

Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on the recognition of professional qualifications

(2002/C 181 E/09)

(Text with EEA relevance)

COM(2002) 119 final — 2002/0061(COD)

(Submitted by the Commission on 7 March 2002)

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 Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee,

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

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) 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 [. . .]'.⁽³⁾

(3) The guarantee conferred by this Directive on persons having acquired their professional qualifications in a Member State 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 might be laid down by the latter Member State, provided that these are objectively justified and proportionate.

(4) 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 market⁽³⁾ also apply.

(5) 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 by establishing a simple presumption based on a time criterion.

(6) 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

⁽¹⁾ Document COM(2000) 888.

⁽²⁾ Document COM(2001) 116.

⁽³⁾ OJ L 178, 17.7.2000, p. 1.

necessary to replace Council Directives 89/48/EEC ⁽¹⁾ and 92/51/EEC ⁽²⁾, as well as Directive 1999/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council ⁽³⁾ on the general system for the recognition of professional qualifications, and Council Directives 77/452/EEC ⁽⁴⁾, 77/453/EEC ⁽⁵⁾, 78/686/EEC ⁽⁶⁾, 78/687/EEC ⁽⁷⁾, 78/1026/EEC ⁽⁸⁾, 78/1027/EEC ⁽⁹⁾, 80/154/EEC ⁽¹⁰⁾, 80/155/EEC ⁽¹¹⁾, 85/384/EEC ⁽¹²⁾, 85/432/EEC ⁽¹³⁾, 85/433/EEC ⁽¹⁴⁾ and 93/16/EEC ⁽¹⁵⁾ 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 Council ⁽¹⁶⁾, by combining them in a single text.

- (7) 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 EC 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 or part of 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.
- (8) Absent harmonisation of the minimum training conditions for access to the professions governed by the general system, it must be possible for the 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.

- (9) 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, various professional associations and organisations have established 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.
- (10) 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, either where the profession is not covered by one of those systems or where, although the profession is covered by such a specific system, the applicant does not meet the conditions to benefit from it.
- (11) 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.
- (12) 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.

⁽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.

- (13) The professional activities of general practitioners are covered by a specific system which differs from that for basic practitioners and specialised medical practitioners. The Member States cannot therefore recognise any medical specialism which has a field of professional activity similar to that of general practitioners.
- (14) In an effort to simplify the system, particularly with a view to enlargement, the principle of automatic recognition must apply only to those medical specialisms which are common to and obligatory for all the Member States. 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.
- (15) 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.
- (16) 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.
- (17) 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.
- (18) 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.
- (19) 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. 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.
- (20) 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.
- (21) 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.
- (22) 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.

- (23) Since collaboration among the Member States and between them 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.
- (24) 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. A single committee for the recognition of professional qualifications must be set up for this purpose.
- (25) 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 Commission ⁽¹⁾, the measures needed to implement this Directive should be adopted according to the procedure laid down in Article 5 of that Decision.
- (26) 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.
- (27) 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.
- (28) 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 determining the activities which must be exercised under that system.
- (29) 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.
- (30) In accordance with the principles of subsidiarity and proportionality set out in Article 5 of the Treaty, the objectives of the proposed measure, that is 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 by the Community. This Directive confines itself to the minimum required in order to achieve those objectives and does not go beyond what is necessary for that purpose.

- (31) This Directive is without prejudice to the application of Article 39(4) and Article 45 of the Treaty, nor of the measures necessary to ensure a high level of health and consumer protection,

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 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. 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.

Article 3

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 is subject, directly or indirectly, to legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions concerning possession of specific professional qualifications;
- (b) professional qualifications: qualifications attested by evidence of formal training, an attestation of competence referred to in Article 11(2)(a) and/or professional experience;

⁽¹⁾ OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

(c) 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 is treated as a regulated profession.

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

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).

Article 4

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 to that for which he is qualified in the home Member State and to practise it in the host Member State with the same rights 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 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 14, the recognition of the applicant's qualifications gives him access to that activity alone in the host Member State.

TITLE II

FREE MOVEMENT OF SERVICES

Article 5

Principle of the free provision of services

1. Without prejudice to Article 6(2), 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. For the purposes of this Directive, where the service provider moves to the territory of the host Member State, the pursuit of a professional activity for a period of not more than sixteen weeks per year in a Member State by a professional established in another Member State shall be presumed to constitute a 'provision of services'.

The presumption referred to in the previous paragraph shall not preclude assessment on a case-by-case basis, for example, in the light of the duration of the provision, 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 6

Exemptions

Pursuant to Article 5(1), the host Member State shall exempt service providers established in another Member State 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.

Article 7

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 contact point of the Member State of establishment, referred to in Article 53. In urgent cases, the service provider shall inform the contact point of that Member State as soon as possible after the services have been provided.

Article 8

Administrative cooperation

The competent authorities of the host Member State may ask the competent authorities of the Member State of establishment to provide proof of the service provider's nationality and proof that he 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 52.

Furthermore, in the cases referred to in Article 5.1(b), the competent authorities of the host Member State may ask the contact point of the Member State of establishment, referred to in Article 53, 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.

Article 9

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:

- (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 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 ⁽¹⁾.

⁽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).

TITLE III

FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT

CHAPTER I

GENERAL SYSTEM FOR THE RECOGNITION OF EVIDENCE OF TRAINING

Article 10

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 11

Levels of qualification

1. For the purpose of applying Article 13, 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:

- (a) an attestation of competence issued by a competent authority in the home Member State on the basis of a very short training course, 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) general primary or secondary education, attesting that the holder has acquired general knowledge.

3. Level 2 corresponds to training at secondary level, of a professional nature or general in character, supplemented by a professional course.

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 course of training at higher or university level and of a duration of at least three years and less than four years.

The following shall be treated as level-4 training: Regulated training which is directly aimed at the practice of a particular profession and which consist 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 training at higher education level and of a minimum duration of four years.

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.

Article 12

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 11, 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.

Article 13

Conditions for recognition

1. If access to or 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 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 another Member State;
- (b) they shall attest a level of professional qualification at least equivalent to the level immediately below that which is required in the host Member State, as described in Article 11.

2. 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 11;
- (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 11.4(b), 11.5, second subparagraph and 11.6, second subparagraph.

*Article 14***Compensation measures**

1. Article 13 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 13, paragraph 1 or 2, is at least one year shorter than that required by the host Member State;
- (b) the training he has received covers substantially different matters than 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 regulated professional activities which do not exist in the corresponding profession in the applicant's home Member State within the meaning of Article 4(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, it 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. In the absence of a response from the Commission within the abovementioned deadline, the derogation may be applied.

3. For the purpose of applying paragraph 1(b) and (c), 'substantially different matters' means matters of which knowledge 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 15***Waiving of compensation measures on the basis of common platforms**

1. Professional associations may notify the Commission of common platforms which they establish at European level. For the purposes of this Article, 'common platform' means 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 associations 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 54(2).

2. 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 14.

3. 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 54(2).

CHAPTER II

RECOGNITION OF PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE*Article 16***Requirements regarding professional experience**

If, in a Member State, access to or 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 17 and 18.

*Article 17***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) either for five 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) either 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,
- (f) or for six consecutive years on an 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 finished 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 52.

Article 18

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, either 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, either 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 ten years prior to the date on which the complete application is presented by the person concerned to the competent authority referred to in Article 52.

Article 19

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 16 may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 54(2).

CHAPTER III

RECOGNITION ON THE BASIS OF COORDINATION OF MINIMUM TRAINING CONDITIONS

Section 1

General provisions

Article 20

Principle of automatic recognition

1. Each Member State shall recognise evidence of training giving access to the professional activities of general practitioner and specialised doctor, nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, pharmacist and architect, listed in Annex V, points 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.2.3, 5.3.3, 5.4.3, 5.6.4 and 5.7.2 respectively, which satisfy the minimum training conditions referred to in Articles 22, 23, 29, 32, 35, 40 and 42 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, points 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.2.3, 5.3.3, 5.4.3, 5.6.4 and 5.7.2 respectively.

The provisions of subparagraphs 1 and 2 do not affect the acquired rights referred to in Articles 21, 25, 31, 34 and 45.

2. Each Member State shall recognise, for the purpose of pursuing general medical activities in 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 26.

The provisions of the previous subparagraph do not affect the acquired rights referred to in Article 28.

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 5.5.4, which complies with the minimum training conditions referred to in Article 36 and satisfies the criteria set out in Article 37, 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 21 and 39.

4. Evidence of formal training as an architect referred to in Annex V, point 5.7.2, 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 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.5, 5.2.3, 5.3.3, 5.4.3, 5.5.4 and 5.6.4 respectively, attesting that the person concerned has acquired, over the duration of his training, and where appropriate, the knowledge and aptitudes referred to in Annex V, points 5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 5.5.1 and 5.6.1.

The knowledge and aptitudes referred to in Annex V, points 5.1.1, 5.2.1, 5.3.1, 5.4.1, 5.5.1 and 5.6.1, may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 54(2) with a view to adapting them to scientific and technical progress.

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 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 an appropriate communication in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, 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 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.5, 5.2.3, 5.3.3, 5.4.3, 5.5.4, 5.6.4 and 5.7.2 respectively.

Article 21

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 22, 23, 29, 32, 35, 36 and 40, 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 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.2.3, 5.3.3, 5.4.3, 5.5.4 and 5.6.4 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 22, 23, 29, 32, 35, 36 and 40 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 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.2.3, 5.3.3, 5.4.3, 5.5.4 and 5.6.4.

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 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5, 5.2.3, 5.3.3, 5.4.3, 5.5.4 and 5.6.4, 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 22, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 36 and 40 respectively of this Directive 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 5.1.2., 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.1.5, 5.2.3, 5.3.3, 5.4.3, 5.5.4 and 5.6.4.

Section 2

Doctors of medicine

Article 22

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 23

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 22 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 5.1.4 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. By way of exception, the Member States may authorise part-time specialist training, under conditions allowed by the competent national authorities, if, in the light of individual justified circumstances, full-time training is not feasible. The competent authorities shall ensure that the overall duration and quality of part-time specialist training shall not be lower than that of full-time training. This level may not be compromised by the part-time nature of the training, nor 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 referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.2.

6. The minimum periods of training referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.4 may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 54(2).

Article 24

Types of specialist medical training

Evidence of formal training as a specialised doctor referred to in Article 20 is such evidence awarded by the competent authorities or bodies referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.3 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 5.1.4.

The inclusion in Annex V, point 5.1.4 of new medical specialties common to all the Member States may be decided on in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 54(2).

Article 25

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. Every 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 23, 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 5.1.3 and 5.1.4.

3. Every 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 correspond, for the specialist training in question, to the titles listed in Annex VI, point 6.1, insofar as they attest a course of training which began before the reference date referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.3 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 VI, point 6.1.

4. Every 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 VI, point 6.1, 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 5.1.3 and before the deadline laid down in Article 58, 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. Every 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 VI, point 6.1 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 these 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 these provisions were repealed are set out in Annex VI, point 6.1.

Article 26

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 22.

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 22 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. By way of exception, Member States may authorise specific courses of general medical training on a part-time basis, of a level qualitatively equivalent to full-time training, insofar as the following conditions are met:

- (a) the fact that the training is followed on a part-time basis does not reduce the total duration of the training;
- (b) the weekly duration of part-time training is not less than half of the weekly duration of full-time training;
- (c) part-time training includes a certain number of periods of full-time training, both for the part given in a hospital environment and the part given in an approved general medical practice or an approved centre in which doctors provide primary health care. The number and duration of these periods of full-time training must be such as to provide adequate preparation for the practice of general medicine.

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 5.1.2.

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 27

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 in the framework of its national social security system contingent upon possession of evidence of formal training 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 28

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 in 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 20 or Article 21.

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 in 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. Every Member State shall recognise the certificates referred to in paragraph 1, second subparagraph, awarded 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 awards and which permit the pursuit of the activities of a general practitioner in the framework of its national social security system.

Section 3

Nurses responsible for general care

Article 29

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, 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 5.2.2.

The content listed in Annex V, point 5.2.2 may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 54(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.

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 theo-

retical and clinical training throughout the entire study programme.

By way of exception, 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.

4. Theoretical training is that part of nurse 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 nurse 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 institute 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 30

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 5.2.3.

Article 31

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 21 must have included full responsibility for the planning, organisation and administration of nursing care delivered to the patient.

Section 4

Dental practitioners

Article 32

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 5.3.2 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 5.3.2 may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 54(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 33

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 5.3.3.

2. The profession of dental practitioner is based on dental training referred to in Article 32 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 referred to in Annex V, point 5.3.3. Holders of such evidence of formal qualifications shall be treated in the same way as those to whom Articles 21 or 34 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 5.3.3.

Article 34

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 5.3.3, 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 33 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 5.3.3.

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 32, shall be exempted from the three-year practical work experience referred to in the second indent, point (a).

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 5.3.3,

- (b) that they have been effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in Article 33 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 33, under the same conditions as the holders of evidence of formal training listed for Italy in Annex V, point 5.3.3.

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 32 shall be exempt from the aptitude test referred to in the second subparagraph, point (a).

3. Every 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 VI, point 6.2 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 previous 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 VI, point 6.2.

4. Every Member State which applies relevant legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions shall accept evidence of dental training referred to in Annex VI, point 6.2, awarded 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 58, 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 35

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 5.4.2.

The content listed in Annex V, point 5.4.2 may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 54(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.

Section 6

Midwives

Article 36

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 5.5.2, 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 5.5.2, which was not the subject of equivalent training of nurses responsible for general care.

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

The content listed in Annex V, point 5.5.2 may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 54(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 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 5.2.3 for route II.

3. By way of exception, 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 37

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 5.5.4 shall be subject to automatic recognition pursuant to Article 20 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) is followed by a two-year practical work experience 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 5.2.3.
- (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 5.2.3 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 38

Pursuit of the professional activities of a midwife

1. The provisions of this sub-section 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 5.5.4.

2. The Member States shall ensure that midwives are able to gain access to and pursue at least the activities listed in Annex V, point 5.5.3.

Article 39

Acquired rights specific to midwives

1. Every 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 36 but which, by virtue of Article 37, is not recognised unless it is accompanied by a certificate of practical work experience referred to in Article 37(2), recognise as sufficient proof certificates of training issued by those Member States before the reference date referred to in Annex V, point 5.5.4, 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 award of the certificate.

2. The conditions laid down in paragraph 1 shall apply to the 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 36 but which, by virtue of Article 37, must not be recognised unless they are accompanied by the attestation of professional experience referred to in Article 37(2), insofar as they attest a course of training which began before 3 October 1989.

Section 7

Pharmacist

Article 40

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. Evidence of formal qualifications as a pharmacist attesting 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) 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 5.6.2.

The contents listed in Annex V, point 5.6.2 may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 54(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 41

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 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 Annex V, point 5.6.4.

2. The Member States shall ensure that the holders of evidence of university training in pharmacy or of a level deemed to be equivalent, which satisfies the provisions of Article 40, are able to gain access to and pursue at least the activities listed in Annex V, point 5.6.3, subject to the requirement, where appropriate, of supplementary professional experience.

3. If a Member State makes access to or pursuit of one of the activities of a pharmacist contingent upon supplementary professional experience, in addition to possession of evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Annex V, point 5.6.4, 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.

4. If, on 16 September 1985, a Member State has 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 whose creation 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 5.6.4 or who benefit from the provisions of Article 21 to take part in it.

Section 8

Architect

Article 42

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 5.7.1.

2. The knowledge and aptitudes listed in Annex V, point 5.7.1 may be amended in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 54(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 43

Derogations from the conditions for the training of architects

1. By way of derogation from Article 42, the following shall also be recognised as satisfying Article 20: 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 42 and giving access to the activities referred to in Article 44 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 5.7.1. That certificate shall be awarded in line with the same procedure as that applying to registration in the professional association's roll.

2. By way of derogation from Article 42, the following shall also be recognised as satisfying Article 20: training as part of social promotion schemes or part-time university studies, training which satisfies the requirements referred to in Article 42, 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 42(1), subparagraph 1.

Article 44

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 awarded by their home Member State.

Article 45

Acquired rights specific to architects

1. Each Member State shall accept certificates of training as an architect listed in Annex VI, point 6.3, awarded by the other Member States, and attesting a course of training which began no later than the academic reference year referred to in the abovementioned Annex, even if they do not satisfy the minimum requirements laid down in Article 42, 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, every 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 performed, give them 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 the access to and pursuit of the activities of an architect as of the following dates:

— 1 January 1995 for Austria, Finland and Sweden

— 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 this legislation, in the activities in question for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate.

CHAPTER IV

COMMON PROVISIONS ON ESTABLISHMENT

Article 46

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. The host Member State may, if it knows of any serious, specific circumstances which have arisen prior to that person's establishment in that Member State outside its territory, and which are liable to have consequences in that Member State for the pursuit of the activities in question, inform the home Member State accordingly.

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 47

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 48

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 the 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 make use of any associated initials.

If, however, pursuant to Article 4(3), access to a profession in the host Member State is partial, that Member State may add a reference to that effect to the professional qualification.

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 3, second indent, under the conditions laid down in this Directive.

Article 49

Knowledge of languages

1. Persons benefiting from the recognition of professional qualifications shall have a knowledge of languages necessary for practising the profession in the host Member State.

2. The Member States shall ensure that, where appropriate, the beneficiaries acquire the language knowledge necessary for performing their professional activity in the host Member State.

TITLE IV

DETAILED RULES FOR PURSUING THE PROFESSION

Article 50

Use of titles

Without prejudice to Articles 5(3) and 48, the host Member State shall ensure that the right shall be conferred on the persons concerned 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 51

Approval by health insurance funds

Without prejudice to Articles 5.1 and 6, subparagraph 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.

TITLE V

ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR IMPLEMENTATION

Article 52

Competent authorities

1. The competent authorities 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. Every Member State shall, no later than the deadline laid down in Article 54, designate the authorities and bodies competent to award 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. Every Member State shall designate a coordinator for the activities of the authorities 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.

For the purpose of fulfilling the remit described in subparagraph 2, point (b), the coordinators may solicit the help of the contact points referred to in Article 53.

Article 53

Contact points

Each Member State shall designate, no later than the deadline laid down in Article 58, a contact point whose remit shall be:

- (a) to provide the citizens and contact points of the other Member States with such information as is necessary concerning the recognition of professional qualifications provided for in this Directive, such as information on the national legislation governing the professions and the practice of those professions, including social legislation, and, where appropriate, the rules of ethics;
- (b) to assist citizens in realising the rights conferred on them by this Directive, in cooperation, where appropriate, with the other contact points and the competent authorities in the host Member State.

The contact points shall inform the Commission of the enquiries with which they are dealing pursuant to the provisions of the first subparagraph, point (b) within two months of receiving them.

Article 54

Committee on the recognition of professional qualifications

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a Committee on the recognition of professional qualifications, referred to hereafter as 'the Committee', comprising representatives of the Member States and chaired by the representative of the Commission.
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 55

Reports

As from the deadline laid down in Article 58, 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 the Directive.

Article 56

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 54(2), to permit the Member State in question to derogate from the provision in question for a limited period.

Article 57

Abrogation

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 1999/42/EEC are repealed with effect from the date laid down in Article 58.

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

Article 58

Transposition

The Member States shall implement the legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by [two years from the publication in the OJ] at the latest. They shall inform the Commission thereof immediately.

When Member States adopt these provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

Article 59

Entry into force

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

Article 60

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

ANNEX I

**LIST OF PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OR ORGANISATIONS FULFILLING THE CONDITIONS OF
ARTICLE 3(2)****Ireland ⁽¹⁾**

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

United Kingdom

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

1. Paramedical and childcare training courses

Training for the following:

in Germany:

- paediatric nurse ('Kinderkrankenschwester/Kinderkrankenpfleger')
- physiotherapist ('Krankengymnast(in)/Physiotherapeut(in)')⁽¹⁾
- occupational therapist ('Beschäftigungs- und Arbeitstherapeut(in)')
- speech therapist ('Logopäde/Logopädin')
- orthoptist ('Orthoptist(in)')
- State-recognised childcare worker ('Staatlich anerkannte(r) Erzieher(in)')
- State-recognised remedial teacher ('Staatlich anerkannte(r) Heilpädagoge(-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) für Funktionsdiagnostik')
- veterinary technician ('veterinärmedizinisch-technische(r) Assistent(in)')
- dietitian ('Diätassistent(in)')
- pharmacy technician ('Pharmazieingenieur') received prior to 31 March 1994 in the former German Democratic Republic or in the territory of the new Länder
- psychiatric nurse ('Psychiatrische(r) Krankenschwester/Krankenpfleger')
- speech therapist ('Sprachtherapeut(in)')

in Italy:

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

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')

⁽¹⁾ 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 this date may, if they wish, continue to use the former title of 'Krankengymnast(in)'.

which represent 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 ('dierenartassistenten') 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 ('Hörgeräteakustiker')
- druggist ('Drogist')

which represent 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')

which represents 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 rights to exercise the profession and to train apprentices.

- kindergarten worker ('Kindergärtner/in')
- child care worker ('Erzieher')

which represent 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'), which represents education and training courses concerning skills not covered by the Directives listed in Annex A

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 ('Hörgeräteakustiker')
- orthopaedic technician ('Orthopädiemechaniker')
- orthopaedic bootmaker ('Orthopädienschuhmacher')

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 ('Orthopädienschuhmacher')
- orthopaedic technician ('Orthopädietechniker')
- dental technician ('Zahntechniker')
- gardener ('Gärtner')

which represent 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 mastership examination conferring the rights 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 ländlichen 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 viticulture and wine-production ('Meister im Weinbau und in der Kellerwirtschaft')
- master in dairy farming ('Meister in der Molkerei- und Käsewirtschaft')
- 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')

which represent 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 rights 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 ('Kapitän AM')
- captain, coastal vessel ('Kapitän AK')
- deck officer, large coastal vessel ('Nautischer Schiffs-offizier AMW')
- deck officer, coastal vessel ('Nautischer Schiffs-offizier 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')

which represent 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) the 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 year's 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 are supplemented, where appropriate, by a traineeship.
- in the Netherlands:
 - (i) for first mate (coastal vessel) (with supplementary training) ('stuurman kleine handelsvaart (met aanvulling)'), and coaster engineer (with diploma) ('diploma motordrijver'), involving a course of 14 years, at least two years of which take place in a specialised vocational training establishment, supplemented by a twelve-month traineeship
 - (ii) for the 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'), which are followed by national and regional specialisation courses, comprising at least 12 weeks of theoretical training each and culminating each in an examination

and which are 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 ('Kapitän BG/Fischerei')
- captain, coastal fishing ('Kapitän 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')

which represent 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 latest two years of which are provided in a specialised vocational school, supplemented by a 12-month period of work experience

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

4. Technical sector

Training for the following:

in Italy:

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

which represent 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')

which represent a course of study and vocational training:

- (i) in the case of the 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 the 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 free 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 ('Förster')
- technical consulting ('Technisches Büro')
- labour leasing ('Überlassung von Arbeitskräften — 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 organiser ('Bauträger, Bauorganisator, Baubetreuer')
- debt-collecting institute ('Inkassoinstitut')

which represent 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')

which represents 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')

which represent 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 rights 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 and 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 11(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 and 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 years⁽¹⁾ 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.
- 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 experience (at least 1 000 hours) or is 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.

⁽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, of the qualification needed to enter a 'Fachhochschule' ('Fachhochschulreife'), i.e. 12 years of prior education and training.

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 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 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 a 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 17 AND 18

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
 - 399 other manufacturing industries
- 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

2

Directive 68/366/EEC

(liberalisation Directive: 68/365/EEC)

NICE nomenclature

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 and 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: 64/423/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.

2

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

3

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).

4

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

5

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.

6

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)

7

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. 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 him 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.

5.1.2. 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	— 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	— 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	— 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	— Ιατρική Σολή Πανεπιστημίου — Σχολή Επιστημών Υγείας, Τμήμα Ιατρικής Πανεπιστημίου		1 January 1981
España	Título de Licenciado en Medicina y Cirugía	— 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
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 lääkäriin perusterveystuhoillon lisäkoulutuksesta/ Examenbevis om tilläggsutbildning för läkare inom primärvården	1 January 1994

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Certificate accompanying the qualifications	Reference date
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

5.1.3. 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

5.1.4. 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 förlösningar
Sverige	Neurokirurgi	Obstetrik och gynekologi
United Kingdom	Neurosurgery	Obstetrics and gynaecology

Country	General medicine Minimum period of training: 5 years	Ophthalmology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Médecine interne/Inwendige geneeskunde	Ophthalmologie/Oftalmologie
Danmark	Intern medicin	Oftalmologi eller øjensygdomme
Deutschland	Innere Medizin	Augenheilkunde
Ελλάς	Παθολογία	Οφθαλμολογία
España	Medicina interna	Oftalmología
France	Médecine interne	Ophthalmologie
Ireland	General medicine	Ophthalmology
Italia	Medicina interna	Oftalmologia
Luxembourg	Médecine interne	Ophthalmologie
Nederland	Inwendige geneeskunde	Oogheekunde
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

Country	Otolaryngology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Paediatrics Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Oto-rhino-laryngologie/Otorhinolaryngologie	Pédiatrie/Pediatric
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 oorheekunde	Kindergeneeskunde
Österreich	Hals-, Nasen- und Ohrenkrankheiten	Kinder- und Jugendheilkunde
Portugal	Otorrinolaringologia	Pediatria
Suomi/Finland	Korva-, nenä- ja kurkkutaudit/Öron-, näs- och hals-sjukdomar	Lastentaudit/Barnsjukdomar
Sverige	Öron-, näs- och halssjukdomar (oto-rhino-laryngologi)	Barn- och ungdomsmedicin
United Kingdom	Otolaryngology	Paediatrics

Country	Respiratory medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years	Urology Minimum period of training: 5 years
	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

Country	Orthopaedic surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Morbid anatomy and histopathology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Chirurgie orthopédique/Orthopedische heelkunde	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

Country	Neurology	Psychiatry
	Minimum period of training: 4 years	Minimum period of training: 4 years
	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

Country	Diagnostic radiology	Radiotherapy
	Minimum period of training: 4 years	Minimum period of training: 4 years
	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

Country	Plastic surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Chirurgie plastique, reconstructrice et esthétique/Plastische, reconstructieve en esthetische heekunde
Danmark	Plastikkirurgi
Deutschland	Plastische Chirurgie
Ελλάς	Πλαστική Χειρουργική
España	Cirurgía 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

5.1.5. 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	Título 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 lääkäriin 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. 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.

5.2.2. 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

- | | | |
|--|---|---------------------------------|
| (a) Nursing: | (b) Basic sciences: | (c) Social sciences: |
| — Nature and ethics of the profession | — Anatomy and physiology | — Sociology |
| — General principles of health and nursing | — Pathology | — Psychology |
| — Nursing principles in relation to: | — Bacteriology, virology and parasitology | — Principles of administration |
| — general and specialist medicine | — Biophysics, biochemistry and radiology | — Principles of teaching |
| — general and specialist surgery | — Dietetics | — Social and health legislation |
| — child care and paediatrics | — Hygiene: | — Legal aspects of nursing |
| — maternity care | — preventive medicine | |
| — mental health and psychiatry | — health education | |
| — care of the old and geriatrics | — Pharmacology | |

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.

5.2.3. 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 verpleeg-assistent(e)/Brevet d'hospitalier(ère)/Brevet einer Pflege-Assistentin 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — De erkende opleidingsinstututen/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)/Verpleegas-sistent(e) — Infirmier(ère) hospitalier(ère)/Ziekenhuisverpleger (-verpleegster) 	29 June 1979
Danmark	Eksamensbevis efter gennemført sygeplejerskeuddannelse	Sygeplejeskole 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 3. Πτυχίο Αξιωματικών 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'État d'infirmier(ère) — Diplôme d'État d'infirmier(ère) délivré en vertu du décret n° 99-1147 du 29 décembre 1999 	Le ministère de la santé	Infirmier(ère)	29 June 1979

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
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
Luxembourg	— Diplôme d'État d'infirmier — Diplôme d'État d'infirmier hospitalier gradué	Ministère de l'éducation nationale, de la formation professionnelle et des sports	Infirmier	29 June 1979
Nederland	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 beroepsonderwijs verpleegkundige — Kwalificatieniveau 4 5. Diploma hogere beroepsopleiding verpleegkundige — Kwalificatieniveau 5	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	1. Diplom als 'Diplomierte Gesundheits- und Krankenschwester, Diplomierter Gesundheits- und Krankenpfleger' 2. Diplom als 'Diplomierte Krankenschwester, Diplomierter Krankenpfleger'	1. Schule für allgemeine Gesundheits- und Krankenpflege 2. Allgemeine Krankenpflegeschule	— Diplomierte Krankenschwester — Diplomierter Krankenpfleger	1 January 1994
Portugal	1. Diploma do curso de enfermagem geral 2. Diploma/carta de curso de bacharelato em enfermagem 3. Carta de curso de licenciatura em enfermagem	1. Escolas de Enfermagem 2. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem 3. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem; Escolas Superiores de Saúde	Enfermeiro	1 January 1986
Suomi/ Finland	1. Sairaanhoitajan tutkinto/Sjukskötarexamen 2. Sosiaali- ja terveystieteiden ammattikorkeakoulu-tutkinto, sairaanhoitaja (AMK)/Yrkeshögskole-examen inom hälsovård och det sociala området, sjukskötare (YH)	1. Terveystieteiden tutkimuskeskus/Hälsovårdsläroanstalter 2. Ammattikorkeakoulu/Yrkes-högskolor	Sairaanhoitaja/Sjukskötare	1 January 1994
Sverige	Sjukskötarskeexamen	Universitet eller högskola	Sjukskötarska	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	— State Registered Nurse — Registered General Nurse	29 June 1979

ANNEX V.3: DENTAL PRACTITIONER

5.3.1. 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.

5.3.2. 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.

<i>A. Basic subjects</i>	<i>B. Medico-biological subjects and general medical subjects</i>	<i>C. Subjects directly related to dentistry</i>
— Chemistry	— Anatomy	— Prosthodontics
— Physics	— Embryology	— Dental materials and equipment
— Biology	— Histology, including cytology	— Conservative dentistry
	— Physiology	— Preventive dentistry
	— Biochemistry (or physiological chemistry)	— Anaesthetics and sedation
	— Pathological anatomy	— Special surgery
	— General pathology	— Special pathology
	— Pharmacology	— Clinical practice
	— Microbiology	— Paedodontics
	— Hygiene	— Orthodontics
	— Preventive medicine and epidemiology	— Periodontics
	— Radiology	— Dental radiology
	— Physiotherapy	— Dental occlusion and function of the jaw
	— General surgery	— Professional organisation, ethics and legislation
	— General medicine, including paediatrics	— Social aspects of dental practice
	— Oto-rhino-laryngology	
	— Dermato-venereology	
	— General psychology — psychopathology	
	— neuropathology	
	— Anaesthetics	

5.3.3. 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	— De universiteiten/Les universités — De bevoegde Examen- commissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/ Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française		Licentiaat in de tand- heelkunde/Licencié en science dentaire	28 January 1980
Danmark	Bevis for tandlægeeksamen (odontologisk kandidat- eksamen)	Tandlægehøjskolerne, Sund- hedsvidenskabeligt universi- tetsfakultet	Autorisation som tandlæge, udstedt af Sundhedssty- relsen	Tandlæge	28 January 1980
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die Zahnärztliche Prüfung	Zuständige Behörden		Zahnarzt	28 January 1980
Ελλάς	Πτυχίο Οδοντιατρικής	Πανεπιστήμιο		Οδουτίαρος ή χειρούργος όδουτίαρος	1 January 1981
España	Título de Licenciado en Odontología	El rector de una universidad		Licenciado en odon- tología	1 January 1986
France	Diplôme d'État de docteur en chirurgie dentaire	Universités		Chirurgien-dentiste	28 January 1980
Ireland	— Bachelor in Dental Science (B.Dent.Sc.) — Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) — Licentiate in Dental Surgery (LDS)	— Universities — Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland		— Dentist — Dental practitio- ner — Dental surgeon	28 January 1980
Italia	Diploma di laurea in Odontoiatria e Protesi Dentaria	Università	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio dell'odontoi- atria e protesi dentaria	Odontoiatra	28 January 1980
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'État 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 akade- mischen Grades 'Doktor der Zahnheilkunde'	Medizinische Fakultät der Universität		Zahnarzt	1 January 1994
Portugal	Carta de curso de licen- ciatura em medicina dentária	— Faculdades — Institutos Superiores		Médico dentista	1 January 1986
Suomi/ Finland	Hammaslääketieteen lisen- siaatin tutkinto/Odon- tologie licentiatexamen	— Helsingin yliopisto/Hel- singfors universitet — Oulun yliopisto — Turun yliopisto	Terveysturvakeskuksen oikeus- turvakeskuksen päätös käytännön palvelun hyväk- symisestä/Beslut av Rätts- kyddscentralen för hälso- vården om godkännande av praktisk tjänstgöring	Hammaslääkäri/Tand- läkare	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 utbild- ningsbevis som utfärdats av Socialstyrelsen	Tandläkare	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	— Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS or B.Ch.D.) — Licentiate in Dental Surgery	— Universities — Royal Colleges		— Dentist — Dental practitio- ner — Dental surgeon	28 January 1980

ANNEX V.4: VETERINARY SURGEON

5.4.1. 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 the veterinary surgeon 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.

5.4.2. 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: | (b) Clinical sciences: | (c) Animal production |
| — Anatomy (including histology and embryology) | — Obstetrics | — Animal production |
| — Physiology | — Pathology (including pathological anatomy) | — Animal nutrition |
| — Biochemistry | — Parasitology | — Agronomy |
| — Genetics | — Clinical medicine and surgery (including anaesthetics) | — Rural economics |
| — Pharmacology | — Clinical lectures on the various domestic animals, poultry and other animal species | — Animal husbandry |
| — Pharmacy | — Preventive medicine | — Veterinary hygiene |
| — Toxicology | — Radiology | — Animal ethology and protection |
| — Microbiology | — Reproduction and reproductive disorders | (d) Food hygiene |
| — Immunology | — Veterinary state medicine and public health | — Inspection and control of animal foodstuffs or foodstuffs of animal origin |
| — Epidemiology | — Veterinary legislation and forensic medicine | — Food hygiene and technology |
| — Professional ethics | — Therapeutics | — Practical work (including practical work in places where slaughtering and processing of foodstuffs takes place) |
| | — Propaedeutics | |

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.

5.4.3. 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 Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française		21 December 1980
Danmark	Bevis for består kandidat-eksamen 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'État 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'État de docteur en médecine vétérinaire	Jury d'examen d'État		21 December 1980
Nederland	Getuigschrift van met goed gevolg afgelegd diergeneeskundig/veeartse-nijkundig examen			21 December 1980

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
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
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. Knowledge and skills (Training types I and II)

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 the human being, and of his 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.

5.5.2. 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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) General subjects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— 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 | <p>(b) Subjects specific to the activities of midwives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">— 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.

5.5.3. Activities of midwives within the meaning of Article 38(2)

- to provide sound family planning information and advice
- to diagnose pregnancies and monitor normal pregnancies; to carry out the examinations necessary for the monitoring of the development of normal pregnancies
- to prescribe or advise on the examinations necessary for the earliest possible diagnosis of pregnancies at risk
- to provide a programme of parenthood preparation and a complete preparation for childbirth including advice on hygiene and nutrition
- to care for and assist the mother during labour and to monitor the condition of the foetus in utero by the appropriate clinical and technical means
- to conduct spontaneous deliveries including where required an episiotomy and in urgent cases a breech delivery
- to recognise the warning signs of abnormality in the mother or infant which necessitate referral to a doctor and to assist the latter where appropriate; to take 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
- to examine and care for the new-born infant; to take all initiatives which are necessary in case of need and to carry out where necessary immediate resuscitation
- to care for and monitor the progress of the mother in the post-natal period and to give all necessary advice to the mother on infant care to enable her to ensure the optimum progress of the new-born infant
- to carry out the treatment prescribed by a doctor
- to maintain all necessary records.

5.5.4. 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	— De erkende opleidingsinstututen/Les établissements d'enseignement — De bevoegde Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française	Vroedvrouw/Accoucheuse	23 January 1983
Danmark	Bevis for bestået jordemoder-eksamen	Danmarks jordemoderskole	Jordemoder	23 January 1983
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die staatliche Prüfung für Hebammen und Entbindungspfleger	Staatlicher Prüfungsausschuss	— Hebamme — Entbindungspfleger	23 January 1983

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Ελλάς	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 Μαιίας Ανωτέρας Σχολής Μαιών 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 opleidings-instellingen	Verloskundige	23 January 1983
Österreich	Hebammen-Diplom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Hebammenakademie — Bundeshebammenlehranstalt 	Hebamme	1 January 1994
Portugal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kättilön tutkinto/barnmorskeexamen 2. Sosiaali- ja terveystieteiden ammattikorkeakoulututkinto, kättilö (AMK)/yrkeshögskoleexamen inom hälsovård och det sociala området, barnmorska (YH) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Terveystieteidenlaitokset/hälsövärdsläroanstalter 2. Ammattikorkeakoulut/Yrkes-högskolor 	Kättilö/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: PHARMACIST

5.6.1. Knowledge and skills

Training of pharmacists provides an assurance that the person concerned 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 of the action of 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 this knowledge
- adequate knowledge of the legal and other requirements associated with the practice of pharmacy.

5.6.2. 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.

5.6.3. Activities of pharmacists within the meaning of Article 41(2)

- the preparation of the pharmaceutical form of medicinal products
- the manufacture and testing of medicinal products
- the testing of medicinal products in a laboratory for the testing of medicinal products
- 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 hospitals
- the provision of information and advice on medicinal products.

5.6.4. 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 pharmacien	— 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	— Ministerio de Educación y Cultura — El rector de una Universidad	1 October 1987
France	— Diplôme d'État de pharmacien — Diplôme d'État 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'État de pharmacien	Jury d'examen d'État + 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	— 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.7: ARCHITECT

5.7.1. 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.

5.7.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of architects recognised pursuant to Article 20(1)

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Architect/Architecte 2. Architect/Architecte 3. Architect 4. Architect/Architecte 5. Architect/Architecte 6. Burgelijke ingenieur-architect <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Architecte/Architect 2. Architecte/Architect 3. Architect 4. Architecte/Architect 5. Architecte/Architect 6. Ingénieur-civil-architecte 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Écoles nationales supérieures d'architecture 2. Instituts supérieurs d'architecture 3. École provinciale supérieure d'architecture de Hasselt 4. Académies royales des Beaux-Arts 5. Écoles Saint-Luc 6. Facultés des sciences appliquées des universités 6. Faculté polytechnique de Mons 		1988/1989
Danmark	Arkitekt cand. arch.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — Kunstakademiets Arkitektskole i København — Arkitektskolen i Århus 		1988/1989

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 Leer- gangen 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 artikel 42	1988/1989
Österreich	<p>1. Diplom.-Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing.</p> <p>2. Diplom. Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing.</p> <p>3. Diplom Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing.</p> <p>4. Magister der Architektur, Magister architectura, Mag. Arch.</p> <p>5. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch.</p> <p>6. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch.</p>	<p>1. Technische Universität, Graz (Erzherzog-Johann-Universität Graz)</p> <p>2. Technische Universität Wien</p> <p>3. Universität Innsbruck (Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck)</p> <p>4. Hochschule für Angewandte Kunst in Wien</p> <p>5. Akademie der Bildenden Künste in Wien</p> <p>6. Hochschule für künstlerische und industrielle Gestaltung in Linz</p>		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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Diplomas in architecture 2. Degrees in architecture 3. Final examination 4. Examination in architecture 5. Examination Part II 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. — Universities — Colleges of Art — Schools of Art 2. Universities 3. Architectural Association 4. Royal College of Art 5. Royal Institute of British Architects 	<p>Certificate of architectural education, issued by the Architects Registration Board</p> <p>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</p> <p>EU nationals who possess the Royal Institute of British Architects Part I and Part II certificates, which are recognised by 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 Article 42 of this Directive and of the Criteria for validation</p>	1988/1989

ANNEX VI

**ESTABLISHED RIGHTS APPLICABLE TO THE PROFESSIONS SUBJECT TO RECOGNITION ON THE BASIS
OF COORDINATION OF THE MINIMUM TRAINING CONDITIONS**

6.1. Established rights of specialised doctors

Clinical biology Minimum period of training: 4 years	
Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Biologie clinique/Klinische biologie
España	Análisis clínicos
France	Biologie médicale
Italia	Patologia clinica
Luxembourg	Biologie clinique
Österreich	Medizinische Biologie
Portugal	Patologia clinica

Microbiology-bacteriology Minimum period of training: 4 years	
Country	Title
Danmark	Klinisk mikrobiologi
Deutschland	Mikrobiologie und Infektionsepidemiologie
Ελλάς	— Ιατρική Βιοπαθολογία — Μικροβιολογία
España	Microbiología y parasitología
Ireland	Microbiology
Italia	Microbiologia e virologia
Luxembourg	Microbiologie
Nederland	Medische microbiologie
Österreich	Hygiene und Mikrobiologie
Suomi/Finland	Kliininen mikrobiologia/Klinisk mikrobiologi
Sverige	Klinisk bakteriologi
United Kingdom	Medical microbiology and virology

Biological haematology Minimum period of training: 4 years	
Country	Title
Danmark (*)	Klinisk blodtypeserologi
France	Hématologie
Luxembourg	Hématologie biologique
Portugal	Hematologia clinica

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 25(5):

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

Biological chemistry Minimum period of training: 4 years	
Country	Title
Danmark	Klinisk biokemi
España	Bioquímica clínica
Ireland	Chemical pathology
Italia	Biochimica clinica
Luxembourg	Chimie biologique
Nederland	Klinische chemie
Österreich	Medizinische und Chemische Labor-diagnostik
Suomi/Finland	Kliininen kemia/Klinisk kemi
Sverige	Klinisk kemi
United Kingdom	Chemical pathology

Immunology Minimum period of training: 4 years	
Country	Title
Danmark	Klinisk immunologi
España	Immunología
Ireland	Clinical immunology
Österreich	Immunologie
Sverige	Klinisk immunologi
United Kingdom	Immunology

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

Thoracic surgery
Minimum period of training: 5 years

Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien (*)	Chirurgie thoracique/Heelkunde op de thorax
Danmark	Thoraxkirurgi eller brysthulens kirurgiske sygdomme
Deutschland	Herzchirurgie
Ελλάς	Χειρουργική Θώρακος
España	Cirugía torácica
France	Chirurgie thoracique et cardiovasculaire
Ireland	Thoracic surgery
Italia	Chirurgia toracica
Luxembourg	Chirurgie thoracique
Nederland	Cardio-thoracale chirurgie
Portugal	Cirurgia cardiotorácica
Suomi/Finland	Sydän- ja rintaelinkirurgia/Hjärt- och thoraxkirurgi
Sverige	Thoraxkirurgi
United Kingdom	Cardo-thoracic surgery

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 25(5):

(*) 1 January 1983

Vascular surgery
Minimum period of training: 5 years

Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien (*)	Chirurgie des vaisseaux/Bloedvaten-heelkunde
Danmark	Karkirurgi eller kirurgiske blodkar-sygdomme
Ελλάς	Αγγειοχειρουργική
España	Angiología y cirugía vascular
France	Chirurgie vasculaire
Italia	Chirurgia vascolare
Luxembourg	Chirurgie vasculaire
Portugal	Cirurgia vascular
Suomi/Finland	Verisuonikirurgia/Kärlkirurgi

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 25(5):

(*) 1 January 1983

Cardiology
Minimum period of training: 4 years

Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Cardiologie/Kardilogie
Danmark	Kardiologi
Ελλάς	Καρδιολογία
España	Cardiología
France	Pathologie cardio-vasculaire
Ireland	Cardiology
Italia	Cardiologia
Luxembourg	Cardiologie et angiologie
Nederland	Cardiologie
Portugal	Cardiologia
Suomi/Finland	Kardiologia/Kardiologi
Sverige	Kardiologi
United Kingdom	Cardiology

Rheumatology
Minimum period of training: 4 years

Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Rhumathologie/Reumatologie
Danmark	Reumatologi
Ελλάς	Ρευματολογία
España	Reumatología
France	Rhumathologie
Ireland	Rheumatology
Italia	Reumatologia
Luxembourg	Rhumathologie
Nederland	Reumatologie
Portugal	Reumatologia
Suomi/Finland	Reumatologia/Reumatologi
Sverige	Reumatologi
United Kingdom	Rheumatology

Gastro-enterology Minimum period of training: 4 years	
Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Gastro-entérologie/Gastroenterologie
Danmark	Medicinsk gastroenterologi eller medicinske mave-tarmsygdomme
Ελλάς	Γαστρεντερολογία
España	Aparato digestivo
France	Gastro-entérologie et hépatologie
Ireland	Gastro-enterology
Italia	Gastroenterologia
Luxembourg	Gastro-enterologie
Nederland	Gastro-enterologie
Portugal	Gastrenterologia
Suomi/Finland	Gastroenterologia/Gastroenterologi
Sverige	Medicinsk gastroenterologi och hepatologi
United Kingdom	Gastro-enterology

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

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

Stomatology Minimum period of training: 3 years	
Country	Title
España	Estomatología
France	Stomatologie
Italia	Odontostomatologia
Luxembourg	Stomatologie
Portugal	Estomatologia

Physical and rehabilitative medicine Minimum period of training: 3 years	
Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Médecine physique et réadaptation/ Fysische geneeskunde en revalidatie
Danmark (*)	Fysiurgi og rehabilitering
Deutschland	Physikalische und Rehabilitative Medizin
Ελλάς	Φυσική Ιατρική και Αποκατάσταση
España	Rehabilitación
France	Rééducation et réadaptation fonctionnelles
Italia	Medicina fisica e riabilitazione
Luxembourg	Rééducation et réadaptation fonctionnelles
Nederland	Revalidatiegeneeskunde
Österreich	Physikalische Medizin
Portugal	Fisiatria ou Medicina física e de reabilitação
Suomi/Finland	Fysiatria/Fysiatri
Sverige	Rehabiliteringsmedicin

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 25(5):

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

Neuropsychiatry Minimum period of training: 5 years	
Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien (*)	Neuropsychiatrie
Deutschland	Nervenheilkunde (Neurologie und Psychiatrie)
Ελλάς	Νευρολογία — Ψυχιατρική
France (**)	Neuropsychiatrie
Italia	Neuropsichiatria
Luxembourg (***)	Neuropsychiatrie
Nederland (****)	Zenuw — en zielsziekten
Österreich	Neurologie und Psychiatrie

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 25(5):

(*) 1 August, 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

Dermato-venereology Minimum period of training: 3 years	
Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Dermato-vénérologie/Dermato-venereologie
Danmark	Dermato-venerologi eller hud- og køns-sygdomme
Deutschland	Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten
Ελλάς	Δερματολογία — Αφροδισιολογία
España	Dermatología médico-quirúrgica y venereología
France	Dermatologie et vénéréologie
Italia	Dermatologia e venerologia
Luxembourg	Dermato-vénérologie
Nederland	Dermatologie en venerologie
Österreich	Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten
Portugal	Dermatovenereologia
Suomi/Finland	Ihotaudit ja allergologia/Hudsjukdomar och allergologi
Sverige	Hud- och könssjukdomar

Venerology Minimum period of training: 4 years	
Country	Title
Ireland	Venereology
United Kingdom	Genito-urinary medicine

Dermatology Minimum period of training: 4 years	
Country	Title
Ireland	Dermatology
United Kingdom	Dermatology

Radiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	
Country	Title
Deutschland	Radiologie
Ελλάς	Ακτινολογία — Ραδιολογία
España	Electroradiología
France (*)	Electro-radiologie
Italia	Radiologia
Luxembourg (**)	Électroradiologie
Nederland (***)	Radiologie
Österreich	Radiologie
Portugal	Radiologia

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 25(5):

(*) 3 December 1971

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

(***) 8 July 1984

Tropical medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years	
Country	Title
Danmark (*)	Tropemedicin
Ireland	Tropical medicine
Italia	Medicina tropicale
Österreich	Spezifische Prophylaxe und Tropenhygiene
Portugal	Medicina tropical
United Kingdom	Tropical medicine

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 25(5):

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

Geriatrics Minimum period of training: 4 years	
Country	Title
Danmark	Geriatrí eller alderdommens sygdomme
España	Geriatría
Ireland	Geriatrics
Italia	Geriatría
Nederland	Klinische geriatrie
Suomi/Finland	Geriatría/Geriatrí
Sverige	Geriatrík
United Kingdom	Geriatrics

Child and adolescent psychiatry Minimum period of training: 4 years	
Country	Title
Danmark	Børne- og ungdomspsykiatri
Deutschland	Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie und -psychotherapie
Ελλάς	Παιδοψυχιατρική
France	Pédo-psychiatrie
Ireland	Child and adolescent psychiatry
Italia	Neuropsichiatria infantile
Luxembourg	Psychiatrie infantile
Portugal	Pedopsiquiatria
Suomi/Finland	Lastenpsykiatria/Barnpsykiatri
Sverige	Barn- och ungdomspsykiatri
United Kingdom	Child and adolescent psychiatry

Renal medicine
Minimum period of training: 4 years

Country	Title
Danmark	Nefrologi eller medicinske nyresygdomme
Ελλάς	Νεφρολογία
España	Nefrología
France	Néphrologie
Ireland	Nephrology
Italia	Nefrologia
Luxembourg	Néphrologie
Portugal	Nefrologia
Suomi/Finland	Nefrologia/Nefrologi
Sverige	Medicinska njursjukdomar (nefrologi)
United Kingdom	Renal medicine

Infectious diseases
Minimum period of training: 4 years

Country	Title
Danmark	Infektionsmedicin
Ireland	Communicable diseases
Italia	Malattie infettive
Suomi/Finland	Infektiosairaudet/Infektionssjukdomar
Sverige	Infektionssjukdomar
United Kingdom	Infectious diseases

Pharmacology
Minimum period of training: 4 years

Country	Title
Danmark	Klinisk farmakologi
Deutschland	Pharmakologie und Toxikologie
España	Farmacología clínica
Ireland	Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics
Österreich	Pharmakologie und Toxikologie
Suomi/Finland	Kliininen farmakologia ja lääkehoito/ Klinisk farmakologi och läkemedels- behandling
Sverige	Klinisk farmakologi
United Kingdom	Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics

Public health and social medicine
Minimum period of training: 4 years

Country	Title
Danmark	Samfundsmedicin
Deutschland	Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen
Ελλάς	Κοινωνική Ιατρική
España	Medicina preventiva y salud pública
France	Santé publique et médecine sociale
Ireland	Community medicine
Italia	Igiene e medicina sociale
Luxembourg	Santé publique
Nederland	Maatschappij en gezondheid
Österreich	Sozialmedizin
Suomi/Finland	Terveystieteiden tutkimus/Hälsöförhållanden
Sverige	Socialmedicin
United Kingdom	Public health medicine

Occupational medicine
Minimum period of training: 4 years

Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Médecine du travail/Arbeidsgeneeskunde
Danmark	Arbejdsmedicin
Deutschland	Arbeitsmedizin
Ελλάς	Ιατρική της Εργασίας
France	Médecine du travail
Ireland	Occupational medicine
Italia	Medicina del lavoro
Luxembourg	Médecine du travail
Nederland	— Arbeid en gezondheid, bedrijfs- geneeskunde — Arbeid en gezondheid, verzeker- ingsgeneeskunde
Österreich	Arbeits- und Betriebsmedizin
Portugal	Medicina do trabalho
Suomi/Finland	Työterveyshuolto/Företagshälsöförhållanden
Sverige	Yrkes- och miljömedicin
United Kingdom	Occupational medicine

Allergology
Minimum period of training: 3 years

Country	Title
Danmark	Medicinsk allergologi eller medicinske overfølsomheds sygdomme
Ελλάς	Αλλεργιολογία
España	Alergología
Italia	Allergologia ed immunologia clinica
Nederland	Allergologie en inwendige geneeskunde
Portugal	Imuno-alergologia
Sverige	Allergisjukdomar

Nuclear medicine
Minimum period of training: 4 years

Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Médecine nucléaire/Nucleaire geneeskunde
Danmark	Klinisk fysiologi og nuklearmedicin
Deutschland	Nuklearmedizin
Ελλάς	Πυρηνική Ιατρική
España	Medicina nuclear
France	Médecine nucléaire
Italia	Medicina nucleare
Luxembourg	Médecine nucléaire
Nederland	Nucleaire geneeskunde
Österreich	Nuklearmedizin
Portugal	Medicina nuclear
Suomi/Finland	Kliininen Fysiologia ja isotooppi-lääketiede/Klinisk Fysiologi och nukleärmedicin
United Kingdom	Nuclear medicine

Gastro-enterological surgery
Minimum period of training: 5 years

Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien (*)	Chirurgie abdominale/Heelkunde op het abdomen
Danmark	Kirurgisk gastroenterologi eller kirurgiske mave-tarmsygdomme
España	Cirugía del aparato digestivo
France	Chirurgie viscérale et digestive
Italia	Chirurgia dell'apparato digestivo
Luxembourg	Chirurgie gastro-entérologique
Suomi/Finland	Gastroenterologinen kirurgia/Gastroenterologisk kirurgi

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 25(5):

(*) 1 January 1983

Accident and emergency medicine
Minimum period of training: 5 years

Country	Title
Ireland	Accident and emergency medicine
United Kingdom	Accident and emergency medicine

Clinical neurophysiology
Minimum period of training: 4 years

Country	Title
Danmark	Klinisk neurofysiologi
España	Neurofisiología clínica
Ireland	Neurophysiology
Suomi/Finland	Kliininen neurofysiologia/Klinisk neurofysiologi
Sverige	Klinisk neurofysiologi
United Kingdom	Clinical neurophysiology

Dental, oral and maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical and dental training) ⁽¹⁾
Minimum period of training: 4 years

Country	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Stomatologie et chirurgie orale et maxillo-faciale/Stomatologie en mond-, kaak- en aangezichtschirurgie
Deutschland	Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie
Ireland	Oral and maxillo-facial surgery
Luxembourg	Chirurgie dentaire, orale et maxillo-faciale
Suomi/Finland	Suu- ja leukakirurgia/Oral och maxillo-facial kirurgi
United Kingdom	Oral and maxillo-facial surgery

⁽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 19) and, in addition, completion and validation of dental studies (Article 29).

Maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical training)
Minimum period of training: 5 years

Country	Title
España	Cirugía oral y maxilofacial
France	Chirurgie maxillo-faciale et stomatologie
Italia	Chirurgia maxillo-facciale
Luxembourg	Chirurgie maxillo-faciale
Österreich	Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie

6.2. 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 specialt-andlæge 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 specialt-andlæge i hospitalsodontologi	Sundhedsstyrelsen	28 January 1980
Deutschland	Fachzahnärztliche Anerkennung für Oralchirurgie/Mundchirurgie	Landeszahnärztekammer	28 January 1980
Ελλάς	Τίτλος Οδοντιατρικής ειδικότητας της Γναθοχειρουργικής	— Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση — Νομαρχία	1 January 1981
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 leukakirurgia/Specialtandläkar-examen, oral och maxillo-facial 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

6.3. Evidence of formal qualifications of architects benefiting from the established rights acquired pursuant to the first paragraph of Article 45(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 (bygningskonstruktoer), 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 	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 Article 43(1) (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 Article 44 of this Directive 	1987/1988
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

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
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
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-recognised 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 recognised 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

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
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
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 engineering, 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 46(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 16, 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 22, 23, 26, 29, 32, 35, 36, 40 and 42.
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