	Bevis for bestået kandidateksamen I veterinærvidenskab	Kongelige Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole		21 December 1980
Deutschland	Zeugnis über das Ergebnis des Dritten Abschnitts der Tierärztlichen Prüfung und das Gesamtergebnis der Tierärztlichen Prüfung	Der Vorsitzende des Prüfungsausschusses für die Tierärztliche Prüfung einer Universität oder Hochschule		21 December 1980
Ελλάς	Πτυχίο Κτηνιατρικής	Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης και Θεσσαλίας		1 January 1981
España	Titulo de Licenciado en Veterinaria	– Ministerio de Educación y Cultura – El rector de una Universidad		1 January 1986
France	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur vétérinaire			21 December 1980
Ireland	– Diploma of Bachelor in/of Veterinary Medicine (MVB) – Diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (MRCVS)			21 December 1980
Italia	Diploma di laurea in medicina veterinaria	Università	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio della medicina veterinaria	1 January 1985
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine vétérinaire	Jury d'examen d'Etat		21 December 1980
Nederland	Getuigschrift van met goed gevolg afgelegd diergeneeskundig/veeartse-nijkundig examen			21 December 1980
Österreich	– Diplom-Tierarzt – Magister medicinae veterinariae	Universität	– Doktor der Veterinärmedizin – Doctor medicinae veterinariae – Fachtierarzt	1 January 1994
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em medicina veterinária	Universidade		1 January 1986
Suomi/ Finland	Eläinlääketieteen lisensiaatin tutkinto / Veterinärmedicine licentiatexamen	Helsingin yliopisto/ Helsingfors universitet		1 January 1994

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
Sverige	Veterinärexamen	Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet		1 January 1994
United Kingdom	1. Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc) 2. Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc) 3. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine (BvetMB) 4. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery (BVM&S) 5. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery (BVM&S) 6. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine (BvetMed)	1.University of Bristol 2.University of Liverpool 3.University of Cambridge 4. University of Edinburgh 5. University of Glasgow 6. University of London		21 December 1980

Annex V.5: *Midwife*

5.5.1. Training programme for midwives (Training types I and II)

The training programme for obtaining evidence of formal qualifications in midwifery consists of the following two parts:

A. Theoretical and technical instruction

a. General subjects

- Basic anatomy and physiology
- Basic pathology
- Basic bacteriology, virology and parasitology
- Basic biophysics, biochemistry and radiology
- Paediatrics, with particular reference to new-born infants
- Hygiene, health education, preventive medicine, early diagnosis of diseases
- Nutrition and dietetics, with particular reference to women, new-born and young babies
- Basic sociology and socio-medical questions
- Basic pharmacology
- Psychology
- Principles and methods of teaching
- Health and social legislation and health organisation
- Professional ethics and professional legislation
- Sex education and family planning
- Legal protection of mother and infant

b. Subjects specific to the activities of midwives

- Anatomy and physiology
- Embryology and development of the foetus
- Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium
- Gynaecological and obstetrical pathology
- Preparation for childbirth and parenthood, including psychological aspects
- Preparation for delivery (including knowledge and use of technical equipment in obstetrics)
- Analgesia, anaesthesia and resuscitation
- Physiology and pathology of the new-born infant
- Care and supervision of the new-born infant
- Psychological and social factors

B. Practical and clinical training

This training is to be dispensed under appropriate supervision:

- Advising of pregnant women, involving at least 100 pre-natal examinations.
- Supervision and care of at least 40 pregnant women.
- Conduct by the student of at least 40 deliveries; where this number cannot be reached owing to the lack of available women in labour, it may be reduced to a minimum of 30, provided that the student assists with 20 further deliveries.
- Active participation with breech deliveries. Where this is not possible because of lack of breech deliveries, practice may be in a simulated situation.
- Performance of episiotomy and initiation into suturing. Initiation shall include theoretical instruction and clinical practice. The practice of suturing includes suturing of the wound following an episiotomy and a simple perineal laceration. This may be in a simulated situation if absolutely necessary.
- Supervision and care of 40 women at risk in pregnancy, or labour or post-natal period.
- Supervision and care (including examination) of at least 100 post-natal women and healthy new-born infants.
- Observation and care of the new-born requiring special care, including those born pre-term, post-term, underweight or ill.
- Care of women with pathological conditions in the fields of gynaecology and obstetrics.
- Initiation into care in the field of medicine and surgery. Initiation shall include theoretical instruction and clinical practice.

The theoretical and technical training (Part A of the training programme) shall be balanced and coordinated with the clinical training (Part B of the same programme) in such a way that the knowledge and experience listed in this Annex may be acquired in an adequate manner.

Clinical instruction shall take the form of supervised in-service training in hospital departments or other health services approved by the competent authorities or bodies. As part of this training, student midwives shall participate in the activities of the departments concerned in so far as those activities contribute to their training. They shall be taught the responsibilities involved in the activities of *midwives*.

5.5.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of midwives

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van vroedvrouw / Diplôme d'accoucheuse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> De erkende opleidingsinstituten / Les établissements d'enseignement De bevoegde Examen- commissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap / Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française 	Vroedvrouw / Accoucheuse	23 January 1983
Danmark	Bevis for bestået jordemodereksamen	Danmarks jordemoderskole	Jordemoder	23 January 1983
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die staatliche Prüfung für Hebammen und Entbindungspfleger	Staatlicher Prüfungsausschuss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hebamme Entbindungspfleger 	23 January 1983
Ελλάς	1. Πτυχίο Τμήματος Μαιευτικής Τεχνολογικών Εκπαιδευτικών Ιδρυμάτων (Τ.Ε.Ι.) 2. Πτυχίο του Τμήματος Μαιών της Ανωτέρας Σχολής Στελεχών Υγείας και Κοινων. Πρόνοιας (ΚΑΤΕΕ) 3. Πτυχίο Μαίας Ανωτέρας Σχολής Μαιών	1. Τεχνολογικά Εκπαιδευτικά Ιδρύματα (Τ.Ε.Ι.) 2. ΚΑΤΕΕ Υπουργείου Εθνικής Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων 3. Υπουργείο Υγείας και Πρόνοιας	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Μαλα Μαιευτής 	23 January 1983
España	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Título de matrona Título de asistente obstétrico (matrona) Título de enfermería obstétrica-ginecológica 	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Matrona Asistente obstétrico 	1 January 1986
France	Diplôme de sage-femme	L'Etat	Sage-femme	23 January 1983
Ireland	Certificate in Midwifery	An Board Altranais	Midwife	23 January 1983
Italia	Diploma d'ostetrica	Scuole riconosciute dallo Stato	Ostetrica	23 January 1983
Luxembourg	Diplôme de sage-femme	Ministère de l'éducation nationale, de la formation professionnelle et des sports	Sage-femme	23 January 1983
Nederland	Diploma van verloskundige	Door het Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport erkende opleidingsinstellingen	Verloskundige	23 January 1983
Österreich	Hebammen-Diplom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hebammenakademie Bundeshebammenlehranstalt 	Hebamme	1 January 1994

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Portugal	1. Diploma de enfermeiro especialista em enfermagem de saúde materna e obstétrica 2. Diploma/carta de curso de estudos superiores especializados em enfermagem de saúde materna e obstétrica 3. Diploma (do curso de pós-licenciatura) de especialização em enfermagem de saúde materna e obstétrica	1. Ecolas de Enfermagem 2. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem 3. – Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem – Escolas Superiores de Saúde	Enfermeiro especialista em enfermagem de saúde materna e obstétrica	1 January 1986
Suomi/ Finland	1. Kätilön tutkinto/barnmorske-examen 2. Sosiaali- ja terveystieteiden ammattikorkeakoulututkinto, kätilö (AMK)/yrkeshögskoleexamen inom hälsovård och det sociala området, barnmorska (YH)	1. Terveystieteidenhuoltooppilaitokset/hälsovårdsläroanstalter 2. Ammattikorkeakoulut/Yrkeshögskolor	Kätilö / Barnmorska	1 January 1994
Sverige	Barnmorskeexamen	Universitet eller högskola	Barnmorska	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Statement of registration as a Midwife on part 10 of the register kept by the United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health visiting	Various	Midwife	23 January 1983

Annex V. 6 Psychotherapist

5.6.1. Knowledge and skills

Training as a psychotherapist provides an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- *adequate knowledge of the various psychotherapy schools and their view of humankind*
- *adequate knowledge of psychopathology*
- *adequate knowledge of types of intervention in crisis situations*
- *adequate knowledge of the legal and other requirements in connection with the pursuit of an activity in psychotherapy*
- *adequate knowledge of the ethical guidelines for the pursuit of an activity in psychotherapy*

5.6.2. Training programme for psychotherapists

The overall duration of training shall amount to seven years and comprise no fewer than 3 200 hours. The last four years of training must be carried out in a specialist course in psychotherapy.

Psychotherapeutic self-experience or equivalent

This shall include teaching analysis, self-experience and other methods including elements of self-reflection, self-therapy and personal experience.

Theoretical study

This shall include a general section in the form of university study or professional training, and a specialism in psychotherapy. University courses leading to a first degree, or professional training courses offering an equivalent professional qualification in a field relevant to psychotherapy, may be recognised as part or all of the general section of training in psychotherapy, but shall in no case count towards the four years of specialism in psychotherapy.

The specialism shall include the following areas:

- *theories of human development concerning the whole life cycle, including sexual development*
- *understanding of other psychotherapy approaches*
- *a theory of change*
- *understanding of social conditions in relation to psychotherapy*
- *theories of assessment and intervention*

Practical experience

This shall include sufficient practice in psychotherapy under constant supervision corresponding to the trainee's own psychotherapy method of at least two years.

In-service training in a health service establishment or equivalent professional experience.

In-service training must ensure adequate experience of psycho-social crises and cooperation with other specialists working in the health sector.

5.6.3. Activities of psychotherapists

Treatment of people with

- ***psychoses***
- ***neuroses***
- ***psychosomatic disorders***

and in

- ***life crises and crisis situations***

plus:

- ***supervision***
- ***counselling***
- ***assistance with general improvement of quality of life***
- ***Preventive counselling***

5.6.4 Evidence of formal qualifications for psychotherapists

<i>Country</i>	<i>Qualification</i>	<i>Awarding authority</i>	<i>Reference date</i>
<i>Germany</i>	<i>Approbation</i>	<i>Competent authority of the Land in which the student sat the national examination</i>	<i>1.1.1999</i>
<i>Finland</i>		<i>National Board of Medicolegal Affairs</i>	<i>1.7.1994</i>
<i>Italy</i>	<i>Doctorate in psychology or medicine and surgery, and at least four years' specialism in psychotherapy</i>	<i>Regional or provincial council of the Psychologists Association</i>	<i>18.2.1989</i>
<i>Netherlands</i>		<i>Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport</i>	<i>9.11.1993</i>
<i>Austria</i>	<i>Registration in the list of psychotherapists</i>	<i>Federal Ministry for Social Security and Generations, Department for Health</i>	<i>1.1.1991</i>
<i>Sweden</i>			<i>1985</i>

Annex V.7 *Pharmacist*

5.7.1. Course of training for pharmacists

- Plant and animal biology
- Physics
- General and inorganic chemistry
- Organic chemistry
- Analytical chemistry
- Pharmaceutical chemistry, including analysis of medicinal products
- General and applied biochemistry (medical)
- Anatomy and physiology; medical terminology
- Microbiology
- Pharmacology and pharmacotherapy
- Pharmaceutical technology
- Toxicology
- Pharmacognosy
- Legislation and, where appropriate, professional ethics.
-

The balance between theoretical and practical training shall, in respect of each subject, give sufficient importance to theory to maintain the university character of the *training*.

5.7.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of pharmacists

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van apoteker / Diplôme de pharmaciens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – De universiteiten/ Les universités – De bevoegde Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/ Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française 	1 October 1987
Danmark	Bevis for bestået farmaceutisk kandidateksamen	Danmarks Farmaceutiske Højskole	1 October 1987
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die Staatliche Pharmazeutische Prüfung	Zuständige Behörden	1 October 1987
Ελλάς	Άδεια άσκησης φαρμακευτικού επαγγέλματος	Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση	1 October 1987
España	Título de licenciado en farmacia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ministerio de Educación y Cultura – El rector de una Universidad 	1 October 1987
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Diplôme d'Etat de pharmaciens – Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en pharmacie 	Universités	1 October 1987
Ireland	Certificate of Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist		1 October 1987
Italia	Diploma o certificato di abilitazione all'esercizio della professione di farmacista ottenuto in seguito ad un esame di Stato	Università	1 November 1993
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'Etat de pharmaciens	Jury d'examen d'Etat + visa du ministre de l'éducation nationale	1 October 1987
Nederland	Getuigschrift van met goed gevolg afgelegd apothekersexamen	Faculteit Pharmacie	1 October 1987
Österreich	Staatliches Apothekerdiplom	Bundesministerium für Arbeit, Gesundheit und Soziales	1 October 1994
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em Ciências Farmacêuticas	Universidades	1 October 1987
Suomi/ Finland	Proviisorin tutkinto / Provisorexamen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Helsingin yliopisto/Helsingfors universitet – Kuopion yliopisto 	1 October 1994
Sverige	Apotekarexamen	Uppsala universitet	1 October 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist		1 October 1987

Annex V.8: Architect

5.8.1. Knowledge and skills

Training of architects provides an assurance that the person concerned has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

1. An ability to create architectural designs that satisfy both aesthetic and technical requirements.
2. An adequate knowledge of the history and theories of architecture and the related arts, technologies and human sciences.
3. A knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design.
4. An adequate knowledge of urban design, planning and the skills involved in the planning process.
5. An understanding of the relationship between people and buildings, and between buildings and their environment, and of the need to relate buildings and the spaces between them to human needs and scale.
6. An understanding of the profession of architecture and the role of the architect in society, in particular in preparing briefs that take account of social factors.
7. An understanding of the methods of investigation and preparation of the brief for a design project.
8. An understanding of the structural design, constructional and engineering problems associated with building design.
9. An adequate knowledge of physical problems and technologies and of the function of buildings so as to provide them with internal conditions of comfort and protection against the climate.
10. The necessary design skills to meet building users' requirements within the constraints imposed by cost factors and building regulations.
11. An adequate knowledge of the industries, organisations, regulations and procedures involved in translating design concepts into buildings and integrating plans into overall planning.

5.8.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of architects recognised pursuant to *Article 24(1)*

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	1. Architect / Architecte 2. Architect / Architecte 3. Architect 4. Architect / Architecte 5. Architect / Architecte 6. Burgelijke ingenieur-architect 1. Architecte / Architect 2. Architecte / Architect 3. Architect 4. Architecte / Architect 5. Architecte / Architect 6. Ingénieur-civil –architecte	1. Nationale hogescholen voor architectuur 2. Hogere-architectuur-instituten 3. Provinciaal Hoger Instituut voor Architectuur te Hasselt 4. Koninklijke Academies voor Schone Kunsten 5. Sint-Lucasscholen 6. Faculteiten Toegepaste Wetenschappen van de Universiteiten 6. "Faculté Polytechnique" van Mons 1. Ecoles nationales supérieures d'architecture 2. Instituts supérieurs d'architecture 3. Ecole provinciale supérieure d'architecture de Hasselt 4. Académies royales des Beaux-Arts 5. Ecoles Saint-Luc 6. Facultés des sciences appliquées des universités 6. Faculté polytechnique de Mons		1988/1989
Danmark	Arkitekt cand. arch.	– Kunstakademiets Arkitektskole i København – Arkitektskolen i Århus		1988/1989
Deutschland	Diplom-Ingenieur, Diplom-Ingenieur Univ. Diplom-Ingenieur, Diplom-Ingenieur FH	– Universitäten (Architektur/Hochbau) – Technischen Hochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) – Technischen Universitäten (Architektur/Hochbau) – Universitäten-Gesamthochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) – Hochschulen für bildende Künste – Hochschulen für Künste – Fachhochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) ⁽¹⁾ – Universitäten-Gesamthochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) bei entsprechenden Fachhochschulstudiengängen – ----- ⁽¹⁾ Diese Diplome sind je nach Dauer der durch sie abgeschlossenen Ausbildung gemäß <i>Artikel 56</i> Absatz 1 anzuerkennen.		1988/1989
Ελλάς	Δίπλωμα αρχιτέκτονα - μηχανικού	- Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο (ΕΜΠ), τμήμα αρχιτεκτόνων – μηχανικών - Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης (ΑΠΘ), τμήμα αρχιτεκτόνων – μηχανικών της Πολυτεχνικής σχολής	Βεβαίωση που χορηγεί το Τεχνικό Επιμελητήριο Ελλάδας (ΤΕΕ) και η οποία επιτρέπει την άσκηση δραστηριοτήτων στον τομέα της αρχιτεκτονικής	1988/1989

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
España	Título oficial de arquitecto	Rectores de las universidades enumeradas a continuación: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Universidad politécnica de Cataluña, escuelas técnicas superiores de arquitectura de Barcelona o del Vallès; – Universidad politécnica de Madrid, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Madrid; – Universidad politécnica de Las Palmas, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Las Palmas; – Universidad politécnica de Valencia, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Valencia; – Universidad de Sevilla, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Sevilla; – Universidad de Valladolid, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Valladolid; – Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de La Coruña; – Universidad del País Vasco, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de San Sebastián; – Universidad de Navarra, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Pamplona. 		1988/1989
France	1. Diplôme d'architecte DPLG, y compris dans le cadre de la formation professionnelle continue et de la promotion sociale. 2. Diplôme d'architecte ESA 3. Diplôme d'architecte ENSAIS	1. Le ministre chargé de l'architecture 2. Ecole spéciale d'architecture de Paris 3. Ecole nationale supérieure des arts et industries de Strasbourg, section architecture		1988/1989
Ireland	1. Degree of Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch.NUI) 2. Degree standard diploma in architecture (Dip. Arch) 3. Certificate of associateship (ARIAI) 4. Certificate of membership (MRIAI)	1. National University of Ireland to architecture graduates of University College Dublin 2. College of Technology, Bolton Street, Dublin 3. Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland 4. Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland		1988/1989

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
Italia	Laurea in architettura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Università di Camerino – Università di Catania – Sede di Siracusa – Università di Chieti – Università di Ferrara – Università di Firenze – Università di Genova – Università di Napoli Federico II – Università di Napoli II – Università di Palermo – Università di Parma – Università di Reggio Calabria – Università di Roma "La Sapienza" – Università di Roma II – Università di Trieste – Politecnico di Bari – Politecnico di Milano – Politecnico di Torino – Istituto universitario di architettura di Venezia 	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	1988/1989
	Laurea in ingegneria edile – architettura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Università dell'Aquila – Università di Pavia – Università di Roma "La Sapienza" 		1998/1999

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
Nederland	<p>1.Het getuigschrift van het met goed gevolg afgelegde doctoraal examen van de studierichting bouwkunde, afstudeerrichting architectuur</p> <p>2.Het getuigschrift van het met goed gevolg afgelegde doctoraal examen van de studierichting bouwkunde, differentiatie architectuur en urbanistiek</p> <p>3.Het getuigschrift hoger beroepsonderwijs, op grond van het met goed gevolg afgelegde examen verbonden aan de opleiding van de tweede fase voor beroepen op het terrein van de architectuur, afgegeven door de betrokken examencommissies van respectievelijk:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -de Amsterdamse Hogeschool voor de Kunsten te Amsterdam - de Hogeschool Rotterdam en omstreken te Rotterdam - de Hogeschool Katholieke Leergangen te Tilburg - de Hogeschool voor de Kunsten te Arnhem - de Rijkshogeschool Groningen te Groningen - de Hogeschool Maastricht te Maastricht 	<p>1.Technische Universiteit te Delft</p> <p>2.Technische Universiteit te Eindhoven</p>	Verklaring van de Stichting Bureau Architectenregister die bevestigt dat de opleiding voldoet aan de normen van <i>artikel 55</i> .	1988/1989

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
Österreich	1. Diplom.-Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing 2. Diplom. Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing. 3. Diplom Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing. 4. Magister der Architektur, Magister architectura, Mag. Arch. 5. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch. 6. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch.	1. Technische Universität, Graz (Erzherzog-Johann-Universität Graz) 2. Technische Universität Wien 3. Universität Innsbruck (Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck) 4. Hochschule für Angewandte Kunst in Wien 5. Akademie der Bildenden Künste in Wien 6. Hochschule für künstlerische und industrielle Gestaltung in Linz		1998/1999
Portugal	Carta de curso de Licenciatura em Arquitectura	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Faculdade de arquitectura da Universidade técnica de Lisboa – Faculdade de arquitectura da Universidade do Porto – Escola Superior Artística do Porto 		1988/1989

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
Sverige	Arkitektexamen	Chalmers Tekniska Högskola AB Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan Lunds Universitet		1998/1999
United Kingdom	1. Diplomas in architecture 2. Degrees in architecture 3. Final examination 4. Examination in architecture 5. Examination Part II	1. – Universities – Colleges of Art – Schools of Art 2. Universities 3. Architectural Association 4. Royal College of Art 5. Royal Institute of British Architects	Certificate of architectural education, issued by the Architects Registration Board. The diploma and degree courses in architecture of the universities, schools and colleges of art should have met the requisite threshold standards as laid down in Article 42 of this Directive and in Criteria for validation published by the Validation Panel of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architects Registration Board. EU nationals who possess the Royal Institute of British Architects Part I and Part II certificates, which are recognised by <i>the</i> ARB as the competent authority, are eligible. Also, EU nationals who do not possess the ARB-recognised Part I and Part II certificates will be eligible for the Certificate of Architectural Education if they can satisfy the Board that their standard and length of education has met the requisite threshold standards of <i>Article 55</i> of this Directive and of the Criteria for validation.	1988/1989

ANNEX VI

Evidence of formal qualifications of architects benefiting from the established rights acquired pursuant to the first paragraph of *Article 58(1)*

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
België/Belgique/Belgien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the diplomas awarded by the higher national schools of architecture or the higher national institutes of architecture (architecte-architect) – the diplomas awarded by the higher provincial school of architecture of Hasselt (architect) – the diplomas awarded by the Royal Academies of Fine Arts (architecte – architect) – the diplomas awarded by the 'écoles Saint-Luc' (architecte – architect) – university diplomas in civil engineering, accompanied by a traineeship certificate awarded by the association of architects entitling the holder to hold the professional title of architect (architecte – architect) – the diplomas in architecture awarded by the central or State examining board for architecture (architecte – architect) – the civil engineering/architecture diplomas and architecture/engineering diplomas awarded by the faculties of applied sciences of the universities and by the Polytechnical Faculty of Mons (ingénieur-architecte, ingénieur-architect) 	1987/1988
Danmark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the diplomas awarded by the National Schools of Architecture in Copenhagen and Aarhus (arkitekt) – the certificate of registration issued by the Board of Architects pursuant to Law No 202 of 28 May 1975 (registreret arkitekt) – diplomas awarded by the Higher Schools of Civil Engineering (bygningstekniker), accompanied by a certificate from the competent authorities to the effect that the person concerned has passed a test of his formal qualifications, comprising an appreciation of plans drawn up and executed by the candidate during at least six years' effective practice of the activities referred to in <i>Article 57</i> of this Directive 	1987/1988
Deutschland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the diplomas awarded by higher institutes of fine arts (Dipl.-Ing., Architekt (HfBK)) – the diplomas awarded by the departments of architecture (Architektur/Hochbau) of 'Technische Hochschulen', of technical universities, of universities and, in so far as these institutions have been merged into 'Gesamthochschulen', of 'Gesamthochschulen' (Dipl.-Ing. and any other title which may be laid down later for holders of these diplomas) – the diplomas awarded by the departments of architecture (Architektur/Hochbau) of 'Fachhochschulen' and, in so far as these institutions have been merged into 'Gesamthochschulen', by the departments of architecture (Architektur/Hochbau) of 'Gesamthochschulen', accompanied, where the period of study is less than four years but at least three years, by a certificate attesting to a four-year period of professional experience in the Federal Republic of Germany issued by the professional body in accordance with <i>Article 56(1)</i> (Ingenieur grad. and any other title which may be laid down later for holders of these diplomas) – the diplomas (Prüfungszeugnisse) awarded before 1 January 1973 by the departments of architecture of 'Ingenieurschulen' and of 'Werkkunstschulen', accompanied by a certificate from the competent authorities to the effect that the person concerned has passed a test of his formal qualifications, comprising an appreciation of plans drawn up and executed by the candidate during at least six years' effective practice of the activities referred to in <i>Article 57</i> of this Directive 	1987/1988

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
Ελλάς	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the engineering/architecture diplomas awarded by the Metsovion Polytechnion of Athens, together with a certificate issued by Greece's Technical Chamber conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture – the engineering/architecture diplomas awarded by the Aristotelion Panepistimion of Thessaloniki, together with a certificate issued by Greece's Technical Chamber conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture – the engineering/civil engineering diplomas awarded by the Metsovion Polytechnion of Athens, together with a certificate issued by Greece's Technical Chamber conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture – the engineering/civil engineering diplomas awarded by the Aristotelion Panepistimion of Thessaloniki, together with a certificate issued by Greece's Technical Chamber conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture – the engineering/civil engineering diplomas awarded by the Panepistimion Thrakis, together with a certificate issued by Greece's Technical Chamber conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture – the engineering/civil engineering diplomas awarded by the Panepistimion Patron, together with a certificate issued by Greece's Technical Chamber conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture 	1987/1988
España	the official formal qualification of an architect (título oficial de arquitecto) awarded by the Ministry of Education and Science or by the universities	1987/1988
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the Government architect's diploma awarded by the Ministry of Education until 1959, and subsequently by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs (architecte DPLG) – the diplomas awarded by the 'Ecole spéciale d'architecture' (architecte DESA) – the diplomas awarded by the 'Ecole nationale supérieure des arts et industries de Strasbourg' (former 'Ecole nationale d'ingénieurs de Strasbourg'), department of architecture (architecte ENSAIS) 	1987/1988
Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the degree of Bachelor of Architecture awarded by the National University of Ireland (B Arch. (NUI)) to architecture graduates of University College, Dublin – the diploma of degree standard in architecture awarded by the College of Technology, Bolton Street, Dublin (Dipl. Arch.) – the Certificate of Associateship of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland (ARIAI) – the Certificate of Membership of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland (MRIA) 	1987/1988
Italia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 'laurea in architettura' diplomas awarded by universities, polytechnic institutes and the higher institutes of architecture of Venice and Reggio Calabria, accompanied by the diploma entitling the holder to pursue independently the profession of architect, awarded by the Minister for Education after the candidate has passed, before a competent board, the State examination entitling him to pursue independently the profession of architect (dott. Architetto) – 'laurea in ingegneria' diplomas in building construction awarded by universities and polytechnic institutes, accompanied by the diploma entitling the holder to pursue independently a profession in the field of architecture, awarded by the Minister for Education after the candidate has passed, before a competent board, the State examination entitling him to pursue the profession independently (dott. Ing. Architetto or dott. Ing. In ingegneria civile) 	1987/1988

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
Nederland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the certificate stating that its holder has passed the degree examination in architecture awarded by the departments of architecture of the technical colleges of Delft or Eindhoven (bouwkundig ingenieur) – the diplomas awarded by State-recognized architectural academies (architect) – the diplomas awarded until 1971 by the former architectural colleges (Hoger Bouwkundonderricht) (architect HBO) – the diplomas awarded until 1970 by the former architectural colleges (voortgezet Bouwkundonderricht) (architect VBO) – the certificate stating that the person concerned has passed an examination organised by the Architects Council of the 'Bond van Nederlandse Architecten' (Order of Dutch Architects, BNA) (architect) – the diploma of the 'Stichting Instituut voor Architectuur' ('Institute of Architecture' Foundation) (IVA) awarded on completion of a course organised by this foundation and extending over a minimum period of four years (architect), accompanied by a certificate from the competent authorities to the effect that the person concerned has passed a test of his formal qualifications, comprising an appreciation of plans drawn up and executed by the candidate during at least six years' effective practice of the activities referred to in Article 44 of this Directive – a certificate issued by the competent authorities to the effect that, before the date of 5 August 1985, the person concerned passed the degree examination of 'Kandidaat in de bouwkunde' organised by the technical colleges of Delft or Eindhoven and that, over a period of at least five years immediately prior to that date, he pursued architectural activities the nature and importance of which, in accordance with Netherlands requirements, guarantee that he is competent to pursue those activities (architect) – a certificate issued by the competent authorities only to persons who had reached the age of 40 years before the date of 5 August 1985, certifying that, over a period of at least five years immediately prior to that date, the person concerned had pursued architectural activities the nature and importance of which, in accordance with Netherlands requirements, guarantee that he is competent to pursue those activities (architect) – the certificates referred to in the seventh and eighth indents need no longer be recognized as from the date of entry into force of laws and regulations in the Netherlands governing the taking up and pursuit of architectural activities under the professional title of architect, in so far as under such provisions those certificates do not authorise the taking up of such activities under that professional title 	1987/1988
Österreich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the diplomas awarded by the Universities of Technology of Vienna and Graz and by the University of Innsbruck, Faculty for Building-Engineering ("Bauingenieurwesen") and Architecture ("Architektur"), in the fields of study of architecture, building-engineering ("Bauingenieurwesen"), building ("Hochbau") and "Wirtschaftsingenieurwesen - Bauwesen") – the diplomas awarded by the University for "Bodenkultur" in the fields of study of "Kulturtechnik und Wasserwirtschaft" – the diplomas awarded by the University College of Applied Arts in Vienna in architectural studies – the diplomas awarded by the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna in architectural studies – the diplomas of certified engineers (Ing.) awarded by higher technical colleges or technical colleges for building, plus the licence of "Baumeister" attesting a minimum of six years of professional experience in Austria, sanctioned by an examination – the diplomas awarded by the University College for artistic and industrial training in Linz, in architectural studies – the certificates of qualification for Civil Engineers or Engineering Consultants in the field of construction ("Hochbau", "Bauwesen", "Wirtschaftsingenieurwesen - Bauwesen", "Kulturtechnik und Wasserwirtschaft") according to the Civil Technician Act (Ziviltechnikergesetz, BGBl. No 156/1994) 	1997/1998

<i>Country</i>	<i>Evidence of formal qualifications</i>	<i>Reference Academic Year</i>
Portugal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the Diploma "diploma do curso especial de arquitectura" awarded by the Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and of Porto – the Architects Diploma 'diploma de arquitecto' awarded by the Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and of Porto – the Diploma "diploma do curso de arquitectura" awarded by the Higher Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and Porto – the Diploma "diploma de licenciatura em arquitectura" awarded by the Higher School of Fine Arts of Lisbon – the Diploma "carta de curso de licenciatura em arquitectura" awarded by the Technical University of Lisbon and the University of Porto – the university diploma in civil engineering (licenciatura em engenharia civil) awarded by the Higher Technical Institute of the Technical University of Lisbon – the university diploma in civil engineering (licenciatura em engenharia civil) awarded by the Faculty of Engineering (de Engenharia) of the University of Porto – the university diploma in civil engineering (licenciatura em engenharia civil) awarded by the Faculty of Science and Technology of the University of Coimbra – the university diploma in civil engineeringl, production (licenciatura em engenharia civil, produção) awarded by the University of Minho 	1987/1988
Suomi/Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the diplomas awarded by the architecture departments of Universities of Technology and the University of Oulu (arkkitehti/arkitekt) – the diplomas awarded by the Institutes of Technology (rakennusarkkitehti/byggnadsarkitekt) 	1997/1998
Sverige	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the diplomas awarded by the School of Architecture at the Royal Institute of Technology, the Chalmers Institute of Technology and the Institute of Technology at Lund University (arkitekt, university diploma in architecture) – the certificates of membership of the "Svenska Arkitekters Riksförbund" (SAR) if the persons concerned have received their training in a State to which this Directive applies 	1997/1998
United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the qualifications awarded following the passing of examinations of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the Royal Institute of British Architects – schools of architecture at universities, polytechnics, colleges, academies, schools of technology and art which, as of 10 June 1985, were recognised by the Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom for the purpose of admission to the Register (Architect) – a certificate stating that its holder has an established right to hold the professional title of architect by virtue of section 6 (1) a, 6 (1) b or 6 (1) d of the Architects Registration Act 1931 (Architect) – a certificate stating that its holder has an established right to hold the professional title of architect by virtue of section 2 of the Architects Registration Act 1938 (Architect) 	1987/1988

ANNEX VII

Documents and certificates which may be required in accordance with *Article 60(1)*

1. Documents

- a) Proof of the nationality of the person concerned.
- b) Copies of the attestations of professional competence or of the evidence of formal qualifications giving access to the profession in question, and an attestation of the professional experience of the person concerned where applicable.
- c) For the cases referred to in *Article 20*, a certificate concerning the nature and duration of the activity issued by the competent authority or body in the Member State of origin.
- d) Where the competent authority of a host Member State requires of persons wishing to take up a regulated profession proof that they are of good character or repute or that they have not been declared bankrupt, or suspends or prohibits the pursuit of that profession in the event of serious professional misconduct or a criminal offence, that State shall accept as sufficient evidence, in respect of nationals of Member States wishing to pursue that profession in its territory, the production of documents issued by competent authorities in the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes, showing that those requirements are met. Those authorities must provide the documents required within a period of two months.

Where the competent authorities of the Member State of origin or of the Member State from which the foreign national comes do not issue the documents referred to in the first subparagraph, such documents shall be replaced by a declaration on oath - or, in States where there is no provision for declaration on oath, by a solemn declaration - made by the person concerned before a competent judicial or administrative authority or, where appropriate, a notary or qualified professional body of the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the person comes; such authority or notary shall issue a certificate attesting the authenticity of the declaration on oath or solemn declaration.

- e) Where a host Member State requires of its own nationals wishing to take up a regulated profession, a document relating to the physical or mental health of the applicant, that State shall accept as sufficient evidence thereof the presentation of the document required in the Member State of origin. Where the Member State of origin does not issue such a document, the host Member State shall accept a certificate issued by a competent authority in that State. In that case, the competent authorities of the Member State of origin must provide the document required within a period of two months.
- f) Where a host Member State requires its own nationals wishing to take up a regulated profession to furnish:
 - proof of the applicant's financial standing
 - proof that the applicant is insured against the financial risks arising from their professional liability in accordance with the laws and regulations in force in the host Member State regarding the terms and extent of cover

that Member State shall accept as sufficient evidence an attestation to that effect issued by the banks and insurance undertakings of another Member State.

2. Certificates

- a) To facilitate the application of Title III, Chapter III, of this Directive, Member States may prescribe that, in addition to formal certificates of training, the person who satisfies the conditions of training required must provide a certificate from the competent authorities of his country of origin stating that these certificates of training are those covered by this Directive.
- b) In the event of justified doubts, the host Member State may require from the competent authorities of a Member State confirmation of the authenticity of the attestations and evidence of formal qualifications awarded in that other Member State, as well as, where applicable, confirmation of the fact that the beneficiary fulfils, for the professions referred to in Title III, Chapter III, of this Directive, the minimum training conditions set out respectively in *Articles 26, 28, 36, 41, 45, 47, 52 and 55*.