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► **B**      **DIRECTIVE 2005/36/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL**  
**of 7 September 2005**  
**on the recognition of professional qualifications**  
**(Text with EEA relevance)**  
(OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22)

Amended by:

		Official Journal		
		No	page	date
► <b><u>M1</u></b>	Council Directive 2006/100/EC of 20 November 2006	L 363	141	20.12.2006
► <b><u>M2</u></b>	Commission Regulation (EC) No 1430/2007 of 5 December 2007	L 320	3	6.12.2007
► <b><u>M3</u></b>	Commission Regulation (EC) No 755/2008 of 31 July 2008	L 205	10	1.8.2008
► <b><u>M4</u></b>	Regulation (EC) No 1137/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 October 2008	L 311	1	21.11.2008
► <b><u>M5</u></b>	Commission Regulation (EC) No 279/2009 of 6 April 2009	L 93	11	7.4.2009
► <b><u>M6</u></b>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 213/2011 of 3 March 2011	L 59	4	4.3.2011
► <b><u>M7</u></b>	Commission Regulation (EU) No 623/2012 of 11 July 2012	L 180	9	12.7.2012
► <b><u>M8</u></b>	Council Directive 2013/25/EU of 13 May 2013	L 158	368	10.6.2013
► <b><u>M9</u></b>	Directive 2013/55/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 November 2013	L 354	132	28.12.2013

Amended by:

► <b><u>A1</u></b>	Treaty of Accession of Croatia (2012)	L 112	21	24.4.2012
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Corrected by:

- **C1**      Corrigendum, OJ L 271, 16.10.2007, p. 18 (2005/36/EC)
- **C2**      Corrigendum, OJ L 93, 4.4.2008, p. 28 (2005/36/EC)
- **C3**      Corrigendum, OJ L 305, 24.10.2014, p. 115 (2005/36/EC)
- **C4**      Corrigendum, OJ L 177, 8.7.2015, p. 60 (2006/100/EC)



**DIRECTIVE 2005/36/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT  
AND OF THE COUNCIL**

**of 7 September 2005**

**on the recognition of professional qualifications**

**(Text with EEA relevance)**

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE  
EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European 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 <sup>(1)</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social  
Committee <sup>(2)</sup>,

Acting in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 251 of the  
Treaty <sup>(3)</sup>,

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 pursue 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', 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', 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) 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

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ C 181 E, 30.7.2002, p. 183.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ C 61, 14.3.2003, p. 67.

<sup>(3)</sup> Opinion of the European Parliament of 11 February 2004 (OJ C 97 E, 22.4.2004, p. 230), Council Common Position of 21 December 2004 (OJ C 58 E, 8.3.2005, p. 1) and Position of the European Parliament of 11 May 2005 (not yet published in the Official Journal). Council Decision of 6 June 2005.

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prejudice to compliance by the migrant professional with any non-discriminatory conditions of pursuit 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 possibility of pursuing 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 <sup>(1)</sup>, should also apply.
- (5) In view of the different systems established for the cross-border provision of services on a temporary and occasional basis 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 should be clarified.
- (6) The facilitation of service provision has to be ensured in the context of strict respect for public health and safety and consumer protection. Therefore, specific provisions should be envisaged for regulated professions having public health or safety implications, which provide cross-frontier services on a temporary or occasional basis.
- (7) Host Member States may, where necessary and in accordance with Community law, provide for declaration requirements. These requirements should not lead to a disproportionate burden on service providers nor hinder or render less attractive the exercise of the freedom to provide services. The need for such requirements should be reviewed periodically in the light of the progress made in establishing a Community framework for administrative cooperation between Member States.
- (8) The service provider should be subject to the application of disciplinary rules of the host Member State having a direct and specific link with the professional qualifications, such as the definition of the profession, the scope of activities covered by a profession or reserved to it, the use of titles and serious professional malpractice which is directly and specifically linked to consumer protection and safety.
- (9) While maintaining, for the freedom of establishment, the principles and safeguards underlying the different systems for recognition in force, the rules of such systems should be improved in the light of experience. Moreover, the relevant directives have been amended on several occasions, and their provisions should

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 178, 17.7.2000, p. 1.

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be reorganised and rationalised by standardising the principles applicable. It is therefore necessary to replace Council Directives 89/48/EEC <sup>(1)</sup> and 92/51/EEC <sup>(2)</sup>, as well as Directive 1999/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council <sup>(3)</sup> on the general system for the recognition of professional qualifications, and Council Directives 77/452/EEC <sup>(4)</sup>, 77/453/EEC <sup>(5)</sup>, 78/686/EEC <sup>(6)</sup>, 78/687/EEC <sup>(7)</sup>, 78/1026/EEC <sup>(8)</sup>, 78/1027/EEC <sup>(9)</sup>, 80/154/EEC <sup>(10)</sup>, 80/155/EEC <sup>(11)</sup>, 85/384/EEC <sup>(12)</sup>, 85/432/EEC <sup>(13)</sup>, 85/433/EEC <sup>(14)</sup> and 93/16/EEC <sup>(15)</sup> concerning the professions of nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, midwife, architect, pharmacist and doctor, by combining them in a single text.

- (10) This Directive does not create an obstacle to the possibility of Member States recognising, in accordance with their rules, the professional qualifications acquired outside the territory of the European Union by third country nationals. All recognition should respect in any case minimum training conditions for certain professions.
- (11) In the case of the professions covered by the general system for the recognition of qualifications, hereinafter referred to as 'the general system', Member States should retain the right to lay down the minimum level of qualification required to ensure the quality of the services provided on their territory. However, pursuant to Articles 10, 39 and 43 of the Treaty, they should 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 those 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

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 19, 24.1.1989, p. 16. Directive as amended by Directive 2001/19/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 206, 31.7.2001, p. 1).

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 209, 24.7.1992, p. 25. Directive as last amended by Commission Decision 2004/108/EC (OJ L 32, 5.2.2004, p. 15).

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 201, 31.7.1999, p. 77.

<sup>(4)</sup> OJ L 176, 15.7.1977, p. 1. Directive as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

<sup>(5)</sup> OJ L 176, 15.7.1977, p. 8. Directive as last amended by Directive 2001/19/EC.

<sup>(6)</sup> OJ L 233, 24.8.1978, p. 1. Directive as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

<sup>(7)</sup> OJ L 233, 24.8.1978, p. 10. Directive as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

<sup>(8)</sup> OJ L 362, 23.12.1978, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 2001/19/EC.

<sup>(9)</sup> OJ L 362, 23.12.1978, p. 7. Directive as last amended by Directive 2001/19/EC.

<sup>(10)</sup> OJ L 33, 11.2.1980, p. 1. Directive as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

<sup>(11)</sup> OJ L 33, 11.2.1980, p. 8. Directive as last amended by Directive 2001/19/EC.

<sup>(12)</sup> OJ L 223, 21.8.1985, p. 15. Directive as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

<sup>(13)</sup> OJ L 253, 24.9.1985, p. 34. Directive as amended by Directive 2001/19/EC.

<sup>(14)</sup> OJ L 253, 24.9.1985, p. 37. Directive as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

<sup>(15)</sup> OJ L 165, 7.7.1993, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 1882/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 284, 31.10.2003, p. 1).

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those which it requires. The general system for recognition, however, does not prevent a Member State from making any person pursuing a profession on its territory subject to specific requirements due to the application of professional rules justified by the general public interest. Rules of this kind relate, for example, to organisation of the profession, professional standards, including those concerning ethics, and supervision and liability. Lastly, this Directive is not intended to interfere with Member States' legitimate interest in preventing any of their citizens from evading enforcement of the national law relating to professions.

- (12) This Directive concerns the recognition by Member States of professional qualifications acquired in other Member States. It does not, however, concern the recognition by Member States of recognition decisions adopted by other Member States pursuant to this Directive. Consequently, individuals holding professional qualifications which have been recognised pursuant to this Directive may not use such recognition to obtain in their Member State of origin rights different from those conferred by the professional qualification obtained in that Member State, unless they provide evidence that they have obtained additional professional qualifications in the host Member State.
- (13) In order to define the mechanism of recognition under the general system, it is necessary to group the various national education and training schemes into different levels. These levels, which are established only for the purpose of the operation of the general system, have no effect upon the national education and training structures nor upon the competence of Member States in this field.
- (14) The mechanism of recognition established by Directives 89/48/EEC and 92/51/EEC remains unchanged. As a consequence, the holder of a diploma certifying successful completion of training at post-secondary level of a duration of at least one year should be permitted access to a regulated profession in a Member State where access is contingent upon possession of a diploma certifying successful completion of higher or university education of four years' duration, regardless of the level to which the diploma required in the host Member State belongs. Conversely, where access to a regulated profession is contingent upon successful completion of higher or university education of more than four years, such access should be permitted only to holders of a diploma certifying successful completion of higher or university education of at least three years' duration.
- (15) In the absence of harmonisation of the minimum training conditions for access to the professions governed by the general system, it should be possible for the host Member State to impose a compensation measure. This measure should 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

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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.

- (16) In order to promote the free movement of professionals, while ensuring an adequate level of qualification, various professional associations and organisations or Member States should be able to propose common platforms at European level. This Directive should take account, under certain conditions, in compliance with the competence of Member States to decide the qualifications required for the pursuit of professions in their territory as well as the contents and the organisation of their systems of education and professional training 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. Professional associations which are in a position to submit common platforms should be representative at national and European level. A common platform is a set of criteria which make it possible to compensate for the widest range of substantial differences which have been identified between the training requirements in at least two thirds of the Member States including all the Member States which regulate that profession. These criteria could, for example, include requirements such as additional training, an adaptation period under supervised practice, an aptitude test, or a prescribed minimum level of professional practice, or combinations thereof.
- (17) In order to take into account all situations for which there is still no provision relating to the recognition of professional qualifications, the general system should 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 for some particular and exceptional reason meet the conditions to benefit from it.
- (18) 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.
- (19) Freedom of movement and the mutual recognition of the evidence of formal qualifications of doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives, pharmacists and architects should 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

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and pharmacist should 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 should be supplemented by a number of acquired rights from which qualified professionals benefit under certain conditions.

- **C2** (20) To allow for the characteristics of the qualification system for doctors and dental practitioners ◀ and the related *acquis communautaire* in the area of mutual recognition, the principle of automatic recognition of medical and dental specialities common to at least two Member States should continue to apply to all specialities recognised on the date of adoption of this Directive. To simplify the system, however, automatic recognition should apply after the date of entry into force of this Directive only to those new medical specialities common to at least two fifths of Member States. Moreover, this Directive does not prevent Member States from agreeing amongst themselves on automatic recognition for certain medical and dental specialities common to them but not automatically recognised within the meaning of this Directive, according to their own rules.
- (21) Automatic recognition of formal qualifications of doctor with basic training should be without prejudice to the competence of Member States to associate this qualification with professional activities or not.
- (22) All Member States should recognise the profession of dental practitioner as a specific profession distinct from that of medical practitioner, whether or not specialised in odontostomatology. Member States should 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 should be carried out by holders of a qualification as dental practitioner set out in this Directive.
- (23) 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.
- (24) 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.

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- (25) Holders of qualifications as a pharmacist are specialists in the field of medicines and should, in principle, have access in all Member States to a minimum range of activities in this field. In defining this minimum range, this Directive should 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 should be able to impose these conditions on the nationals who hold qualifications which are covered by automatic recognition within the meaning of this Directive.
- (26) This Directive does not coordinate all the conditions for access to activities in the field of pharmacy and the pursuit of these activities. In particular, the geographical distribution of pharmacies and the monopoly for dispensing medicines should remain a matter for the Member States. This Directive leaves unchanged the legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions of the Member States forbidding companies from pursuing certain pharmacists' activities or subjecting the pursuit of such activities to certain conditions.
- (27) 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 should 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.
- (28) National regulations in the field of architecture and on access to and the pursuit of the professional activities of an architect vary widely in scope. In most Member States, activities in the field of architecture are pursued, *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 pursuit of such activities, unless there are legislative provisions to the contrary. These activities, or some of them, may also be pursued 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



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the concept of ‘architect’ in order to delimit the scope of the provisions relating to the automatic recognition of the qualifications in the field of architecture, without prejudice to the special features of the national regulations governing those activities.

- (29) Where a national and European-level professional organisation or association for a regulated profession makes a reasoned request for specific provisions for the recognition of qualifications on the basis of coordination of minimum training conditions, the Commission shall assess the appropriateness of adopting a proposal for the amendment of this Directive.
  
- (30) In order to ensure the effectiveness of the system for the recognition of professional qualifications, uniform formalities and rules of procedure should be defined for its implementation, as well as certain details of the pursuit of the profession.
  
- (31) 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 should be organised.
  
- (32) The introduction, at European level, of professional cards by professional associations or organisations could facilitate the mobility of professionals, in particular by speeding up the exchange of information between the host Member State and the Member State of origin. This professional card should make it possible to monitor the career of professionals who establish themselves in various Member States. Such cards could contain information, in full respect of data protection provisions, on the professional's professional qualifications (university or institution attended, qualifications obtained, professional experience), his legal establishment, penalties received relating to his profession and the details of the relevant competent authority.
  
- (33) The establishment of a network of contact points with the task of providing the citizens of the Member States with information and assistance will make it possible to ensure that the system of recognition is transparent. These contact points will provide any citizen who so requests and the Commission with all the information and addresses relevant to the recognition procedure. The designation of a single contact point by each Member State within this network does not affect the organisation of competencies at national level. In particular, it does not prevent the designation at national level of several offices, the contact point designated within the aforementioned network being in charge of coordinating with the other offices and informing the citizen, where necessary, of the details of the relevant competent office.
  
- (34) 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

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recognition of qualifications. A single committee for the recognition of professional qualifications should be set up for this purpose, and suitable involvement of representatives of the professional organisations, also at European level, should be ensured.

- (35) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Directive should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC of 28 June 1999 laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission <sup>(1)</sup>.
- (36) 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.
- (37) 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.
- (38) 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 pursued under that system.
- (39) 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.
- (40) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely the rationalisation, simplification and improvement of the rules for the recognition of professional qualifications, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives.
- (41) This Directive is without prejudice to the application of Articles 39(4) and 45 of the Treaty concerning notably notaries.
- (42) This Directive applies, concerning the right of establishment and the provision of services, without prejudice to other specific legal provisions regarding the recognition of professional qualifications, such as those existing in the field of transport, insurance intermediaries and statutory auditors. This Directive does not affect the operation of Council Directive 77/249/EEC of 22 March 1977 to

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

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facilitate the effective exercise by lawyers of freedom to provide services <sup>(1)</sup>, or of Directive 98/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 to facilitate practice of the profession of lawyer on a permanent basis in a Member State other than that in which the qualification was obtained <sup>(2)</sup>. The recognition of professional qualifications for lawyers for the purpose of immediate establishment under the professional title of the host Member State should be covered by this Directive.

- (43) To the extent that they are regulated, this Directive includes also liberal professions, which are, according to this Directive, those practised on the basis of relevant professional qualifications in a personal, responsible and professionally independent capacity by those providing intellectual and conceptual services in the interest of the client and the public. The exercise of the profession might be subject in the Member States, in conformity with the Treaty, to specific legal constraints based on national legislation and on the statutory provisions laid down autonomously, within that framework, by the respective professional representative bodies, safeguarding and developing their professionalism and quality of service and the confidentiality of relations with the client.
- (44) This Directive is without prejudice to 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 hereinafter as the host Member State) shall recognise professional qualifications obtained in one or more other Member States (referred to hereinafter as the home Member State) and which allow the holder of the said qualifications to pursue the same profession there, for access to and pursuit of that profession.

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This Directive also establishes rules concerning partial access to a regulated profession and recognition of professional traineeships pursued in another Member State.

**▼B***Article 2***Scope**

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

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 78, 26.3.1977, p. 17. Directive as last amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 77, 14.3.1998, p. 36. Directive as amended by the 2003 Act of Accession.

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This Directive shall also apply to all nationals of a Member State who have pursued a professional traineeship outside the home Member State.

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2. Each Member State may permit Member State nationals in possession of evidence of professional qualifications not obtained in a Member State to pursue a regulated profession within the meaning of Article 3(1)(a) on its territory in accordance with its rules. In the case of professions covered by Title III, Chapter III, this initial recognition shall respect the minimum training conditions laid down in that Chapter.

3. Where, for a given regulated profession, other specific arrangements directly related to the recognition of professional qualifications are established in a separate instrument of Community law, the corresponding provisions of this Directive shall not apply.

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4. This Directive shall not apply to notaries who are appointed by an official act of government.

**▼B***Article 3***Definitions**

1. For the purposes of this Directive, the following definitions apply:

- (a) ‘regulated profession’: a professional activity or group of professional activities, access to which, the pursuit of which, or one of the modes of pursuit of which is subject, directly or indirectly, by virtue of legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions to the possession of specific professional qualifications; in particular, the use of a professional title limited by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions to holders of a given professional qualification shall constitute a mode of pursuit. Where the first sentence of this definition does not apply, a profession referred to in paragraph 2 shall be treated as a regulated profession;
- (b) ‘professional qualifications’: qualifications attested by evidence of formal qualifications, an attestation of competence referred to in Article 11, point (a) (i) and/or professional experience;
- (c) ‘evidence of formal qualifications’: diplomas, certificates and other evidence issued by an authority in a Member State designated pursuant to legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions of that Member State and certifying successful completion of professional training obtained mainly in the Community. Where the first sentence of this definition does not apply, evidence of formal qualifications referred to in paragraph 3 shall be treated as evidence of formal qualifications;
- (d) ‘competent authority’: any authority or body empowered by a Member State specifically to issue or receive training diplomas and other documents or information and to receive the applications, and take the decisions, referred to in this Directive;
- (e) ‘regulated education and training’: any training which is specifically geared to the pursuit of a given profession and which comprises a course or courses complemented, where appropriate, by professional training, or probationary or professional practice.

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The structure and level of the professional training, probationary or professional practice shall be determined by the laws, regulations or administrative provisions of the Member State concerned or monitored or approved by the authority designated for that purpose;

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- (f) ‘professional experience’: the actual and lawful full-time or equivalent part-time pursuit of the profession concerned in a Member State;

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- (g) ‘adaptation period’: the pursuit of a regulated profession in the host Member State under the responsibility of a qualified member of that profession, such period of supervised practice possibly being accompanied by further training. This period of supervised practice shall be the subject of an assessment. The detailed rules governing the adaptation period and its assessment as well as the status of a migrant under supervision shall be laid down by the competent authority in the host Member State.

The status enjoyed in the host Member State by the person undergoing the period of supervised practice, in particular in the matter of right of residence as well as obligations, social rights and benefits, allowances and remuneration, shall be established by the competent authorities in that Member State in accordance with applicable Community law;

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- (h) ‘aptitude test’: a test of the professional knowledge, skills and competences of the applicant, carried out or recognised by the competent authorities of the host Member State with the aim of assessing the ability of the applicant to pursue a regulated profession in that Member State.

In order to permit this test to be carried out, the competent authorities shall draw up a list of subjects which, on the basis of a comparison of the education and training required in the host Member State and that received by the applicant, are not covered by the diploma or other evidence of formal qualifications possessed by the applicant.

The aptitude test must take account of the fact that the applicant is a qualified professional in the home Member State or the Member State from which the applicant comes. It shall cover subjects to be selected from those on the list, knowledge of which is essential in order to be able to pursue the profession in question in the host Member State. The test may also cover knowledge of the professional rules applicable to the activities in question in the host Member State.

The detailed application of the aptitude test and the status, in the host Member State, of the applicant who wishes to prepare himself for the aptitude test in that Member State shall be determined by the competent authorities in that Member State;

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- (i) ‘manager of an undertaking’: any person who in an undertaking in the occupational field in question has pursued an activity:
- (i) as a manager of an undertaking or a manager of a branch of an undertaking; or
  - (ii) as a deputy to the proprietor or the manager of an undertaking where that post involves responsibility equivalent to that of the proprietor or manager represented; or
  - (iii) in a managerial post with duties of a commercial and/or technical nature and with responsibility for one or more departments of the undertaking.

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- (j) 'professional traineeship': without prejudice to Article 46(4), a period of professional practice carried out under supervision provided it constitutes a condition for access to a regulated profession, and which can take place either during or after completion of an education leading to a diploma;
- (k) 'European Professional Card': an electronic certificate proving either that the professional has met all the necessary conditions to provide services in a host Member State on a temporary and occasional basis or the recognition of professional qualifications for establishment in a host Member State;
- (l) 'lifelong learning': all general education, vocational education and training, non-formal education and informal learning undertaken throughout life, resulting in an improvement in knowledge, skills and competences, which may include professional ethics;
- (m) 'overriding reasons of general interest': reasons recognised as such in the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union;
- (n) 'European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System or ECTS credits': the credit system for higher education used in the European Higher Education Area.

**▼B**

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

The purpose of the associations or organisations referred to in the first subparagraph is, in particular, to promote and maintain a high standard in the professional field concerned. To that end they are recognised in a special form by a Member State and award evidence of formal qualifications to their members, ensure that their members respect the rules of professional conduct which they prescribe, and confer on them the right to use a title or designatory letters or to benefit from a status corresponding to those formal qualifications.

**▼M9**

On each occasion that a Member State grants recognition to an association or organisation referred to in the first subparagraph, it shall inform the Commission. The Commission shall examine whether that association or organisation fulfils the conditions provided for in the second subparagraph. In order to take due account of regulatory developments in Member States, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c in order to update Annex I where the conditions provided for in the second subparagraph are satisfied.

Where the conditions provided for in the second subparagraph are not satisfied, the Commission shall adopt an implementing act in order to reject the requested update of Annex I.

**▼B**

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

**▼B***Article 4***Effects of recognition****▼M9**

1. The recognition of professional qualifications by the host Member State shall allow beneficiaries to gain access in that Member State to the same profession as that for which they are qualified in the home Member State and to pursue it in the host Member State under the same conditions as its nationals.

**▼B**

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 comparable.

**▼M9**

3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1, partial access to a profession in the host Member State shall be granted under the conditions laid down in Article 4f.

*Article 4a***European Professional Card**

1. Member States shall issue holders of a professional qualification with a European Professional Card upon their request and on condition that the Commission has adopted the relevant implementing acts provided for in paragraph 7.

2. When a European Professional Card has been introduced for a particular profession by means of relevant implementing acts adopted pursuant to paragraph 7, the holder of a professional qualification concerned may choose to apply for such a Card or to make use of the procedures provided for in Titles II and III.

3. Member States shall ensure that the holder of a European Professional Card benefits from all the rights conferred by Articles 4b to 4e.

4. Where the holder of a professional qualification intends to provide services under Title II other than those covered by Article 7(4), the competent authority of the home Member State shall issue the European Professional Card in accordance with Articles 4b and 4c. The European Professional Card shall, where applicable, constitute the declaration under Article 7.

5. Where the holder of a professional qualification intends to establish himself in another Member State under Chapters I to IIIa of Title III or to provide services under Article 7(4), the competent authority of the home Member State shall complete all preparatory steps with regard to the individual file of the applicant created within the Internal Market Information System (IMI) (IMI file) as provided for in Articles 4b and 4d. The competent authority of the host Member State shall issue the European Professional Card in accordance with Articles 4b and 4d.

**▼M9**

For the purpose of establishment, the issuance of a European Professional Card shall not provide an automatic right to practise a particular profession if there are registration requirements or other control procedures already in place in the host Member State before a European Professional Card is introduced for that profession.

6. Member States shall designate competent authorities for dealing with IMI files and issuing European Professional Cards. Those authorities shall ensure an impartial, objective and timely processing of applications for European Professional Cards. The assistance centres referred to in Article 57b may also act in the capacity of a competent authority. Member States shall ensure that competent authorities and assistance centres inform citizens, including prospective applicants, about the functioning and the added value of a European Professional Card for the professions for which it is available.

7. The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, adopt measures necessary to ensure the uniform application of the provisions on the European Professional Cards for those professions that meet the conditions laid down in the second subparagraph of this paragraph, including measures concerning the format of the European Professional Card, the processing of written applications, the translations to be provided by the applicant to support any application for a European Professional Card, details of the documents required pursuant to Article 7(2) or Annex VII to present a complete application and procedures for making and processing payments for a European Professional Card, taking into account the particularities of the profession concerned. The Commission shall also specify, by means of implementing acts, how, when and for which documents competent authorities may request certified copies in accordance with the second subparagraph of Article 4b(3), Articles 4d(2) and 4d(3) for the profession concerned.

The introduction of a European Professional Card for a particular profession by means of the adoption of relevant implementing acts referred to in the first subparagraph shall be subject to all of the following conditions:

- (a) there is significant mobility or potential for significant mobility in the profession concerned;
- (b) there is sufficient interest expressed by the relevant stakeholders;
- (c) the profession or the education and training geared to the pursuit of the profession is regulated in a significant number of Member States.

Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 58(2).



**▼M9**

8. Any fees which applicants may incur in relation to administrative procedures to issue a European Professional Card shall be reasonable, proportionate and commensurate with the costs incurred by the home and the host Member States and shall not act as a disincentive to apply for a European Professional Card.

*Article 4b***Application for a European Professional Card and creation of an IMI file**

1. The home Member State shall enable a holder of a professional qualification to apply for a European Professional Card through an on-line tool, provided by the Commission, that automatically creates an IMI file for the particular applicant. Where a home Member State allows also for written applications, it shall put in place all necessary arrangements for the creation of the IMI file, any information to be sent to the applicant and the issuance of the European Professional Card.

2. Applications shall be supported by the documents required in the implementing acts to be adopted pursuant to Article 4a(7).

3. Within one week of receipt of the application, the competent authority of the home Member State shall acknowledge receipt of the application and inform the applicant of any missing document.

Where applicable, the competent authority of the home Member State shall issue any supporting certificate required under this Directive. The competent authority of the home Member State shall verify whether the applicant is legally established in the home Member State and whether all the necessary documents which have been issued in the home Member State are valid and authentic. In the event of duly justified doubts, the competent authority of the home Member State shall consult the relevant body and may request from the applicant certified copies of documents. In case of subsequent applications by the same applicant, the competent authorities of the home and the host Member States may not request the re-submission of documents which are already contained in the IMI file and which are still valid.

4. The Commission may, by means of implementing acts, adopt the technical specifications, the measures necessary to ensure integrity, confidentiality and accuracy of information contained in the European Professional Card and in the IMI file, and the conditions and the procedures for issuing a European Professional Card to its holder, including the possibility of downloading it or submitting updates for the IMI file. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 58(2).

**▼M9***Article 4c***European Professional Card for the temporary and occasional provision of services other than those covered by Article 7(4)**

1. The competent authority of the home Member State shall verify the application and the supporting documents in the IMI file and issue the European Professional Card for the temporary and occasional provision of services other than those covered by Article 7(4) within three weeks. That time period shall start upon receipt of the missing documents referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 4b(3) or, if no further documents were requested, upon the expiry of the one-week period referred to in that subparagraph. It shall then transmit the European Professional Card immediately to the competent authority of each host Member State concerned and shall inform the applicant accordingly. The host Member State may not require any further declaration under Article 7 for the following 18 months.

2. The decision of the competent authority of the home Member State, or the absence of a decision within the period of three weeks referred to in paragraph 1, shall be subject to appeal under national law.

3. If a holder of a European Professional Card wishes to provide services in Member States other than those initially mentioned in the application referred to in paragraph 1 that holder may apply for such extension. If the holder wishes to continue providing services beyond the period of 18 months referred to in paragraph 1, that holder shall inform the competent authority accordingly. In either case, that holder shall also provide any information on material changes in the situation substantiated in the IMI file that may be required by the competent authority in the home Member State in accordance with the implementing acts to be adopted pursuant to Article 4a(7). The competent authority of the home Member State shall transmit the updated European Professional Card to the host Member States concerned.

4. The European Professional Card shall be valid in the entire territory of all the host Member States concerned for as long as its holder maintains the right to practice on the basis of the documents and information contained in the IMI file.

*Article 4d***European Professional Card for establishment and for the temporary and occasional provision of services under Article 7(4)**

1. The competent authority of the home Member State shall, within one month, verify the authenticity and validity of the supporting documents in the IMI file for the purpose of issuing a European Professional Card for establishment or for the temporary and occasional provision of services under Article 7(4). That time period shall start upon receipt of the missing documents referred to in the first subparagraph of Article 4b(3) or, if no further documents were requested, upon the expiry of the one-week period referred to in that subparagraph. It shall then transmit the application immediately to the competent authority of the host Member State. The home Member State shall inform the applicant of the status of the application at the same time as it transmits the application to the host Member State.

**▼M9**

2. In the cases referred to in Articles 16, 21, 49a and 49b, a host Member State shall decide whether to issue a European Professional Card under paragraph 1 within one month of receipt of the application transmitted by the home Member State. In the event of duly justified doubts, the host Member State may request additional information from, or the inclusion of a certified copy of a document by, the home Member State, which the latter shall provide no later than two weeks after the submission of the request. Subject to the second subparagraph of paragraph 5, the period of one month shall apply, notwithstanding any such request.

3. In the cases referred to in Articles 7(4) and 14, a host Member State shall decide whether to issue a European Professional Card or to subject the holder of a professional qualification to compensation measures within two months of receipt of the application transmitted by the home Member State. In the event of duly justified doubts, the host Member State may request additional information from, or the inclusion of a certified copy of a document by, the home Member State which the latter shall provide no later than two weeks after the submission of the request. Subject to the second subparagraph of paragraph 5, the period of two months shall apply, notwithstanding any such request.

4. In the event that the host Member State does not receive the necessary information which it may require in accordance with this Directive for taking a decision on the issuance of the European Professional Card from either the home Member State or the applicant, it may refuse to issue the Card. Such refusal shall be duly justified.

5. Where the host Member State fails to take a decision within the time limits set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article or fails to organise an aptitude test in accordance with Article 7(4), the European Professional Card shall be deemed to be issued and shall be sent automatically, through IMI, to the holder of a professional qualification.

The host Member State shall have the possibility to extend by two weeks the deadlines set out in paragraphs 2 and 3 for the automatic issuance of the European Professional Card. It shall explain the reason for the extension and inform the applicant accordingly. Such an extension may be repeated once and only where it is strictly necessary, in particular for reasons relating to public health or the safety of the service recipients.

6. The actions taken by the home Member State in accordance with paragraph 1 shall replace any application for recognition of professional qualifications under the national law of the host Member State.

7. The decisions of the home and the host Member State adopted under paragraphs 1 to 5 or the absence of decision by the home Member State shall be subject to appeal under the national law of the Member State concerned.

▼ **M9***Article 4e***Processing and access to data regarding the European Professional Card**

1. Without prejudice to the presumption of innocence, the competent authorities of the home and the host Member States shall update, in a timely manner, the corresponding IMI file with information regarding disciplinary actions or criminal sanctions which relate to a prohibition or restriction and which have consequences for the pursuit of activities by the holder of a European Professional Card under this Directive. In so doing they shall respect personal data protection rules provided for in Directive 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data <sup>(1)</sup> and Directive 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications) <sup>(2)</sup>. Such updates shall include the deletion of information which is no longer required. The holder of the European Professional Card as well as the competent authorities that have access to the corresponding IMI file shall be informed immediately of any updates. That obligation shall be without prejudice to the alert obligations for Member States under Article 56a.

2. The content of the information updates referred to in paragraph 1 shall be limited to the following:

- (a) the identity of the professional;
- (b) the profession concerned;
- (c) information about the national authority or court which has adopted the decision on restriction or prohibition;
- (d) the scope of the restriction or the prohibition; and
- (e) the period for which the restriction or the prohibition applies.

3. Access to the information in the IMI file shall be limited to the competent authorities of the home and the host Member States, in accordance with Directive 95/46/EC. The competent authorities shall inform the holder of the European Professional Card of the content of the IMI file upon that holder's request.

4. The information included in the European Professional Card shall be limited to the information that is necessary to ascertain its holder's right to exercise the profession for which it has been issued, namely the holder's name, surname, date and place of birth, profession, formal qualifications, and the applicable regime, competent authorities involved, Card number, security features and reference to a valid proof of identity. Information relating to professional experience acquired, or compensation measures passed, by the holder of the European Professional Card shall be included in the IMI file.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 281, 23.11.1995, p. 31.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 201, 31.7.2002, p. 37.

▼ **M9**

5. The personal data included in the IMI file may be processed for as long as it is needed for the purpose of the recognition procedure as such and as evidence of the recognition or of the transmission of the declaration required under Article 7. Member States shall ensure that the holder of a European Professional Card has the right at any time, and at no cost to that holder, to request the rectification of inaccurate or incomplete data, or the deletion or blocking of the IMI file concerned. The holder shall be informed of this right at the time the European Professional Card is issued, and reminded of it every two years thereafter. The reminder shall be sent automatically via IMI where the initial application for the European Professional Card was submitted online.

In the event of a request for deletion of an IMI file linked to a European Professional Card issued for the purpose of establishment or temporary and occasional provision of services under Article 7(4), the competent authorities of the host Member State concerned shall issue the holder of professional qualifications with evidence attesting to the recognition of his professional qualifications.

6. In relation to the processing of personal data in the European Professional Card and all IMI files, the relevant competent authorities of the Member States shall be regarded as controllers within the meaning of point (d) of Article 2 of Directive 95/46/EC. In relation to its responsibilities under paragraphs 1 to 4 of this Article and the processing of personal data involved therein, the Commission shall be regarded as a controller within the meaning of point (d) of Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2000 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data by the Community institutions and bodies and on the free movement of such data <sup>(1)</sup>.

7. Without prejudice to paragraph 3, host Member States shall provide that employers, customers, patients, public authorities and other interested parties may verify the authenticity and validity of a European Professional Card presented to them by the Card holder.

The Commission shall, by means of implementing acts, lay down rules concerning access to the IMI file, and the technical means and the procedures for the verification referred to in the first subparagraph. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 58(2).

### *Article 4f*

#### **Partial access**

1. The competent authority of the host Member State shall grant partial access, on a case-by-case basis, to a professional activity in its territory only when all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the professional is fully qualified to exercise in the home Member State the professional activity for which partial access is sought in the host Member State;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 8, 12.1.2001, p. 1.

**▼M9**

- (b) differences between the professional activity legally exercised in the home Member State and the regulated profession in the host Member State as such are so large that the application of compensation measures would amount to requiring the applicant to complete the full programme of education and training required in the host Member State to have access to the full regulated profession in the host Member State;
- (c) the professional activity can objectively be separated from other activities falling under the regulated profession in the host Member State.

For the purpose of point (c), the competent authority of the host Member State shall take into account whether the professional activity can be pursued autonomously in the home Member State.

2. Partial access may be rejected if such rejection is justified by overriding reasons of general interest, suitable for securing the attainment of the objective pursued, and does not go beyond what is necessary to attain that objective.

3. Applications for the purpose of establishment in a host Member State shall be examined in accordance with Chapters I and IV of Title III.

4. Applications for the purpose of providing temporary and occasional services in the host Member State concerning professional activities that have public health or safety implications shall be examined in accordance with Title II.

5. By derogation from the sixth subparagraph of Article 7(4) and Article 52(1), the professional activity shall be exercised under the professional title of the home Member State once partial access has been granted. The host Member State may require use of that professional title in the languages of the host Member State. Professionals benefiting from partial access shall clearly indicate to the service recipients the scope of their professional activities.

6. This Article shall not apply to professionals benefiting from automatic recognition of their professional qualifications under Chapters II, III and IIIa of Title III.

**▼B**

## TITLE II

## FREE PROVISION OF SERVICES

*Article 5***Principle of the free provision of services**

1. Without prejudice to specific provisions of Community law, as well as to Articles 6 and 7 of this Directive, 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 pursuing the same profession there (hereinafter referred to as the Member State of establishment), and

**▼M9**

- (b) where the service provider moves, if he has pursued that profession in one or several Member States for at least one year during the last 10 years preceding the provision of services when the profession is not regulated in the Member State of establishment. The condition of one year's pursuit shall not apply if the profession or the education and training leading to the profession is regulated.

**▼B**

- 2. The provisions of this title shall only apply where the service provider moves to the territory of the host Member State to pursue, on a temporary and occasional basis, the profession referred to in paragraph 1.

The temporary and occasional nature of the provision of services shall be assessed case by case, in particular in relation to its duration, its frequency, its regularity and its continuity.

- 3. Where a service provider moves, he shall be subject to professional rules of a professional, statutory or administrative nature which are directly linked to professional qualifications, such as the definition of the profession, the use of titles and serious professional malpractice which is directly and specifically linked to consumer protection and safety, as well as disciplinary provisions which are applicable in the host Member State to professionals who pursue the same profession in that 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. In order to facilitate the application of disciplinary provisions in force on their territory according to Article 5(3), Member States may provide either for automatic temporary registration with or for pro forma membership of such a professional organisation or body, provided that such registration or membership does not delay or complicate in any way the provision of services and does not entail any additional costs for the service provider. A copy of the declaration and, where applicable, of the renewal referred to in Article 7(1), accompanied, for professions which have implications for public health and safety referred to in Article 7(4) or which benefit from automatic recognition under Title III Chapter III, by a copy of the documents referred to in Article 7(2) shall be sent by the competent authority to the relevant professional organisation or body, and this shall constitute automatic temporary registration or pro forma membership for this purpose;
- (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 services which he has provided.

**▼B***Article 7***Declaration to be made in advance, if the service provider moves**

1. Member States may require that, where the service provider first moves from one Member State to another in order to provide services, he shall inform the competent authority in the host Member State in a written declaration to be made in advance including the details of any insurance cover or other means of personal or collective protection with regard to professional liability. Such declaration shall be renewed once a year if the service provider intends to provide temporary or occasional services in that Member State during that year. The service provider may supply the declaration by any means.

2. Moreover, for the first provision of services or if there is a material change in the situation substantiated by the documents, Member States may require that the declaration be accompanied by the following documents:

- (a) proof of the nationality of the service provider;
- (b) an attestation certifying that the holder is legally established in a Member State for the purpose of pursuing the activities concerned and that he is not prohibited from practising, even temporarily, at the moment of delivering the attestation;
- (c) evidence of professional qualifications;

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- (d) for cases referred to in point (b) of Article 5(1), any means of proof that the service provider has pursued the activity concerned for at least one year during the previous 10 years;
- (e) for professions in the security sector, in the health sector and professions related to the education of minors, including in childcare and early childhood education, where the Member State so requires for its own nationals, an attestation confirming the absence of temporary or final suspensions from exercising the profession or of criminal convictions;
- (f) for professions that have patient safety implications, a declaration about the applicant's knowledge of the language necessary for practising the profession in the host Member State;
- (g) for professions covering the activities referred to in Article 16 and which were notified by a Member State in accordance with Article 59(2), a certificate concerning the nature and duration of the activity issued by the competent authority or body of the Member State where the service provider is established.

2a. Submission of a required declaration by the service provider in accordance with paragraph 1 shall entitle that service provider to have access to the service activity or to exercise that activity in the entire territory of the Member State concerned. A Member State may require additional information listed in paragraph 2 concerning the professional qualifications of the service provider if:

- (a) the profession is regulated in parts of that Member State's territory in a different manner;



**▼M9**

- (b) such regulation is applicable also to all nationals of that Member State;
- (c) the differences in such regulation are justified by overriding reasons of general interest relating to public health or safety of service recipients; and
- (d) the Member State has no other means of obtaining such information.

**▼B**

3. The service shall be provided under the professional title of the Member State of establishment, in so far 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 title of the host Member State. Where no such professional title exists in the Member State of establishment, the service provider shall indicate his formal qualification in the official language or one of the official languages of that Member State. By way of exception, the service shall be provided under the professional title of the host Member State for cases referred to in Title III Chapter III.

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4. For the first provision of services, in the case of regulated professions that have public health or safety implications which do not benefit from automatic recognition under Chapter II, III or IIIa of Title III, the competent authority of the host Member State may check the professional qualifications of the service provider prior to the first provision of services. Such a prior check shall be possible only where the purpose of the check is to avoid serious damage to the health or safety of the service recipient due to a lack of professional qualification of the service provider and where the check does not go beyond what is necessary for that purpose.

No later than one month after receipt of the declaration and accompanying documents, referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, the competent authority shall inform the service provider of its decision:

- (a) not to check his professional qualifications;
- (b) having checked his professional qualifications:
  - (i) to require the service provider to take an aptitude test; or
  - (ii) to allow the provision of services.

Where there is a difficulty which would result in delay in taking a decision under the second subparagraph, the competent authority shall notify the service provider of the reason for the delay within the same deadline. The difficulty shall be solved within one month of that notification and the decision finalised within two months of resolution of the difficulty.

**▼M9**

Where there is a substantial difference between the professional qualifications of the service provider and the training required in the host Member State, to the extent that that difference is such as to be harmful to public health or safety, and that it cannot be compensated by the service provider's professional experience or by knowledge, skills and competences acquired through lifelong learning formally validated to that end by a relevant body, the host Member State shall give that service provider the opportunity to show, by means of an aptitude test, as referred to in point (b) of the second subparagraph, that they have acquired the knowledge, skills or competence that were lacking. The host Member State shall take a decision on that basis on whether to allow the provision of services. In any case, it must be possible to provide the service within one month of the decision taken in accordance with the second subparagraph.

In the absence of a reaction of the competent authority within the deadlines set out in the second and third subparagraphs, the service may be provided.

In cases where professional qualifications have been verified under this paragraph, the service shall be provided under the professional title of the host Member State.

**▼B***Article 8***Administrative cooperation****▼M9**

1. The competent authorities of the host Member State may ask the competent authorities of the Member State of establishment, in the event of justified doubts, to provide any information relevant to the legality of the service provider's establishment and good conduct, as well as the absence of any disciplinary or criminal sanctions of a professional nature. In the event that the competent authorities of the host Member State decide to check the service provider's professional qualifications, they may ask the competent authorities of the Member State of establishment for information about the service provider's training courses to the extent necessary to assess substantial differences likely to be harmful to public health or safety. The competent authorities of the Member State of establishment shall provide that information in accordance with Article 56. In the case of non-regulated professions in the home Member State, the assistance centres referred to in Article 57b may also provide such information.

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2. The competent authorities shall ensure the exchange of all information necessary for complaints by a recipient of a service against a service provider to be correctly pursued. Recipients shall be informed of the outcome of the complaint.

*Article 9***Information to be given to the recipients of the service**

In cases where the service is provided under the professional title of the Member State of establishment or under the formal qualification of the service provider, in addition to the other requirements relating to information contained in Community law, the competent authorities of the host Member State may require the service provider to furnish the recipient of the service with any or all of the following information:

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- (a) if the service provider is registered in a commercial register or similar public register, the 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 title or, where no such title exists, the formal qualification of the service provider and the Member State in which it was awarded;
- (e) if the service provider performs an activity which is subject to VAT, the VAT identification number referred to in Article 22(1) of the sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC of 17 May 1977 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to turnover taxes - Common system of value added tax: uniform basis of assessment <sup>(1)</sup>;
- (f) details of any insurance cover or other means of personal or collective protection with regard to professional liability.

## 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 in the following cases in which the applicant, for specific and exceptional reasons, does not satisfy the conditions laid down in those Chapters:

- (a) for activities listed in Annex IV, when the migrant does not meet the requirements set out in Articles 17, 18 and 19;
- (b) for doctors with basic training, specialised doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, specialised dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives, pharmacists and architects, when the migrant does not meet the requirements of effective and lawful professional practice referred to in Articles 23, 27, 33, 37, 39, 43 and 49;
- (c) for architects, when the migrant holds evidence of formal qualification not listed in Annex V, point 5.7;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 145, 13.6.1977, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Directive 2004/66/EC (OJ L 168, 1.5.2004, p. 35).

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- **C2** (d) without prejudice to Article 21(1), 23 and 27, for doctors, nurses, dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives, pharmacists and architects holding evidence of formal qualifications as a specialist who must have taken part in the training leading to the possession of a title ◀ listed in Annex V, points 5.1.1, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.6.2 and 5.7.1, and solely for the purpose of the recognition of the relevant specialty;
- **C2** (e) for nurses responsible for general care and specialized nurses holding evidence of formal qualifications as a specialist who have taken part in the training leading to the possession of a title ◀ listed in Annex V, point 5.2.2, when the migrant seeks recognition in another Member State where the relevant professional activities are pursued by specialised nurses without training as general care nurse;

**▼C2**

- (f) for specialised nurses without training as general care nurse, when the migrant seeks recognition in another Member State where the relevant professional activities are pursued by nurses responsible for general care, specialised nurses without training as general care nurse or specialised nurses holding evidence of formal qualifications as a specialist who have taken part in the training leading to the possession of the titles listed in Annex V, point 5.22;

**▼B**

- (g) for migrants meeting the requirements set out in Article 3(3).

*Article 11***Levels of qualification****▼M9**

For the purposes of Article 13 and Article 14(6), professional qualifications shall be grouped under the following levels:

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- (a) an attestation of competence issued by a competent authority in the home Member State designated pursuant to legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions of that Member State, on the basis of:
  - (i) either a training course not forming part of a certificate or diploma within the meaning of points (b), (c), (d) or (e), or a specific examination without prior training, or full-time pursuit 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,
  - (ii) or general primary or secondary education, attesting that the holder has acquired general knowledge;
- (b) a certificate attesting to a successful completion of a secondary course,
  - (i) either general in character, supplemented by a course of study or professional training other than those referred to in point (c) and/or by the probationary or professional practice required in addition to that course,
  - (ii) or technical or professional in character, supplemented where appropriate by a course of study or professional training as referred to in point (i), and/or by the probationary or professional practice required in addition to that course;

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- (c) a diploma certifying successful completion of
  - (i) either training at post-secondary level other than that referred to in points (d) and (e) of a duration of at least one year or of an equivalent duration on a part-time basis, one of the conditions of entry of which is, as a general rule, the successful completion of the secondary course required to obtain entry to university or higher education or the completion of equivalent school education of the second secondary level, as well as the professional training which may be required in addition to that post-secondary course; or

**▼M9**

- (ii) regulated education and training or, in the case of regulated professions, vocational training with a special structure, with competences going beyond what is provided for in level b, equivalent to the level of training provided for under point (i), if such training provides a comparable professional standard and prepares the trainee for a comparable level of responsibilities and functions provided that the diploma is accompanied by a certificate from the home Member State;
- (d) a diploma certifying that the holder has successfully completed training at post-secondary level of at least three and not more than four years' duration, or of an equivalent duration on a part-time basis, which may in addition be expressed with an equivalent number of ECTS credits, at a university or establishment of higher education or another establishment of equivalent level and, where appropriate, that he has successfully completed the professional training required in addition to the post-secondary course;
- (e) a diploma certifying that the holder has successfully completed a post-secondary course of at least four years' duration, or of an equivalent duration on a part-time basis, which may in addition be expressed with an equivalent number of ECTS credits, at a university or establishment of higher education or another establishment of equivalent level and, where appropriate, that he has successfully completed the professional training required in addition to the post-secondary course.

**▼B***Article 12***Equal treatment of qualifications****▼M9**

Any evidence of formal qualifications or set of evidence of formal qualifications issued by a competent authority in a Member State, certifying successful completion of training in the Union, on a full or part-time basis, within or outside formal programmes, which is recognised by that Member State as being of an equivalent level and which confers on the holder the same rights of access to or pursuit of a profession or prepares for the pursuit of that profession, shall be treated as evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 11, including the level in question.

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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 pursuit of a profession, confers on the holder acquired rights by virtue of these provisions, shall also be treated as such evidence of formal qualifications under the same conditions as set out in the first subparagraph. This applies in particular if the home Member State raises the level of training required for admission to a profession and for its exercise, and if an individual who has undergone former training, which does not meet the requirements of the new qualification, benefits from acquired rights by virtue of national legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions; in such case this former training is considered by the host Member State, for the purposes of the application of Article 13, as corresponding to the level of the new training.

**▼M9***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 applicants to access and pursue that profession, under the same conditions as apply to its nationals, if they possess an attestation of competence or evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 11, 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 qualifications shall be issued by a competent authority in a Member State, designated in accordance with the laws, regulations or administrative provisions of that Member State.

2. Access to, and pursuit of, a profession as described in paragraph 1 shall also be granted to applicants who have pursued the profession in question on a full-time basis for one year or for an equivalent overall duration on a part-time basis during the previous 10 years in another Member State which does not regulate that profession, and who possess one or more attestations of competence or evidence of formal qualifications issued by another Member State which does not regulate the profession.

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

- (a) they are issued by a competent authority in a Member State, designated in accordance with the laws, regulations or administrative provisions of that Member State;
- (b) they attest that the holder has been prepared for the pursuit of the profession in question.

The one year of professional experience referred to in the first subparagraph may not, however, be required if the evidence of formal qualifications which the applicant possesses certifies regulated education and training.

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3. The host Member State shall accept the level attested under Article 11 by the home Member State, as well as the certificate by which the home Member State certifies that regulated education and training or vocational training with a special structure referred to in point (c)(ii) of Article 11 is equivalent to the level provided for in point (c)(i) of Article 11.

4. By way of derogation from paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and from Article 14, the competent authority of the host Member State may refuse access to, and pursuit of, the profession to holders of an attestation of competence classified under point (a) of Article 11 where the national professional qualification required to exercise the profession on its territory is classified under point (e) of Article 11.

**▼B***Article 14***Compensation measures****▼M9**

1. Article 13 shall 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 training the applicant has received covers substantially different matters than those covered by the evidence of formal qualifications required in the host Member State;
- (b) 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, and the training required in the host Member State covers substantially different matters from those covered by the applicant's attestation of competence or evidence of formal qualifications.

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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.

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Where the Commission considers that the derogation referred to in the second subparagraph is inappropriate or that it is not in accordance with Union law, it shall adopt an implementing act, within three months of receiving all necessary information, to ask the relevant Member State to refrain from taking the envisaged measure. In the absence of a response from the Commission within that deadline, the derogation may be applied.

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3. By way of derogation from the principle of the right of the applicant to choose, as laid down in paragraph 2, for professions whose pursuit requires precise knowledge of national law and in respect of which the provision of advice and/or assistance concerning national law is an essential and constant aspect of the professional activity, the host Member State may stipulate either an adaptation period or an aptitude test.

►C2 This applies also to the cases provided for in Article 10 points (b) and (c), in Article 10 point (d) concerning doctors and dental practitioners in Article 10 point (f) when the migrant seeks recognition in another Member State where the relevant professional activities are pursued by nurses responsible for general care or specialised nurses holding evidence of formal qualifications as a specialist who have taken part in the training ◀ leading to the possession of the titles listed in Annex V, point 5.2.2 and in Article 10 point (g).

In the cases covered by Article 10 point (a), the host Member State may require an adaptation period or an aptitude test if the migrant envisages pursuing professional activities in a self-employed capacity or as a manager of an undertaking which require the knowledge and the application of the specific national rules in force, provided that knowledge and application of those rules are required by the competent authorities of the host Member State for access to such activities by its own nationals.

**▼M9**

By way of derogation from the principle of the right of the applicant to choose, as laid down in paragraph 2, the host Member State may stipulate either an adaptation period or an aptitude test in the case of:

- (a) a holder of a professional qualification referred to in point (a) of Article 11, who applies for recognition of his professional qualifications where the national professional qualification required is classified under point (c) of Article 11; or
- (b) a holder of a professional qualification referred to in point (b) of Article 11, who applies for recognition of his professional qualifications where the national professional qualification required is classified under point (d) or (e) of Article 11.

In the case of a holder of a professional qualification referred to in point (a) of Article 11 who applies for recognition of his professional qualifications where the national professional qualification required is classified under point (d) of Article 11, the host Member State may impose both an adaptation period and an aptitude test.

4. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 5, ‘substantially different matters’ means matters in respect of which knowledge, skills and competences acquired are essential for pursuing the profession and with regard to which the training received by the migrant shows significant differences in terms of content from the training required by the host Member State.



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5. 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, skills and competences acquired by the applicant in the course of his professional experience or through lifelong learning, and formally validated to that end by a relevant body, in any Member State or in a third country, is of such nature as to cover, in full or in part, the substantially different matters defined in paragraph 4.

6. The decision imposing an adaptation period or an aptitude test shall be duly justified. In particular, the applicant shall be provided with the following information:

- (a) the level of the professional qualification required in the host Member State and the level of the professional qualification held by the applicant in accordance with the classification set out in Article 11; and
- (b) the substantial differences referred to in paragraph 4 and the reasons for which those differences cannot be compensated by knowledge, skills and competences acquired in the course of professional experience or through lifelong learning formally validated to that end by a relevant body.

7. Member States shall ensure that an applicant has the possibility of taking the aptitude test referred to in paragraph 1 not later than six months after the initial decision imposing an aptitude test on the applicant.

**▼B***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, 18 and 19.

*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) for six consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking; or

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- (b) for three consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, 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 the Member State or judged by a competent professional body to be fully valid; or
- (c) for four consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, 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; or
- (d) for three consecutive years on a self-employed basis, if the beneficiary can prove that he has pursued the activity in question on an employed basis for at least five years; or
- (e) for five consecutive years in an executive position, of which at least three years involved technical duties and responsibility for at least one department of the company, 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 the 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 56.

3. Paragraph 1(e) shall not apply to activities in Group ex 855, hair-dressing establishments, of the ISIC Nomenclature.

### *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 five consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, or
- (b) for three consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, 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 the Member State or judged by a competent professional body to be fully valid, or

**▼B**

- (c) for four consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, 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, or
- (d) for three consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, if the beneficiary can prove that he has pursued the activity in question on an employed basis for at least five years, or
- (e) for five consecutive years on an employed basis, if the beneficiary can prove that he has received, for the activity in question, previous training of at least three years' duration, as attested by a certificate recognised by the Member State or judged by a competent professional body to be fully valid, or
- (f) 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 the 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 56.

*Article 19***Activities referred to in list III of Annex IV**

1. For the activities in list III 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 manager of an undertaking, or
- (b) for two consecutive years, either on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, if the beneficiary can prove that he has received previous training for the activity in question, as attested by a certificate recognised by the Member State or judged by a competent professional body to be fully valid, or
- (c) for two consecutive years, either on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking, if the beneficiary can prove that he has pursued the activity in question on an employed basis for at least three years, or
- (d) 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 the Member State or judged by a competent professional body to be fully valid.

2. In cases (a) and (c), 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 56.

**▼M9***Article 20***Adaptation of lists of activities in Annex IV**

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c concerning the adaptation of the lists of activities set out in Annex IV which are the subject of recognition of professional experience pursuant to Article 16, with a view to updating or clarifying the activities listed in Annex IV in particular in order to further specify their scope and to take due account of the latest developments in the field of activity-based nomenclatures, provided that this does not involve any narrowing of the scope of the activities related to the individual categories and that there is no shift of activities between the existing lists I, II and III of Annex IV.

**▼B***CHAPTER III****Recognition on the basis of coordination of minimum training conditions*****Section 1****General Provisions***Article 21***Principle of automatic recognition**

1. Each Member State shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as doctor giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and specialised doctor, as nurse responsible for general care, as dental practitioner, as specialised dental practitioner, as veterinary surgeon, as pharmacist and as architect, listed in Annex V, points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.6.2 and 5.7.1 respectively, which satisfy the minimum training conditions referred to in Articles 24, 25, 31, 34, 35, 38, 44 and 46 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 qualifications 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 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.6.2 and 5.7.1 respectively.

The provisions of the first and second subparagraphs do not affect the acquired rights referred to in Articles 23, 27, 33, 37, 39 and 49.

2. Each Member State shall recognise, for the purpose of pursuing general medical practice in the framework of its national social security system, evidence of formal qualifications listed in Annex V, point 5.1.4 and issued to nationals of the Member States by the other Member States in accordance with the minimum training conditions laid down in Article 28.

The provisions of the previous subparagraph do not affect the acquired rights referred to in Article 30.

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3. Each Member State shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife, awarded to nationals of Member States by the other Member States, listed in Annex V, point 5.5.2, which complies with the minimum training conditions referred to in Article 40 and satisfies the criteria set out in Article 41, 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 qualifications which it itself issues. This provision does not affect the acquired rights referred to in Articles 23 and 43.

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4. In respect of the operation of pharmacies that are not subject to territorial restrictions, a Member State may, by way of derogation, decide not to give effect to evidence of formal qualifications referred to in point 5.6.2 of Annex V, for the setting up of new pharmacies open to the public. For the purposes of this paragraph, pharmacies which have been open for less than three years shall also be considered as new pharmacies.

That derogation may not be applied in respect of pharmacists whose formal qualifications have already been recognised by the competent authorities of the host Member State for other purposes and who have been effectively and lawfully engaged in the professional activities of a pharmacist for at least three consecutive years in that Member State.

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5. Evidence of formal qualifications as an architect referred to in Annex V, point 5.7.1, 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.

**▼M9**

6. 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 qualifications referred to in points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.4, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.6.2 of Annex V respectively, attesting that the professional concerned, over the duration of his training, has acquired, as appropriate, the knowledge, skills and competences referred to in Articles 24(3), 31(6), 31(7), 34(3), 38(3), 40(3) and 44(3).

In order to take account of generally acknowledged scientific and technical progress, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c to update the knowledge and skills referred to in Articles 24(3), 31(6), 34(3), 38(3), 40(3), 44(3) and 46(4) to reflect the evolution of Union law directly affecting the professionals concerned.

Such updates shall not entail an amendment of existing essential legislative principles in Member States regarding the structure of professions as regards training and conditions of access by natural persons. Such updates shall respect the responsibility of the Member States for the organisation of education systems, as set out in Article 165(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

**▼M9***Article 21a***Notification procedure**

1. Each Member State shall notify the Commission of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions which it adopts with regard to the issuing of evidence of formal qualifications in the professions covered by this Chapter.

In the case of evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Section 8, notification in accordance with the first subparagraph shall also be addressed to the other Member States.

2. The notification referred to in paragraph 1 shall include information about the duration and content of the training programmes.

3. The notification referred to in paragraph 1 shall be transmitted via IMI.

4. In order to take due account of legislative and administrative developments in the Member States, and on condition that the laws, regulations and administrative provisions notified pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article are in conformity with the conditions set out in this Chapter, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c in order to amend points 5.1.1 to 5.1.4, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.6.2 and 5.7.1 of Annex V, concerning the updating of the titles adopted by the Member States for evidence of formal qualifications and, where appropriate, the body which issues the evidence of formal qualifications, the certificate which accompanies it and the corresponding professional title.

5. Where the legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions notified pursuant to paragraph 1 are not in conformity with the conditions set out in this Chapter, the Commission shall adopt an implementing act in order to reject the requested amendment of points 5.1.1 to 5.1.4, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.6.2 or 5.7.1 of Annex V.

**▼B***Article 22***Common provisions on training**

With regard to the training referred to in Articles 24, 25, 28, 31, 34, 35, 38, 40, 44 and 46:

- (a) Member States may authorise part-time training under conditions laid down by the competent authorities; those authorities shall ensure that the overall duration, level and quality of such training is not lower than that of continuous full-time training;

**▼M9**

- (b) Member States shall, in accordance with the procedures specific to each Member State, ensure, by encouraging continuous professional development, that professionals whose professional qualification is covered by Chapter III of this Title are able to update their knowledge, skills and competences in order to maintain a safe and effective practice and keep abreast of professional developments.

**▼M9**

Member States shall communicate to the Commission the measures taken pursuant to point (b) of the first paragraph by 18 January 2016.

**▼B***Article 23***Acquired rights**

1. Without prejudice to the acquired rights specific to the professions concerned, in cases where the evidence of formal qualifications as doctor giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and specialised doctor, as nurse responsible for general care, as dental practitioner, as specialised dental practitioner, as veterinary surgeon, as midwife and as pharmacist held by Member States nationals does not satisfy all the training requirements referred to in Articles 24, 25, 31, 34, 35, 38, 40 and 44, each Member State shall recognise as sufficient proof evidence of formal qualifications issued by those Member States insofar as such evidence attests successful completion of training which began before the reference dates laid down in Annex V, points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.6.2 and is 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 formal qualifications as doctor giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and specialised doctor, as nurse responsible for general care, as dental practitioner, as specialised dental practitioner, as veterinary surgeon, as midwife and as pharmacist, obtained in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic, which does not satisfy all the minimum training requirements laid down in Articles 24, 25, 31, 34, 35, 38, 40 and 44 if such evidence certifies successful completion of training which began before:

- (a) 3 October 1990 for doctors with basic training, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners with basic training, specialised dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives and pharmacists, and
- (b) 3 April 1992 for specialised doctors.

The evidence of formal qualifications 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 qualifications issued by the competent German authorities referred to in Annex V, points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.6.2.

3. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 37(1), each Member State shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as doctor giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and specialised doctor, as nurse responsible for general care, as veterinary surgeon, as midwife, as pharmacist and as architect held by Member States nationals and issued by the former Czechoslovakia, or whose training commenced, for the Czech Republic and Slovakia, before 1 January 1993, where the authorities of either of the two aforementioned Member States attest that such evidence of formal qualifications has the same legal validity within their territory as the evidence of

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formal qualifications which they issue and, with respect to architects, as the evidence of formal qualifications specified for those Member States in Annex VI, point 6, as regards access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training, specialised doctor, nurse responsible for general care, veterinary surgeon, midwife, pharmacist with respect to the activities referred to in Article 45(2), and architect with respect to the activities referred to in Article 48, and the pursuit of such activities.

Such an attestation must be accompanied by a certificate issued by those same authorities stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question within their territory for at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

4. Each Member State shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as doctor giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and specialised doctor, as nurse responsible for general care, as dental practitioner, as specialised dental practitioner, as veterinary surgeon, as midwife, as pharmacist and as architect held by nationals of the Member States and issued by the former Soviet Union, or whose training commenced

(a) for Estonia, before 20 August 1991,

(b) for Latvia, before 21 August 1991,

(c) for Lithuania, before 11 March 1990,

where the authorities of any of the three aforementioned Member States attest that such evidence has the same legal validity within their territory as the evidence which they issue and, with respect to architects, as the evidence of formal qualifications specified for those Member States in Annex VI, point 6, as regards access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training, specialised doctor, nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, specialised dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, midwife, pharmacist with respect to the activities referred to in Article 45(2), and architect with respect to the activities referred to in Article 48, and the pursuit of such activities.

Such an attestation must be accompanied by a certificate issued by those same authorities stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question within their territory for at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

With regard to evidence of formal qualifications as veterinary surgeons issued by the former Soviet Union or in respect of which training commenced, for Estonia, before 20 August 1991, the attestation referred to in the preceding subparagraph must be accompanied by a certificate issued by the Estonian authorities stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question within their territory for at least five consecutive years during the seven years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.



**▼ A1**

5. Without prejudice to Article 43b, each Member State shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as doctor giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and specialised doctor, as nurse responsible for general care, as dental practitioner, as specialised dental practitioner, as veterinary surgeon, as midwife, as pharmacist and as architect held by nationals of the Member States and issued by the former Yugoslavia, or whose training commenced,

(a) for Slovenia, before 25 June 1991; and

(b) for Croatia, before 8 October 1991;

where the authorities of the aforementioned Member States attest that such evidence has the same legal validity within their territory as the evidence which they issue and, with respect to architects, as the evidence of formal qualifications specified for those Member States in Annex VI, point 6, as regards access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training, specialised doctor, nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, specialised dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, midwife, pharmacist with respect to the activities referred to in Article 45(2), and architect with respect to the activities referred to in Article 48, and the pursuit of such activities.

Such an attestation must be accompanied by a certificate issued by those same authorities stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question within their territory for at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

**▼ B**

6. Each Member State shall recognise as sufficient proof for Member State nationals whose evidence of formal qualifications as a doctor, nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, midwife and pharmacist does not correspond to the titles given for that Member State in Annex V, points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.6.2, evidence of formal qualifications 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 qualifications certifies successful completion of training in accordance with Articles 24, 25, 28, 31, 34, 35, 38, 40 and 44 respectively and is treated by the Member State which issued it in the same way as the qualifications whose titles are listed in Annex V, points 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2 and 5.6.2.

**▼ M1***Article 23a***Specific circumstances**

1. By way of derogation from the present Directive, Bulgaria may authorise the holders of the qualification of 'фелдшер' (feldsher) awarded in Bulgaria before 31 December 1999 and exercising this profession under the Bulgarian national social security scheme on 1 January 2000 to continue to exercise the said profession, even if parts of their activity fall under the provisions of the present Directive concerning doctors of medicine and nurses responsible for general care respectively.

**▼ M1**

2. The holders of the Bulgarian qualification of ‘фелдшер’ (feldsher) referred to in paragraph 1 are not entitled to obtain professional recognition in other Member States as doctors of medicine nor as nurses responsible for general care under this Directive.

**▼ B****Section 2****Doctors of medicine***Article 24***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.

**▼ M9**

2. Basic medical training shall comprise a total of at least five years of study, which may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits, and shall consist of at least 5 500 hours of theoretical and practical training provided by, or under the supervision of, a university.

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

**▼ B**

3. Basic medical training shall provide an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- (a) 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;
- (b) 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;
- (c) 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;
- (d) suitable clinical experience in hospitals under appropriate supervision.

**▼B***Article 25***Specialist medical training****▼M9**

1. Admission to specialist medical training shall be contingent upon completion and validation of a basic medical training programme as referred to in Article 24(2) in the course of which the trainee has acquired the relevant knowledge of basic medicine.

**▼B**

2. Specialist medical training shall comprise theoretical and practical training at a university or medical teaching hospital or, where appropriate, a medical care establishment approved for that purpose by the competent authorities or bodies.

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

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

**▼M9**

3a. Member States may provide, in national legislation, for partial exemptions from parts of the specialist medical training courses listed in point 5.1.3 of Annex V, to be applied on a case-by-case basis provided that that part of the training has been followed already during another specialist training course listed in point 5.1.3 of Annex V, for which the professional has already obtained the professional qualification in a Member State. Member States shall ensure that the granted exemption equates to not more than half of the minimum duration of the specialist medical training course in question.

Each Member State shall notify the Commission and the other Member States of the national legislation concerned for any such partial exemptions.

**▼B**

4. 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 5.1.1.

**▼M9**

5. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c concerning the adaptation of the minimum periods of training referred to in point 5.1.3 of Annex V to scientific and technical progress.

**▼B***Article 26***Types of specialist medical training**

Evidence of formal qualifications as a specialised doctor referred to in Article 21 is such evidence awarded by the competent authorities or bodies referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.2 as corresponds, for the specialised training in question, to the titles in use in the various Member States and referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.3.

**▼M9**

In order to take due account of changes in national legislation and with a view to updating this Directive, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c concerning the inclusion in point 5.1.3 of Annex V of new medical specialties common to at least two-fifths of the Member States.

**▼B***Article 27***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 qualifications 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 25, in so far 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 skill comparable to that of doctors who possess a qualification as a specialised doctor defined for Spain in Annex V, points 5.1.2 and 5.1.3.

**▼M9**

2a. Member States shall recognise the qualifications of specialised doctors awarded in Italy, and listed in points 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 of Annex V, to doctors who started their specialist training after 31 December 1983 and before 1 January 1991, despite the training concerned not satisfying all the training requirements set out in Article 25, if the qualification is accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent Italian authorities stating that the doctor concerned has effectively and lawfully been engaged, in Italy, in the activities of a medical specialist in the same specialist area concerned, for at least seven consecutive years during the 10 years preceding the award of the certificate.

**▼B**

3. Every Member State which has repealed its legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions relating to the award of evidence of formal qualifications as a specialised doctor referred to in Annex V, points 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 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, in so far as such evidence of formal qualifications was issued before the date on which the host Member State ceased to issue such evidence for the specialty in question.

The dates on which these provisions were repealed are set out in Annex V, point 5.1.3.

*Article 28***Specific training in general medical practice****▼M9**

1. Admission to specific training in general medical practice shall be contingent upon completion and validation of a basic medical training programme as referred to in Article 24(2) in the course of which the trainee has acquired the relevant knowledge of basic medicine.

**▼B**

2. The specific training in general medical practice 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 evidence of formal qualifications 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 24 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 shall be available only for Member States in which the specific training in general medical practice lasted two years as of 1 January 2001.

3. The specific training in general medical practice 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.

**▼B**

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. Member States shall make the issuance of evidence of formal qualifications in general medical practice subject to possession of evidence of formal qualifications in basic medical training referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.1.

5. Member States may issue evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.4 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 qualifications issued by the competent authorities in a Member State. They may not, however, award evidence of formal qualifications unless it attests knowledge of a level qualitatively 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 qualifications referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.4 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.

#### Article 29

##### **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 qualifications referred to in Annex V, point 5.1.4.

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

#### Article 30

##### **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 pursue 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 5.1.4, 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 doctor with basic training and who are established as of that date on its territory, having benefited from the provisions of Articles 21 or 23.

**▼B**

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 5.1.4, 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 certificates the same effect on its territory as evidence of formal qualifications 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 31***Training of nurses responsible for general care****▼M9**

1. Admission to training for nurses responsible for general care shall be contingent upon either:

- (a) completion of general education of 12 years, as attested by a diploma, certificate or other evidence issued by the competent authorities or bodies in a Member State or a certificate attesting success in an examination of an equivalent level and giving access to universities or to higher education institutions of a level recognised as equivalent; or
- (b) completion of general education of at least 10 years, as attested by a diploma, certificate or other evidence issued by the competent authorities or bodies in a Member State or a certificate attesting success in an examination of an equivalent level and giving access to a vocational school or vocational training programme for nursing.

**▼B**

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

**▼M9**

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c concerning amendments to the list set out in point 5.2.1 of Annex V with a view to adapting it to scientific and technical progress.

The amendments referred to in the second subparagraph shall not entail an amendment of existing essential legislative principles in Member States regarding the structure of professions as regards training and conditions of access by natural persons. Such amendments shall respect the responsibility of the Member States for the organisation of education systems, as set out in Article 165(1) TFEU.

**▼B**

3. ►**M9** The training of nurses responsible for general care shall comprise a total of at least three years of study, which may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits, and shall consist of at least 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 professionals 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 nursing training are responsible for the coordination of theoretical and clinical training throughout the entire study programme.

**▼M9**

4. Theoretical education is that part of nurse training from which trainee nurses acquire the professional knowledge, skills and competences required under paragraphs 6 and 7. The training shall be given by teachers of nursing care and by other competent persons, at universities, higher education institutions of a level recognised as equivalent or at vocational schools or through vocational training programmes for nursing.

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, skills and competences 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 health institutes or in the community.

**▼B**

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.

**▼M9**

6. Training for nurses responsible for general care shall provide an assurance that the professional in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- (a) comprehensive 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;



**▼ M9**

- (b) knowledge of the nature and ethics of the profession and of the general principles of health and nursing;
- (c) 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;
- (d) the ability to participate in the practical training of health personnel and experience of working with such personnel;
- (e) experience of working together with members of other professions in the health sector.

7. Formal qualifications as a nurse responsible for general care shall provide evidence that the professional in question is able to apply at least the following competences regardless of whether the training took place at universities, higher education institutions of a level recognised as equivalent or at vocational schools or through vocational training programmes for nursing:

- (a) competence to independently diagnose the nursing care required using current theoretical and clinical knowledge and to plan, organise and implement nursing care when treating patients on the basis of the knowledge and skills acquired in accordance with points (a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 6 in order to improve professional practice;
- (b) competence to work together effectively with other actors in the health sector, including participation in the practical training of health personnel on the basis of the knowledge and skills acquired in accordance with points (d) and (e) of paragraph 6;
- (c) competence to empower individuals, families and groups towards healthy lifestyles and self-care on the basis of the knowledge and skills acquired in accordance with points (a) and (b) of paragraph 6;
- (d) competence to independently initiate life-preserving immediate measures and to carry out measures in crises and disaster situations;
- (e) competence to independently give advice to, instruct and support persons needing care and their attachment figures;
- (f) competence to independently assure the quality of, and to evaluate, nursing care;
- (g) competence to comprehensively communicate professionally and to cooperate with members of other professions in the health sector;
- (h) competence to analyse the care quality to improve his own professional practice as a nurse responsible for general care.

**▼B***Article 32***Pursuit 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 pursued on a professional basis and referred to in Annex V, point 5.2.2.

*Article 33***Acquired rights specific to nurses responsible for general care**

1. Where the general rules of acquired rights apply to nurses responsible for general care, the activities referred to in Article 23 must have included full responsibility for the planning, organisation and administration of nursing care delivered to the patient.

**▼M9**

3. Member States shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications in nursing that:

- (a) were awarded in Poland, to nurses who completed training before 1 May 2004, which did not comply with the minimum training requirements laid down in Article 31; and
- (b) are attested by the diploma 'bachelor' which was obtained on the basis of a special upgrading programme contained in:
  - (i) Article 11 of the Act of 20 April 2004 on the amendment of the Act on professions of nurse and midwife and on some other legal acts (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 2004 No 92, pos. 885 and of 2007, No 176, pos. 1237) and the Regulation of the Minister of Health of 11 May 2004 on the detailed conditions of delivering studies for nurses and midwives, who hold a certificate of secondary school (final examination — matura) and are graduates of medical lyceum and medical vocational schools teaching in a profession of a nurse and a midwife (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 2004 No 110, pos. 1170 and of 2010 No 65, pos. 420); or
  - (ii) Article 52.3 point 2 of the Act of 15 July 2011 on professions of nurse and midwife (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 2011 No 174, pos. 1039) and the Regulation of the Minister of Health of 14 June 2012 on the detailed conditions of delivering higher education courses for nurses and midwives who hold a certificate of secondary school (final examination — matura) and are graduates of a medical secondary school or a post-secondary school teaching in a profession of a nurse and a midwife (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 2012, pos. 770),

**▼ M9**

for the purpose of verifying that the nurse concerned has a level of knowledge and competence comparable to that of nurses holding the qualifications listed for Poland in point 5.2.2 of Annex V.

**▼ M1***Article 33(a)***▼ M9**

As regards the Romanian qualification of nurse responsible for general care, only the following acquired rights provisions shall apply:

In the case of nationals of Member States who were trained as a nurse responsible for general care in Romania and whose training does not satisfy the minimum training requirements laid down in Article 31, Member States shall recognise the following evidence of formal qualifications as a nurse responsible for general care as being sufficient proof, provided that that evidence is accompanied by a certificate stating that those Member State nationals have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities of a nurse responsible for general care in Romania, including taking full responsibility for the planning, organisation and carrying out of the nursing care of patients, for a period of at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate:

- (a) Certificat de competențe profesionale de asistent medical generalist with post-secondary education obtained from a școală postliceală, attesting to training started before 1 January 2007;
- (b) Diplomă de absolvire de asistent medical generalist with short-time higher education studies, attesting to training started before 1 October 2003;
- (c) Diplomă de licență de asistent medical generalist with long-time higher education studies, attesting to training started before 1 October 2003.

**▼ B****Section 4****Dental practitioners***Article 34***Basic dental training**

1. Admission to basic dental training 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.

**▼ M9**

2. Basic dental training shall comprise a total of at least five years of study, which may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits, and shall consist of at least 5 000 hours of full-time theoretical and practical training that comprises at least the programme described in point 5.3.1 of Annex V and that is provided in a university, in a higher institute providing training recognised as being of an equivalent level or under the supervision of a university.

**▼M9**

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c concerning the amendment of the list set out in point 5.3.1 of Annex V with a view to adapting it to scientific and technical progress.

The amendments referred to in the second subparagraph shall not entail an amendment of existing essential legislative principles in Member States regarding the structure of professions as regards training and conditions of access by natural persons. Such amendments shall respect the responsibility of the Member States for the organisation of education systems, as set out in Article 165(1) TFEU.

**▼B**

3. Basic dental training shall provide an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- (a) 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;
- (b) 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;
- (c) 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;
- (d) 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;
- (e) 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.

**▼B***Article 35***Specialist dental training****▼M9**

1. Admission to specialist dental training shall be contingent upon completion and validation of basic dental training referred to in Article 34, or possession of the documents referred to in Articles 23 and 37.

**▼B**

2. Specialist dental training shall comprise theoretical and practical instruction in a university centre, in a treatment teaching and research centre or, where appropriate, in a health establishment approved for that purpose by the competent authorities or bodies.

**▼M9**

Full-time specialist dental courses shall be of a minimum of three years' duration and shall be supervised by the competent authorities or bodies. They shall involve the personal participation of the dental practitioner training to be a specialist in the activity and in the responsibilities of the establishment concerned.

**▼B**

3. The Member States shall make the issuance of evidence of specialist dental training contingent upon possession of evidence of basic dental training referred to in Annex V, point 5.3.2.

**▼M9**

4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c concerning the adaptation of the minimum period of training referred to in paragraph 2 to scientific and technical progress.

5. In order to take due account of changes in national legislation, and with a view to updating this Directive, the Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c concerning the inclusion in point 5.3.3 of Annex V of new dental specialties common to at least two-fifths of the Member States.

**▼B***Article 36***Pursuit of the professional activities of dental practitioners**

1. For the purposes of this Directive, the professional activities of dental practitioners are the activities defined in paragraph 3 and pursued under the professional qualifications listed in Annex V, point 5.3.2.

2. The profession of dental practitioner shall be based on dental training referred to in Article 34 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 5.3.2. Holders of such evidence of formal qualifications shall be treated in the same way as those to whom Articles 23 or 37 apply.

## ▼B

3. The Member States shall ensure that dental practitioners are generally able to gain access to and pursue the activities of prevention, diagnosis and treatment of anomalies and diseases affecting the teeth, mouth, jaws and adjoining tissue, having due regard to the regulatory provisions and rules of professional ethics on the reference dates referred to in Annex V, point 5.3.2.

*Article 37***Acquired rights specific to dental practitioners**

1. Every Member State shall, for the purposes of the pursuit of the professional activities of dental practitioners under the qualifications listed in Annex V, point 5.3.2, recognise evidence of formal qualifications as a doctor ►**M1** issued in Italy, Spain, Austria, the Czech Republic, Slovakia and Romania ◀ 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 36 for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate;
- (b) that those persons are authorised to pursue the said activities under the same conditions as holders of evidence of formal qualifications listed for that Member State in Annex V, point 5.3.2.

Persons who have successfully completed at least three years of study, certified by the competent authorities in the Member State concerned as being equivalent to the training referred to in Article 34, shall be exempt from the three-year practical work experience referred to in the second subparagraph, point (a).

With regard to the Czech Republic and Slovakia, evidence of formal qualifications obtained in the former Czechoslovakia shall be accorded the same level of recognition as Czech and Slovak evidence of formal qualifications and under the same conditions as set out in the preceding subparagraphs.

2. Each Member State shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as a doctor 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 question 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 skills comparable to that of persons possessing evidence of formal qualifications listed for Italy in Annex V, point 5.3.2;
- (b) that they have been effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in Article 36 in Italy for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate;

**▼B**

- (c) that they are authorised to engage in or are effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in Article 36, under the same conditions as the holders of evidence of formal qualifications listed for Italy in Annex V, point 5.3.2.

Persons who have successfully completed at least three years of study certified by the competent authorities as being equivalent to the training referred to in Article 34 shall be exempt from the aptitude test referred to in the second subparagraph, point (a).

Persons who began their university medical training after 31 December 1984 shall be treated in the same way as those referred to above, provided that the abovementioned three years of study began before 31 December 1994.

**▼M9**

3. As regards evidence of formal qualifications of dental practitioners, Member States shall recognise such evidence pursuant to Article 21 in cases where the applicants began their training on or before 18 January 2016.

4. Each Member State shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications as a doctor issued in Spain to professionals who began their university medical training between 1 January 1986 and 31 December 1997, accompanied by a certificate issued by the Spanish competent authorities.

The certificate shall confirm that the following conditions have been met:

- (a) the professional in question has successfully completed at least three years of study, certified by the Spanish competent authorities as being equivalent to the training referred to in Article 34;
- (b) the professional in question was effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in Article 36 in Spain for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate;
- (c) the professional in question is authorised to engage in or is effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in Article 36, under the same conditions as the holders of evidence of formal qualifications listed for Spain in point 5.3.2 of Annex V.

**▼B****Section 5****Veterinary surgeons***Article 38***The training of veterinary surgeons****▼M9**

1. The training of veterinary surgeons shall comprise a total of at least five years of full-time theoretical and practical study, which may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits, 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 point 5.4.1 of Annex V.

**▼M9**

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c concerning the amendment of the list set out in point 5.4.1 of Annex V with a view to adapting it to scientific and technical progress.

The amendments referred to in the second subparagraph shall not entail an amendment of existing essential legislative principles in Member States regarding the structure of professions as regards training and conditions of access by natural persons. Such amendments shall respect the responsibility of the Member States for the organisation of education systems, as set out in Article 165(1) TFEU.

**▼B**

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.

**▼M9**

3. Training as a veterinary surgeon shall provide an assurance that the professional in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- (a) adequate knowledge of the sciences on which the activities of a veterinary surgeon are based and of the Union law relating to those activities;
- (b) adequate knowledge of the structure, functions, behaviour and physiological needs of animals, as well as the skills and competences needed for their husbandry, feeding, welfare, reproduction and hygiene in general;
- (c) the clinical, epidemiological and analytical skills and competences required for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of animals, including anaesthesia, aseptic surgery and painless death, whether considered individually or in groups, including specific knowledge of the diseases which may be transmitted to humans;
- (d) adequate knowledge, skills and competences for preventive medicine, including competences relating to inquiries and certification;
- (e) adequate knowledge of the hygiene and technology involved in the production, manufacture and putting into circulation of animal feedstuffs or foodstuffs of animal origin intended for human consumption, including the skills and competences required to understand and explain good practice in this regard;
- (f) the knowledge, skills and competences required for the responsible and sensible use of veterinary medicinal products, in order to treat the animals and to ensure the safety of the food chain and the protection of the environment.



**▼B***Article 39***Acquired rights specific to veterinary surgeons**

Without prejudice to Article 23(4), with regard to nationals of Member States whose evidence of formal qualifications as a veterinary surgeon was issued by, or whose training commenced in, Estonia before 1 May 2004, Member States shall recognise such evidence of formal qualifications as a veterinary surgeon if it is accompanied by a certificate stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question in Estonia for at least five consecutive years during the seven years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

**Section 6****Midwives***Article 40***The training of midwives**

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

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

**▼M9**

The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c concerning the amendment of the list set out in point 5.5.1 of Annex V with a view to adapting it to scientific and technical progress.

The amendments referred to in the third subparagraph shall not entail an amendment of existing essential legislative principles in Member States regarding the structure of professions as regards training and conditions of access by natural persons. Such amendments shall respect the responsibility of the Member States for the organisation of education systems, as set out in Article 165(1) TFEU.

2. Admission to training as a midwife shall be contingent upon one of the following conditions:
  - (a) completion of at least 12 years of general school education or possession of a certificate attesting success in an examination, of an equivalent level, for admission to a midwifery school for route I;

**▼ M9**

- (b) possession of evidence of formal qualifications as a nurse responsible for general care referred to in point 5.2.2 of Annex V for route II.

3. Training as a midwife shall provide an assurance that the professional in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- (a) detailed knowledge of the sciences on which the activities of midwives are based, particularly midwifery, obstetrics and gynaecology;
- (b) adequate knowledge of the ethics of the profession and the legislation relevant for the practice of the profession;
- (c) adequate knowledge of general medical knowledge (biological functions, anatomy and physiology) and of pharmacology in the field of obstetrics and of the newly born, and also knowledge of the relationship between the state of health and the physical and social environment of the human being, and of his behaviour;
- (d) adequate clinical experience gained in approved institutions allowing the midwife to be able, independently and under his own responsibility, to the extent necessary and excluding pathological situations, to manage the antenatal care, to conduct the delivery and its consequences in approved institutions, and to supervise labour and birth, postnatal care and neonatal resuscitation while awaiting a medical practitioner;
- (e) adequate understanding of the training of health personnel and experience of working with such personnel.

**▼ B***Article 41***Procedures for the recognition of evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife****▼ M9**

1. The evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife referred to in point 5.5.2 of Annex V shall be subject to automatic recognition pursuant to Article 21 in so far as they satisfy one of the following criteria:

- (a) full-time training of at least three years as a midwife, which may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits, consisting of at least 4 600 hours of theoretical and practical training, with at least one third of the minimum duration representing clinical training;
- (b) full-time training as a midwife of at least two years, which may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits, consisting of at least 3 600 hours, contingent upon possession of evidence of formal qualifications as a nurse responsible for general care referred to in point 5.2.2 of Annex V;
- (c) full-time training as a midwife of at least 18 months, which may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits, consisting of at least 3 000 hours, contingent upon possession of evidence of formal qualifications as a nurse responsible for general care referred to in point 5.2.2 of Annex V, and followed by one year's professional practice for which a certificate has been issued in accordance with paragraph 2.

**▼B**

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 qualifications as a midwife, has satisfactorily pursued all the activities of a midwife for a corresponding period in a hospital or a health care establishment approved for that purpose.

*Article 42***Pursuit of the professional activities of a midwife**

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

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

- (a) provision of sound family planning information and advice;
- (b) diagnosis of pregnancies and monitoring normal pregnancies; carrying out the examinations necessary for the monitoring of the development of normal pregnancies;
- (c) prescribing or advising on the examinations necessary for the earliest possible diagnosis of pregnancies at risk;
- (d) provision of programmes of parenthood preparation and complete preparation for childbirth including advice on hygiene and nutrition;
- (e) caring for and assisting the mother during labour and monitoring the condition of the foetus *in utero* by the appropriate clinical and technical means;
- (f) conducting spontaneous deliveries including where required episiotomies and in urgent cases breech deliveries;
- (g) recognising the warning signs of abnormality in the mother or infant which necessitate referral to a doctor and assisting the latter where appropriate; taking the necessary emergency measures in the doctor's absence, in particular the manual removal of the placenta, possibly followed by manual examination of the uterus;
- (h) examining and caring for the new-born infant; taking all initiatives which are necessary in case of need and carrying out where necessary immediate resuscitation;
- (i) caring for and monitoring the progress of the mother in the post-natal period and giving all necessary advice to the mother on infant care to enable her to ensure the optimum progress of the new-born infant;
- (j) carrying out treatment prescribed by doctors;
- (k) drawing up the necessary written reports.

**▼B***Article 43***Acquired rights specific to midwives**

1. Every Member State shall, in the case of Member State nationals whose evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife satisfies all the minimum training requirements laid down in Article 40 but, by virtue of Article 41, is not recognised unless it is accompanied by a certificate of professional practice referred to in Article 41(2), recognise as sufficient proof evidence of formal qualifications issued by those Member States before the reference date referred to in Annex V, point 5.5.2, accompanied by a certificate stating that those nationals have been effectively and lawfully engaged in the activities in question for at least two consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate.

**▼M9**

1a. As regards evidence of formal qualifications of midwives, Member States shall recognise automatically those qualifications where the applicant started the training before 18 January 2016, and the admission requirement for such training was 10 years of general education or an equivalent level for route I, or completed training as a nurse responsible for general care as attested by evidence of formal qualification referred to in point 5.2.2 of Annex V before starting a midwifery training falling under route II.

**▼B**

2. The conditions laid down in paragraph 1 shall apply to the nationals of Member States whose evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife certifies completion of training received in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic and satisfying all the minimum training requirements laid down in Article 40 but where the evidence of formal qualifications, by virtue of Article 41, is not recognised unless it is accompanied by the certificate of professional experience referred to in Article 41(2), where it attests a course of training which began before 3 October 1990.

**▼M9**

4. Member States shall recognise evidence of formal qualifications in midwifery that:

- (a) were awarded in Poland, to midwives who completed training before 1 May 2004, which did not comply with the minimum training requirements laid down in Article 40; and
- (b) are attested by the diploma ‘bachelor’ which was obtained on the basis of a special upgrading programme contained in:
  - (i) Article 11 of the Act of 20 April 2004 on the amendment of the Act on professions of nurse and midwife and on some other legal acts (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 2004 No 92, pos. 885 and of 2007 No 176, pos. 1237) and the Regulation of the Minister of Health of 11 May 2004 on the detailed conditions of delivering studies for nurses and midwives, who hold a certificate of secondary school (final examination — matura) and are graduates of medical lyceum and medical vocational schools teaching in a profession of a nurse and a midwife (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 2004 No 110, pos. 1170 and of 2010 No 65, pos. 420); or

**▼ M9**

- (ii) Article 53.3 point 3 of the Act of 15 July 2011 on professions of nurse and midwife (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 2011 No 174, pos. 1039) and the Regulation of the Minister of Health of 14 June 2012 on the detailed conditions of delivering higher education courses for nurses and midwives who hold a certificate of secondary school (final examination – matura) and are graduates of a medical secondary school or a post-secondary school teaching in a profession of a nurse and a midwife (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 2012, pos. 770),

for the purpose of verifying that the midwife concerned has a level of knowledge and competence comparable to that of midwives holding the qualifications listed for Poland in point 5.5.2 of Annex V.

**▼ M1***Article 43(a)*

As regards the Romanian qualifications in midwifery, only the following acquired rights provisions will apply:

In the case of nationals of the Member States whose evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife (asistent medical obstetrică-ginecologie/obstetrics-gynecology nurse) were awarded by Romania before the date of accession and which do not satisfy the minimum training requirements laid down in Article 40, Member States shall recognise the said evidence of formal qualifications as being sufficient proof for the purposes of carrying out the activities of midwife, if they are accompanied by a certificate stating that those Member State nationals have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities of midwife in Romania, for at least five consecutive years during the seven years prior to the issue of the certificate.

**▼ A1***Article 43b*

Acquired rights in midwifery shall not apply to the following qualifications which were obtained in Croatia before 1 July 2013: viša medicinska sestra ginekološko-opstetričkog smjera (High Gynaecology-Obstetrical Nurse), medicinska sestra ginekološko-opstetričkog smjera (Gynaecology-Obstetrical Nurse), viša medicinska sestra primaljskog smjera (High Nurse with Midwifery Degree), medicinska sestra primaljskog smjera (Nurse with Midwifery Degree), ginekološko-opstetrička primalja (Gynaecology-Obstetrical Midwife) and primalja (Midwife).

**▼ B****Section 7****Pharmacist***Article 44***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.

**▼M9**

2. Evidence of formal qualifications as a pharmacist shall attest to training of at least five years' duration, which may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits, comprising 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) during or at the end of the theoretical and practical training, 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.

The training cycle referred to in this paragraph shall include at least the programme described in point 5.6.1 of Annex V. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c concerning the amendment of the list set out in point 5.6.1 of Annex V with a view to adapting it to scientific and technical progress, including the evolution of pharmacological practice.

The amendments referred to in the second subparagraph shall not entail an amendment of existing essential legislative principles in Member States regarding the structure of professions as regards training and conditions of access by natural persons. Such amendments shall respect the responsibility of the Member States for the organisation of education systems, as set out in Article 165(1) TFEU.

**▼B**

3. Training for pharmacists shall provide an assurance that the person concerned has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- (a) adequate knowledge of medicines and the substances used in the manufacture of medicines;
- (b) adequate knowledge of pharmaceutical technology and the physical, chemical, biological and microbiological testing of medicinal products;
- (c) 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;
- (d) adequate knowledge to evaluate scientific data concerning medicines in order to be able to supply appropriate information on the basis of this knowledge;
- (e) adequate knowledge of the legal and other requirements associated with the pursuit of pharmacy.

**▼B***Article 45***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 qualifications of the types listed in Annex V, point 5.6.2.

**▼M9**

2. The Member States shall ensure that the holders of evidence of formal qualifications in pharmacy at university level or a level recognised as equivalent, which satisfies the requirements of Article 44, are able to gain access to and pursue at least the following activities, subject to the requirement, where appropriate, of supplementary professional experience:

- (a) preparation of the pharmaceutical form of medicinal products;
- (b) manufacture and testing of medicinal products;
- (c) testing of medicinal products in a laboratory for the testing of medicinal products;
- (d) storage, preservation and distribution of medicinal products at the wholesale stage;
- (e) supply, preparation, testing, storage, distribution and dispensing of safe and efficacious medicinal products of the required quality in pharmacies open to the public;
- (f) preparation, testing, storage and dispensing of safe and efficacious medicinal products of the required quality in hospitals;
- (g) provision of information and advice on medicinal products as such, including on their appropriate use;
- (h) reporting of adverse reactions of pharmaceutical products to the competent authorities;
- (i) personalised support for patients who administer their medication;
- (j) contribution to local or national public health campaigns.

**▼B**

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 5.6.2, that Member State shall recognise as sufficient proof in this regard a certificate issued by the competent authorities in the home Member State stating that the person concerned has been engaged in those activities in the home Member State for a similar period.

4. The recognition referred to in paragraph 3 shall not apply with regard to the two-year period of professional experience required by the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for the grant of a State public pharmacy concession.

**▼B**

5. If, on 16 September 1985, a Member State had a competitive examination in place designed to select from among the holders referred to in paragraph 2, 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 5.6.2 or who benefit from the provisions of Article 23 to take part in it.

**Section 8****Architect****▼M9***Article 46***Training of architects**

1. Training as an architect shall comprise:
  - (a) a total of at least five years of full-time study at a university or a comparable teaching institution, leading to successful completion of a university-level examination; or
  - (b) not less than four years of full-time study at a university or a comparable teaching institution leading to successful completion of a university-level examination, accompanied by a certificate attesting to the completion of two years of professional traineeship in accordance with paragraph 4.
2. Architecture must be the principal component of the study referred to in paragraph 1. The study shall maintain a balance between theoretical and practical aspects of architectural training and shall guarantee at least the acquisition of the following knowledge, skills and competences:
  - (a) the ability to create architectural designs that satisfy both aesthetic and technical requirements;
  - (b) adequate knowledge of the history and theories of architecture and the related arts, technologies and human sciences;
  - (c) knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design;
  - (d) adequate knowledge of urban design, planning and the skills involved in the planning process;
  - (e) 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;



**▼ M9**

- (f) understanding of the profession of architect and the role of the architect in society, in particular in preparing briefs that take account of social factors;
- (g) understanding of the methods of investigation and preparation of the brief for a design project;
- (h) understanding of the structural design, and constructional and engineering problems associated with building design;
- (i) 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, in the framework of sustainable development;
- (j) the necessary design skills to meet building users' requirements within the constraints imposed by cost factors and building regulations;
- (k) adequate knowledge of the industries, organisations, regulations and procedures involved in translating design concepts into buildings and integrating plans into overall planning.

3. The number of years of academic study referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits.

4. The professional traineeship referred to in point (b) of paragraph 1 shall take place only after completion of the first three years of the study. At least one year of the professional traineeship shall build upon knowledge, skills and competences acquired during the study referred to in paragraph 2. To that end, the professional traineeship shall be carried out under the supervision of a person or body that has been authorised by the competent authority in the home Member State. Such supervised traineeship may take place in any country. The professional traineeship shall be evaluated by the competent authority in the home Member State.

*Article 47***Derogations from the conditions for the training of architects**

By way of derogation from Article 46, the following shall also be recognised as complying with Article 21: training as part of social betterment schemes or part-time university studies which satisfies the requirements set out in Article 46(2), as attested by an examination in architecture passed by a professional who has been working for seven 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 point (b) of Article 46(1).

**▼B***Article 48***Pursuit 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 Member States nationals 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, under the professional title of ‘architect’. The architectural nature of the activities of the persons concerned shall be attested by a certificate awarded by their home Member State.

*Article 49***Acquired rights specific to architects**

1. Each Member State shall accept evidence of ►C2 formal qualifications as an architect listed in Annex VI, ◀ awarded by the other Member States, and attesting a course of training which began no later than the reference academic year referred to in that Annex, even if they do not satisfy the minimum requirements laid down in Article 46, 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 evidence of formal qualifications 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 that Annex, shall be recognised.

**▼M9**

1a. Paragraph 1 shall also apply to evidence of formal qualifications as an architect listed in Annex V, where the training started before 18 January 2016.

**▼B**

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1, every Member State shall recognise the following evidence of formal qualifications 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 qualifications which it itself issues: certificates issued to nationals of Member States by the Member States which have enacted rules governing the access to and pursuit of the activities of an architect as of the following dates:

- (a) 1 January 1995 for Austria, Finland and Sweden;
- (b) 1 May 2004 for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia;

**▼M8**

(ba) 1 July 2013 for Croatia;

**▼B**

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

►C2 The certificates referred to in the first subparagraph shall certify that the holder was authorized, no later than the respective date, to use the professional title of architect, ◀ and that he has been effectively engaged, in the context of those rules, in the activities in question for at least three consecutive years during the five years preceding the award of the certificate.

**▼M9**

3. Each Member State shall give the following evidence the same effect on its territory as evidence of formal qualifications it itself issues for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities of an architect: evidence of completion of training existing as of 5 August 1985 and commenced no later than 17 January 2014, provided by 'Fachhochschulen' in the Federal Republic of Germany over a period of three years, satisfying the requirements set out in Article 46(2) and giving access to the activities referred to in Article 48 in that Member State under the professional title of 'architect', in so far 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 competent authority in whose roll the name of the architect wishing to benefit from the provisions of this Directive appears.

*CHAPTER IIIA**Automatic recognition on the basis of common training principles**Article 49a***Common training framework**

1. For the purpose of this Article, 'common training framework' means a common set of minimum knowledge, skills and competences necessary for the pursuit of a specific profession. A common training framework shall not replace national training programmes unless a Member State decides otherwise under national law. For the purpose of access to and pursuit of a profession in Member States which regulate that profession, a Member State shall give evidence of professional qualifications acquired on the basis of such a framework the same effect in its territory as the evidence of formal qualifications which it itself issues, on condition that such framework fulfils the conditions laid down in paragraph 2.

2. A common training framework shall comply with the following conditions:

- (a) the common training framework enables more professionals to move across Member States;
- (b) the profession to which the common training framework applies is regulated, or the education and training leading to the profession is regulated in at least one third of the Member States;

▼ **M9**

- (c) the common set of knowledge, skills and competences combines the knowledge, skills and competences required in the systems of education and training applicable in at least one third of the Member States; it shall be irrelevant whether the knowledge, skills and competences have been acquired as part of a general training course at a university or higher education institution or as part of a vocational training course;
  - (d) the common training framework shall be based on levels of the EQF, as defined in Annex II of the Recommendation of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2008 on the establishment of the European Qualifications Framework for lifelong learning <sup>(1)</sup>;
  - (e) the profession concerned is neither covered by another common training framework nor subject to automatic recognition under Chapter III of Title III;
  - (f) the common training framework has been prepared following a transparent due process, including the relevant stakeholders from Member States where the profession is not regulated;
  - (g) the common training framework permits nationals from any Member State to be eligible for acquiring the professional qualification under such framework without first being required to be a member of any professional organisation or to be registered with such organisation.
3. Representative professional organisations at Union level, as well as national professional organisations or competent authorities from at least one third of the Member States, may submit to the Commission suggestions for common training frameworks which meet the conditions laid down in paragraph 2.
4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c to establish a common training framework for a given profession based on the conditions laid down in paragraph 2 of this Article.
5. A Member State shall be exempted from the obligation of introducing the common training framework referred to in paragraph 4 on its territory and from the obligation of granting automatic recognition to the professional qualifications acquired under that common training framework if one of the following conditions is fulfilled:
- (a) there are no education or training institutions available in its territory to offer such training for the profession concerned;
  - (b) the introduction of the common training framework would adversely affect the organisation of its system of education and professional training;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ C 111, 6.5.2008, p. 1.

▼ **M9**

- (c) there are substantial differences between the common training framework and the training required in its territory, which entail serious risks for public policy, public security, public health or for the safety of the service recipients or the protection of the environment.

6. Member States shall, within six months of the entry into force of the delegated act referred to in paragraph 4, notify to the Commission and to the other Member States:

- (a) the national qualifications, and where applicable the national professional titles, that comply with the common training framework; or
- (b) any use of the exemption referred to in paragraph 5, along with a justification of which conditions under that paragraph were fulfilled. The Commission may, within three months, request further clarification if it considers that a Member State has provided no or insufficient justification that one of these conditions has been fulfilled. The Member State shall reply within three months of any such request.

The Commission may adopt an implementing act to list the national professional qualifications and national professional titles benefiting from automatic recognition under the common training framework adopted in accordance with paragraph 4.

7. This Article also applies to specialties of a profession, provided such specialties concern professional activities the access to and the pursuit of which are regulated in Member States, where the profession is already subject to automatic recognition under Chapter III of Title III, but not the specialty concerned.

*Article 49b***Common training tests**

1. For the purpose of this Article, a ‘common training test means’ a standardised aptitude test available across participating Member States and reserved to holders of a particular professional qualification. Passing such a test in a Member State shall entitle the holder of a particular professional qualification to pursue the profession in any host Member State concerned under the same conditions as the holders of professional qualifications acquired in that Member State.

2. The common training test shall comply with the following conditions:

- (a) the common training test enables more professionals to move across Member States;
- (b) the profession to which the common training test applies is regulated, or the education and training leading to the profession concerned is regulated in at least one third of the Member States;
- (c) the common training test has been prepared following a transparent due process, including the relevant stakeholders from Member States where the profession is not regulated;

▼ **M9**

(d) the common training test permits nationals from any Member State to participate in such a test and in the practical organisation of such tests in Member States without first being required to be a member of any professional organisation or to be registered with such organisation.

3. Representative professional organisations at Union level, as well as national professional organisations or competent authorities from at least one third of the Member States, may submit to the Commission suggestions for common training tests which meet the conditions laid down in paragraph 2.

4. The Commission shall be empowered to adopt delegated acts in accordance with Article 57c to establish the contents of a common training test, and the conditions required for taking and passing the test.

5. A Member State shall be exempted from the obligation of organising the common training test referred to in paragraph 4 on its territory and from the obligation of granting automatic recognition to professionals who have passed the common training test if one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- (a) the profession concerned is not regulated on its territory;
- (b) the contents of the common training test will not sufficiently mitigate serious risks for public health or the safety of the service recipients, which are relevant on its territory;
- (c) the contents of the common training test would render access to the profession significantly less attractive compared to national requirements.

6. Member States shall, within six months of the entry into force of the delegated act referred to in paragraph 4, notify to the Commission and to the other Member States:

- (a) the available capacity for organising such tests; or
- (b) any use of the exemption referred to in paragraph 5, along with the justification of which conditions under that paragraph were fulfilled. The Commission may, within three months, request further clarification, if it considers that a Member State has provided no or insufficient justification that one of these conditions has been fulfilled. The Member State shall reply within three months of any such request.

The Commission may adopt an implementing act to list the Member States in which the common training tests adopted in accordance with paragraph 4 are to be organised, the frequency during a calendar year and other arrangements necessary for organising common training tests across Member States.

**▼B***CHAPTER IV**Common provisions on establishment**Article 50***Documentation and formalities**

1. Where the competent authorities of the host Member State decide on an application for authorisation 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(d), (e) and (f), 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. 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 Chapter III of this Title, the minimum training conditions set out respectively in Articles 24, 25, 28, 31, 34, 35, 38, 40, 44 and 46.

3. In cases of justified doubt, where evidence of formal qualifications, as defined in Article 3(1)(c), has been issued by a competent authority in a Member State and includes training received in whole or in part in an establishment legally established in the territory of another Member State, the host Member State shall be entitled to verify with the competent body in the Member State of origin of the award:

- (a) whether the training course at the establishment which gave the training has been formally certified by the educational establishment based in the Member State of origin of the award;
- (b) whether the evidence of formal qualifications issued is the same as that which would have been awarded if the course had been followed entirely in the Member State of origin of the award; and
- (c) whether the evidence of formal qualifications confers the same professional rights in the territory of the Member State of origin of the award.

**▼M9**

3a. In the event of justified doubts, the host Member State may require from the competent authorities of a Member State confirmation of the fact that the applicant is not suspended or prohibited from the pursuit of the profession as a result of serious professional misconduct or conviction of criminal offences relating to the pursuit of any of his professional activities.

3b. Exchange of information between competent authorities of different Member States under this Article shall take place via IMI.

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4. 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 51***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 for authorisation 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 in any case within three months after the date on which the applicant's complete file was submitted. However, this deadline may be extended by one month in cases falling under Chapters I and II of this Title.

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

*Article 52***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 title of the host Member State, which corresponds to that profession in that Member State, and make use of any associated initials.

2. Where a profession is regulated in the host Member State by an association or organisation within the meaning of Article 3(2), 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 do so, only under the conditions laid down in this Directive, in respect of nationals of other Member States who possess professional qualifications.

**▼M9**

3. A Member State may not reserve the use of the professional title to the holders of professional qualifications if it has not notified the association or organisation to the Commission and to the other Member States in accordance with Article 3(2).



**▼B**

## TITLE IV

**DETAILED RULES FOR PURSUING THE PROFESSION****▼M9***Article 53***Knowledge of languages**

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

2. A Member State shall ensure that any controls carried out by, or under the supervision of, the competent authority for controlling compliance with the obligation under paragraph 1 shall be limited to the knowledge of one official language of the host Member State, or one administrative language of the host Member State provided that it is also an official language of the Union.

3. Controls carried out in accordance with paragraph 2 may be imposed if the profession to be practised has patient safety implications. Controls may be imposed in respect of other professions in cases where there is a serious and concrete doubt about the sufficiency of the professional's language knowledge in respect of the professional activities that that professional intends to pursue.

Controls may be carried out only after the issuance of a European Professional Card in accordance with Article 4d or after the recognition of a professional qualification, as the case may be.

4. Any language controls shall be proportionate to the activity to be pursued. The professional concerned shall be allowed to appeal such controls under national law.

**▼B***Article 54***Use of academic titles**

Without prejudice to Articles 7 and 52, the host Member State shall ensure that the right shall be conferred on the persons concerned to use academic titles conferred on them in the home Member State, and possibly an abbreviated form thereof, in the language of the home 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 an academic title of the home Member State is liable to be confused in the host Member State with a title 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 academic title of the home Member State in an appropriate form, to be laid down by the host Member State.

*Article 55***Approval by health insurance funds**

Without prejudice to Article 5(1) and Article 6, first subparagraph, 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 of doctor and dental practitioner acquired in other Member States.

▼ **M9***Article 55a***Recognition of professional traineeship**

1. If access to a regulated profession in the home Member State is contingent upon completion of a professional traineeship, the competent authority of the home Member State shall, when considering a request for authorisation to exercise the regulated profession, recognise professional traineeships carried out in another Member State provided the traineeship is in accordance with the published guidelines referred to in paragraph 2, and shall take into account professional traineeships carried out in a third country. However, Member States may, in national legislation, set a reasonable limit on the duration of the part of the professional traineeship which can be carried out abroad.

2. Recognition of the professional traineeship shall not replace any requirements in place to pass an examination in order to gain access to the profession in question. The competent authorities shall publish guidelines on the organisation and recognition of professional traineeships carried out in another Member State or in a third country, in particular on the role of the supervisor of the professional traineeship.

## TITLE V

**ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION AND RESPONSIBILITY  
TOWARDS CITIZENS FOR IMPLEMENTATION**▼ **B***Article 56***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. ► **M9** The competent authorities of the home and the host Member States shall exchange information regarding disciplinary action or criminal sanctions taken or any other serious, specific circumstances which are likely to have consequences for the pursuit of activities under this Directive. In so doing, they shall respect personal data protection rules provided for in Directives 95/46/EC and 2002/58/EC. ◀

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.

▼ **M9**

2a. For the purposes of paragraphs 1 and 2, the competent authorities shall use IMI.

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3. Each Member State shall, no later than 20 October 2007, designate the authorities and bodies competent to award or receive evidence of formal qualifications and other documents or information, and those competent to receive applications and take the decisions referred to in this Directive, and shall forthwith inform the other Member States and the Commission thereof.

**▼M9**

4. Each Member State shall designate a coordinator for the activities of the competent authorities referred to in paragraph 1 and shall inform other Member States and the Commission thereof.

The coordinators' tasks 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;
- (c) to examine suggestions for common training frameworks and common training tests;
- (d) to exchange information and best practice for the purpose of optimising continuous professional development in Member States;
- (e) to exchange information and best practice on the application of compensation measures referred to in Article 14.

For the purpose of carrying out the task set out in point (b) of this paragraph, the coordinators may solicit the help of the assistance centres referred to in Article 57b.

*Article 56a***Alert mechanism**

1. The competent authorities of a Member State shall inform the competent authorities of all other Member States about a professional whose pursuit on the territory of that Member State of the following professional activities in their entirety or parts thereof has been restricted or prohibited, even temporarily, by national authorities or courts:

- (a) doctor of medicine and of general practice possessing evidence of a formal qualification referred to in points 5.1.1 and 5.1.4 of Annex V;
- (b) specialist doctor of medicine possessing a title referred to in point 5.1.3 of Annex V;
- (c) nurse responsible for general care possessing evidence of a formal qualification referred to in point 5.2.2 of Annex V;
- (d) dental practitioner possessing evidence of a formal qualification referred to in point 5.3.2 of Annex V;
- (e) specialist dentists possessing evidence of a formal qualification referred to in point 5.3.3 of Annex V;

**▼M9**

- (f) veterinary surgeon possessing evidence of a formal qualification referred to in point 5.4.2 of Annex V;
- (g) midwife possessing evidence of a formal qualification referred to in point 5.5.2 of Annex V;
- (h) pharmacist possessing evidence of a formal qualification listed in point 5.6.2 of Annex V;
- (i) holders of certificates mentioned in point 2 of Annex VII attesting that the holder completed a training which satisfies the minimum requirements listed in Articles 24, 25, 31, 34, 35, 38, 40, or 44 respectively, but which started earlier than the reference dates of the qualifications listed in points 5.1.3, 5.1.4, 5.2.2, 5.3.2, 5.3.3, 5.4.2, 5.5.2, 5.6.2 of Annex V;
- (j) holders of certificates of acquired rights as referred to in Articles 23, 27, 29, 33, 33a, 37, 43 and 43a;
- (k) other professionals exercising activities that have patient safety implications, where the professional is pursuing a profession regulated in that Member State;
- (l) professionals exercising activities relating to the education of minors, including in childcare and early childhood education, where the professional is pursuing a profession regulated in that Member State.

2. Competent authorities shall send the information referred to in paragraph 1 by way of alert via IMI at the latest within three days from the date of adoption of the decision restricting or prohibiting pursuit of the professional activity in its entirety or in part by the professional concerned. That information shall be limited to the following:

- (a) the identity of the professional;
- (b) the profession concerned;
- (c) information about the national authority or court adopting the decision on restriction or prohibition;
- (d) the scope of the restriction or the prohibition; and
- (e) the period during which the restriction or the prohibition applies.

3. The competent authorities of a Member State concerned shall, at the latest within three days from the date of adoption of the court decision, inform the competent authorities of all other Member States, by way of alert via IMI, about the identity of professionals who have applied for the recognition of a qualification under this Directive and who have subsequently been found by courts to have used falsified evidence of professional qualifications in this context.

▼ **M9**

4. The processing of personal data for the purpose of the exchange of information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 3 shall be carried out in accordance with Directives 95/46/EC and 2002/58/EC. The processing of personal data by the Commission shall be carried out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 45/2001.

5. The competent authorities of all Member States shall be informed without delay when a prohibition or a restriction referred to in paragraph 1 has expired. For that purpose, the competent authority of the Member State which provides the information in accordance with paragraph 1 shall also be required to provide the date of expiry as well as any subsequent change to that date.

6. Member States shall provide that professionals, in respect of whom alerts are sent to other Member States, are informed in writing of decisions on alerts at the same time as the alert itself, may appeal under national law against the decision or apply for rectification of such decisions and shall have access to remedies in respect of any damage caused by false alerts sent to other Member States, and in such cases the decision on the alert shall be qualified to indicate that it is subject to proceedings by the professional.

7. Data regarding alerts may be processed within IMI for as long as they are valid. Alerts shall be deleted within three days from the date of adoption of the revoking decision or from the expiry of the prohibition or the restriction referred to in paragraph 1.

8. The Commission shall adopt implementing acts for the application of the alert mechanism. Those implementing acts shall include provisions on the authorities entitled to send or receive alerts and on the withdrawal and closure of alerts, and measures to ensure the security of processing. Those implementing acts shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 58(2).

*Article 57***Central online access to information**

1. Member States shall ensure that the following information is available online through the points of single contact, referred to in Article 6 of Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 December 2006 on services in the internal market <sup>(1)</sup>, and regularly updated:

- (a) a list of all regulated professions in the Member State including contact details of the competent authorities for each regulated profession and the assistance centres referred to in Article 57b;

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 376, 27.12.2006, p. 36.

**▼M9**

- (b) a list of the professions for which a European Professional Card is available, the functioning of that Card, including all related fees to be paid by professionals, and the competent authorities for issuing that Card;
- (c) a list of all professions for which the Member State applies Article 7(4) under national laws, regulations and administrative provisions;
- (d) a list of regulated education and training, and training with a special structure, referred to in point (c)(ii) of Article 11;
- (e) the requirements and procedures referred to in Articles 7, 50, 51 and 53 for the professions regulated in the Member State, including all related fees to be paid by citizens and documents to be submitted by citizens to competent authorities;
- (f) details on how to appeal, under national laws, regulations and administrative provisions, decisions of competent authorities adopted under this Directive.

2. Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in paragraph 1 is provided in a clear and comprehensive way for users, that it is easily accessible remotely and by electronic means and that it is kept up to date.

3. Member States shall ensure that any request for information addressed to the point of single contact is replied to as soon as possible.

4. Member States and the Commission shall take accompanying measures in order to encourage points of single contact to make the information provided for in paragraph 1 available in other official languages of the Union. This shall not affect the legislation of Member States on the use of languages in their territory.

5. Member States shall cooperate with each other and the Commission for the purpose of implementing paragraphs 1, 2 and 4.

*Article 57a***Procedures by electronic means**

1. Member States shall ensure that all requirements, procedures and formalities relating to matters covered by this Directive may be easily completed, remotely and by electronic means, through the relevant point of single contact or the relevant competent authorities. This shall not prevent competent authorities of Member States from requesting certified copies at a later stage in the event of justified doubts and where strictly necessary.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to the carrying out of an adaptation period or aptitude test.

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3. Where it is justified for Member States to ask for advanced electronic signatures, as defined in point 2 of Article 2 of Directive 1999/93/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 1999 on a Community framework for electronic signatures <sup>(1)</sup>, for the completion of procedures referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, Member States shall accept electronic signatures in compliance with Commission Decision 2009/767/EC of 16 October 2009 setting out measures facilitating the use of procedures by electronic means through the points of single contact under Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on services in the internal market <sup>(2)</sup> and provide for technical means to process documents with advanced electronic signature in formats defined by Commission Decision 2011/130/EU of 25 February 2011 establishing minimum requirements for the cross-border processing of documents signed electronically by competent authorities under Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on services in the internal market <sup>(3)</sup>.

4. All procedures shall be carried out in accordance with Article 8 of Directive 2006/123/EC relating to the points of single contact. The procedural time limits set out in Article 7(4) and Article 51 of this Directive shall commence at the point when an application or any missing document has been submitted by a citizen to a point of single contact or directly to the relevant competent authority. Any request for certified copies referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be considered as a request for missing documents.

*Article 57b***Assistance centres**

1. Each Member State shall designate, no later than 18 January 2016, an assistance centre whose remit shall be to provide citizens, as well as assistance centres of the other Member States, with assistance concerning the recognition of professional qualifications provided for in this Directive, including information on the national legislation governing the professions and the pursuit of those professions, social legislation, and, where appropriate, the rules of ethics.

2. The assistance centres in host Member States shall assist citizens in exercising the rights conferred on them by this Directive, in cooperation, where appropriate, with the assistance centre in the home Member State and the competent authorities and the points of single contact in the host Member State.

3. Any competent authority in the home or host Member State shall be required to fully cooperate with the assistance centre in the host Member State and where appropriate the home Member State, and provide all relevant information about individual cases to such assistance centres upon their request and subject to data protection rules in accordance with Directives 95/46/EC and 2002/58/EC.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 13, 19.1.2000, p. 12.

<sup>(2)</sup> OJ L 274, 20.10.2009, p. 36.

<sup>(3)</sup> OJ L 53, 26.2.2011, p. 66.

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4. At the Commission's request, the assistance centres shall inform the Commission of the result of enquiries with which they are dealing within two months after receiving such a request.

*Article 57c***Exercise of the delegation**

1. The power to adopt delegated acts is conferred on the Commission subject to the conditions laid down in this Article.

2. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 3(2), Article 20, the second subparagraph of Article 21(6), Article 21a(4), Article 25(5), the second paragraph of Article 26, the second subparagraph of Article 31(2), the second subparagraph of Article 34(2), Article 35(4) and (5), the second subparagraph of Article 38(1), the third subparagraph of Article 40(1), the second subparagraph of Article 44(2), Article 49a(4) and Article 49b(4) shall be conferred on the Commission for a period of five years from 17 January 2014. The Commission shall draw up a report in respect of the delegation of power not later than nine months before the end of the five-year period. The delegation of power shall be tacitly extended for periods of an identical duration, unless the European Parliament or the Council opposes such extension not later than three months before the end of each period.

3. The power to adopt delegated acts referred to in the third subparagraph of Article 3(2), Article 20, the second subparagraph of Article 21(6), Article 21a(4), Article 25(5), the second paragraph of Article 26, the second subparagraph of Article 31(2), the second subparagraph of Article 34(2), Article 35(4) and (5), the second subparagraph of Article 38(1), the third subparagraph of Article 40(1), the second subparagraph of Article 44(2), Article 49a(4) and Article 49b(4) may be revoked at any time by the European Parliament or by the Council. A decision to revoke shall put an end to the delegation of the power specified in that decision. It shall take effect the day following the publication of the decision in the *Official Journal of the European Union* or at a later date specified therein. It shall not affect the validity of any delegated acts already in force.

4. As soon as it adopts a delegated act, the Commission shall notify it simultaneously to the European Parliament and to the Council.

5. A delegated act adopted pursuant to the third subparagraph of Article 3(2), Article 20, the second subparagraph of Article 21(6), Article 21a(4), Article 25(5), the second paragraph of Article 26, the second subparagraph of Article 31(2), the second subparagraph of Article 34(2), Article 35(4) and (5), the second subparagraph of Article 38(1), the third subparagraph of Article 40(1), the second subparagraph of Article 44(2), Article 49a(4) and Article 49b(4) shall



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enter into force only if no objection has been expressed either by the European Parliament or the Council within a period of two months of notification of that act to the European Parliament and the Council or if, before the expiry of that period, the European Parliament and the Council have both informed the Commission that they will not object. That period shall be extended by two months at the initiative of the European Parliament or of the Council.

*Article 58***Committee procedure**

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a Committee on the recognition of professional qualifications. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.

*Article 59***Transparency**

1. Member States shall notify to the Commission a list of existing regulated professions, specifying the activities covered by each profession, and a list of regulated education and training, and training with a special structure, referred to in point (c)(ii) of Article 11, in their territory by 18 January 2016. Any change to those lists shall also be notified to the Commission without undue delay. The Commission shall set up and maintain a publicly available database of regulated professions, including a general description of activities covered by each profession.
2. By 18 January 2016, Member States shall notify to the Commission the list of professions for which a prior check of qualifications is necessary under Article 7(4). Member States shall provide the Commission with a specific justification for the inclusion of each of those professions on that list.
3. Member States shall examine whether requirements under their legal system restricting the access to a profession or its pursuit to the holders of a specific professional qualification, including the use of professional titles and the professional activities allowed under such title, referred to in this Article as ‘requirements’ are compatible with the following principles:
  - (a) requirements must be neither directly nor indirectly discriminatory on the basis of nationality or residence;
  - (b) requirements must be justified by overriding reasons of general interest;
  - (c) requirements must be suitable for securing the attainment of the objective pursued and must not go beyond what is necessary to attain that objective.

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4. Paragraph 1 shall also apply to professions regulated in a Member State by an association or organisation within the meaning of Article 3(2) and any requirements for membership of those associations or organisations.

5. By 18 January 2016, Member States shall provide the Commission with information on the requirements they intend to maintain and the reasons for considering that those requirements comply with paragraph 3. Member States shall provide information on the requirements they subsequently introduced, and the reasons for considering that those requirements comply with paragraph 3, within six months of the adoption of the measure.

6. By 18 January 2016, and every two years thereafter, Member States shall also submit a report to the Commission about the requirements which have been removed or made less stringent.

7. The Commission shall forward the reports referred to in paragraph 6 to the other Member States which shall submit their observations within six months. Within the same period of six months, the Commission shall consult interested parties, including the professions concerned.

8. The Commission shall provide a summary report based on the information provided by Member States to the Group of Coordinators established under Commission Decision 2007/172/EC of 19 March 2007 setting up the group of coordinators for the recognition of professional qualifications <sup>(1)</sup>, which may make observations.

9. In light of the observations provided for in paragraphs 7 and 8, the Commission shall, by 18 January 2017, submit its final findings to the European Parliament and the Council, accompanied where appropriate by proposals for further initiatives.

**▼B**

## TITLE VI

**OTHER PROVISIONS***Article 60***Reports**

1. As from 20 October 2007, Member States shall, every two years, send a report to the Commission on the application of the system. In addition to general observations, the report shall contain a statistical summary of decisions taken and a description of the main problems arising from the application of this Directive.

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As from 18 January 2016 the statistical summary of decisions taken referred to in the first subparagraph shall contain detailed information on the number and types of decisions taken in accordance with this Directive, including the types of decisions on partial access taken by competent authorities in accordance with Article 4f, and a description of the main problems arising from application of this Directive.

<sup>(1)</sup> OJ L 79, 20.3.2007, p. 38.

**▼M9**

2. By 18 January 2019, and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall publish a report on the implementation of this Directive.

The first such report shall focus in particular on the new elements introduced in this Directive and consider in particular the following issues:

- (a) the functioning of the European Professional Card;
- (b) the modernisation of the knowledge, skills and competences for the professions covered by Chapter III of Title III, including the list of competences referred to in Article 31(7);
- (c) the functioning of the common training frameworks and common training tests;
- (d) the results of the special upgrading programme laid down under Romanian laws, regulations and administrative provisions for holders of the evidence of formal qualifications mentioned in Article 33a, as well as for holders of evidence of formal qualifications of post-secondary level, with a view to assessing the need to review the current provisions governing the acquired rights regime applicable to the Romanian evidence of formal qualifications as nurse responsible for general care.

Member States shall provide all necessary information for the preparation of that report.

**▼B***Article 61***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.

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Where appropriate, the Commission shall adopt an implementing act to permit the Member State in question to derogate from the relevant provision for a limited period of time.

**▼B***Article 62***Repeal**

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/EC are repealed with effect from 20 October 2007. References to the repealed Directives shall be understood as references to this Directive and the acts adopted on the basis of those Directives shall not be affected by the repeal.

*Article 63***Transposition**

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by 20 October 2007 at the latest. They shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof.

When Member States adopt these measures, 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 64***Entry into force**

This Directive shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

*Article 65***Addressees**

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.



# ANNEX I

## List of professional associations or organisations fulfilling the conditions of Article 3(2)

### IRELAND <sup>(1)</sup>

1. The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland <sup>(2)</sup>
2. The Institute of Certified Public Accountants in Ireland <sup>(2)</sup>
3. The Association of Certified Accountants <sup>(2)</sup>
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

<sup>(1)</sup> 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.

<sup>(2)</sup> Only for the activity of auditing accounts.

**▼ B**

- 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

**▼ M9**

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## ANNEX IV

**Activities related to the categories of professional experience referred to in  
Articles 17, 18 and 19**

**List I**

**Major groups covered by Directive 64/427/EEC, as amended by Directive  
69/77/EEC, and by Directives 68/366/EEC and 82/489/EEC**

*I**Directive 64/427/EEC**(liberalisation Directive 64/429/EEC)**NICE nomenclature (corresponding to ISIC major groups 23 to 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)
Major group	259	Manufacture of straw, cork, basketware, wicker-work and rattan products; brush-making
	26	260 Manufacture of wooden furniture

**▼B**

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



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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)
Major group	359	Ancillary mechanical engineering activities
	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

**▼B**

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

**▼B**

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

**▼B**

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*Directive 82/489/EEC**ISIC nomenclature*

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

**List II****Major groups of Directives 75/368/EEC, 75/369/EEC and 82/470/EEC**

1

*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 boat-houses)
- 73      Communications: postal services and telecommunications

**▼B**

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)

## 2

*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.

## 3

*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)).



### List III

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

#### 1

*Directive 64/222/EEC*

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

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

#### 2

*Directive 68/364/EEC*

*(liberalisation Directive 68/363/EEC)*

ISIC ex 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   |

**▼B**

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(1) of this Directive (List II, point 1, 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 not elsewhere classified:   |
|       | — Sporting activities (sports grounds, organising sporting fixtures, etc.), except the activities of sports instructors                                 |
|       | — Games (racing stables, areas for games, race-courses, 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   |

**▼B**

## 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.



**▼B**

## ANNEX V

**Recognition on the basis of coordination of the minimum training conditions**

## V.1. DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

## 5.1.1. Evidence of formal qualifications in basic medical training

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 Examen- commissie van de Vlaamse Gemeen- schap		20 December 1976
<b>▼M1</b> България	Диплома за висше образование на образователно- квалификационна степен 'магистър' по 'Медицина' и професионална квалификация 'Магистър-лекар'	Медицински факултет във Висше медицинско училище (Медицински университет, Висш медицински институт в Република България)		1 January 2007
<b>▼B</b> Česká republika	Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu všeobecné lékařství (doktor medicíny, MUDr.)	Lékařská fakulta univerzity v České republice	— Vysvědčení o státní rigorózní zkoušce	1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis for bestået lægevidenskabelig embedseksamen	Medicinsk universitets- fakultet	— Autorisation som læge, udstedt af Sundhedsstyrelsen og — Tilladelse til selv- stændigt virke som læge (dokumen- tation for genn- emført praktisk uddannelse), udstedt af Sund- hedsstyrelsen	20 December 1976
Deutschland	— Zeugnis über die Ärztliche Prüfung — Zeugnis über die Ärztliche Staats- prüfung und Zeugnis über die Vorbereitungszeit als Medizinal- assistent, soweit diese nach den deutschen Rechts- vorschriften noch für den Abschluss der ärztlichen Ausbildung vorgesehen war	Zuständige Behörden		20 December 1976

▼ B

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Certificate accompanying the qualifications	Reference date
Eesti	Diplom arstiteaduse õppekava läbimise kohta	Tartu Ülikool		1 May 2004
Ελλάς	Πτυχίο Ιατρικής	— Ιατρική Σχολή 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

▼ M8

Hrvatska	Diploma 'doktor medicine/doktorica medicine'	Medicinski fakulteti sveučilišta u Republici Hrvatskoj		1 July 2013
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▼ B

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
Κύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό Εγγραφής Ιατρού	Ιατρικό Συμβούλιο		1 May 2004
Latvija	ārsta diploms	Universitātes tipa augstskola		1 May 2004
Lietuva	Aukštojo mokslo diplomas, nurodantis suteiktą gydytojo kvalifikaciją	Universitetas	Internatūros pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą medicinos gydytojo profesinę kvalifikaciją	1 May 2004
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine, chirurgie et accouchements,	Jury d'examen d'Etat	Certificat de stage	20 December 1976
Magyarország	Általános orvos oklevél (doctor medicinae universae, röv.: dr. med. univ.)	Egyetem		1 May 2004
Malta	Lawrja ta' Tabib tal-Mediciċina u l-Kirurgija	Universita' ta' Malta	Ċertifikat ta' reġistrazzjoni mahruġ mill-Kunsill Mediku	1 May 2004
Nederland	Getuigenschrift 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

▼ **B**

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Certificate accompanying the qualifications	Reference date
Polska	Dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych na kierunku lekarskim z tytułem 'lekarza'	1. Akademia Medyczna 2. Uniwersytet Medyczny 3. Collegium Medicum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego	Lekarski Egzamin Państwowy	1 May 2004
Portugal	Carta de Curso de licenciatura em medicina	Universidades	Diploma comprovativo da conclusão do internato geral emitido pelo Ministério da Saúde	1 January 1986
România	Diplomă de licență de doctor medic	Universități		1 January 2007
Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naslov 'doktor medicine/doktorica medicine'	Univerza		1 May 2004
Slovensko	Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'doktor medicíny' ('MUDr.')	Vysoká škola		1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Lääketieteen lisen-siaatin tutkinto/ Medicine licentiat-examen	— Helsingin yliopisto/ Helsingfors universitet — Kuopion yliopisto — Oulun yliopisto — Tampereen yliopisto — Turun yliopisto	Todistus lääkäriin perusterveidenhuollon lisäkoulutuksesta/ Examenbevis om tilläggsutbildning för läkare inom prim-ärvården	1 January 1994
Sverige	Läkarexamen	Universitet	Bevis om praktisk utbildning som utfärdas av Socialstyrelsen	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Primary qualification	Competent examining body	Certificate of experience	20 December 1976

## 5.1.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of specialised doctors

▼ **M1**

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
България	Свидетелство за призната специалност	Медицински университет, Висш медицински институт или Военномедицин-ска академия	1 January 2007
Česká republika	Diplom o specializaci	Ministerstvo zdravotnictví	1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som speciallæge	Sundhedsstyrelsen	20 December 1976

▼ **B**

▼ **B**

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Reference date
Deutschland	Fachärztliche Anerkennung	Landesärztekammer	20 December 1976
Eesti	Residentuuri lõputunnistus eriarstiabi erialal	Tartu Ülikool	1 May 2004
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

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Diploma o specijalističkom usavršavanju	Ministarstvo nadležno za zdravstvo	1 July 2013
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▼ **B**

Ireland	Certificate of Specialist doctor	Competent authority	20 December 1976
Italia	Diploma di medico specialista	Università	20 December 1976
Κύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό Αναγνώρισης Ειδικότητας	Ιατρικό Συμβούλιο	1 May 2004
Latvija	'Sertifikāts'—kompetentu iestāžu izsniegts dokuments, kas apliecina, ka persona ir nokārtojusi sertifikācijas eksāmenu specialitātē	Latvijas Ārstu biedrība Latvijas Ārstniecības personu profesionālo organizāciju savienība	1 May 2004
Lietuva	Rezidentūros pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą gydytojo specialisto profesinę kvalifikaciją	Universitetas	1 May 2004
Luxembourg	Certificat de médecin spécialiste	Ministre de la Santé publique	20 December 1976
Magyarország	Szakorvosi bizonyítvány	Az Egészségügyi, Szociális és Családügyi Minisztérium illetékes testülete	1 May 2004
Malta	Ċertifikat ta' Speċjalista Mediku	Kumitat ta' Approvazzjoni dwar Speċjalisti	1 May 2004
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
Polska	Dyplom uzyskania tytułu specjalisty	Centrum Egzaminów Medycznych	1 May 2004
Portugal	1. Grau de assistente 2. Título de especialista	1. Ministério da Saúde 2. Ordem dos Médicos	1 January 1986
România	Certificat de medic specialist	Ministerul Sănătății Publici	1 January 2007
Slovenija	Potrđilo o opravljenem specialističnem izpitu	1. Ministrstvo za zdravje 2. Zdravniška zbornica Slovenije	1 May 2004

▼ **M1**▼ **B**

▼ **B**

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Reference date
Slovensko	Diplom o špecializácii	Slovenská zdravotnícka univerzita	1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Erikoislääkärin tutkinto/Specialläkar-examen	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

▼ **M1**5.1.3. *Titles of training courses in specialised medicine*

Country	Anaesthetics Minimum period of training: 3 years	General surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Anesthésie-réanimation/Anesthesie reanimatie	Chirurgie/Heelkunde
България	Анестезиология и интензивно лечение	Хирургия
Česká republika	Anesteziologie a resuscitace	Chirurgie
Danmark	Anæstesiologi	Kirurgi eller kirurgiske sygdomme
Deutschland	Anästhesiologie	(Allgemeine) Chirurgie
Eesti	Anestesioloogia	Üldkirurgia
Ελλάς	Αναισθησιολογία	Χειρουργική
España	Anestesiología y Reanimación	Cirugía general y del aparato digestivo
France	Anesthésiologie-Réanimation chirurgicale	Chirurgie générale
▼ <b>M8</b> Hrvatska	Anesteziologija, reanimatologija i intenzivna medicina	Opća kirurgija
▼ <b>M1</b> Ireland	Anaesthesia	Cirugía general
Italia	Anestesia e rianimazione	Chirurgia generale
Κύπρος	Αναισθησιολογία	Γενική Χειρουργική
Latvija	Anestezioloģija un reanimatoloģija	Ķirurgija
Lietuva	Anesteziologija reanimatologija	Chirurgija
Luxembourg	Anesthésie-réanimation	Chirurgie générale
Magyarország	Aneszteziológia és intenzív terápia	Sebészet
Malta	Anestezija u Kura Intensiva	Kirurgija Ġenerali
Nederland	Anesthesiologie	Heelkunde
Österreich	Anästhesiologie und Intensivmedizin	Chirurgie
Polska	Anestezjologia i intensywna terapia	Chirurgia ogólna
Portugal	Anestesiologia	Cirurgia geral
România	Anestezie și terapie intensivă	Chirurgie generală
Slovenija	Anesteziologija, reanimatologija in perioperativna intenzivna medicina	Splošna kirurgija

▼ **M1**

Country	Anaesthetics Minimum period of training: 3 years	General surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Slovensko	Anestéziológia a intenzívna medicína	Chirurgia
Suomi/Finland	Anestesiologia ja tehohoito/Anesthesiologi och intensivvård	Yleiskirurgia/Allmän kirurgi
Sverige	Anestesi och intensivvård	Kirurgi
United Kingdom	Anaesthetics	General surgery

Country	Neurological surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Obstetrics and Gynaecology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Neurochirurgie	Gynécologie — obstétrique/Gynaecologie en verloskunde
България	Неврохирургия	Акушерство, гинекология и репродуктивна медицина
Česká republika	Neurochirurgie	Gynekologie a porodnictví
Danmark	Neurokirurgi eller kirurgiske nervesygdomme	Gynækologi og obstetrik eller kvindesygdomme og fødselshjælp
Deutschland	Neurochirurgie	Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe
Eesti	Neurokirurgia	Sünnitusabi ja günekoloogia
Ελλάς	Νευροχειρουργική	Μαιευτική-Γυναικολογία
España	Neurocirugía	Obstetricia y ginecología
France	Neurochirurgie	Gynécologie — obstétrique

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Neurokirurgija	Ginekologija i opstetricija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Neurosurgery	Obstetrics and gynaecology
Italia	Neurochirurgia	Ginecologia e ostetricia
Κύπρος	Νευροχειρουργική	Μαιευτική — Γυναικολογία
Latvija	Neiroķirurgija	Ginekoloģija un dzemdniecība
Lietuva	Neurochirurgija	Akušerija ginekologija
Luxembourg	Neurochirurgie	Gynécologie — obstétrique
Magyarország	Idegsebészet	Szülészet-nőgyógyászat
Malta	Newrokirurgija	Ostettriċja u Ginekoloġija
Nederland	Neurochirurgie	Verloskunde en gynaecologie
Österreich	Neurochirurgie	Frauenheilkunde und Geburtshilfe
Polska	Neurochirurgia	Położnictwo i ginekologia
Portugal	Neurocirurgia	Ginecologia e obstetricia
România	Neurochirurgie	Obstetrică-ginecologie
Slovenija	Nevrokirurgija	Ginekologija in porodništvo
Slovensko	Neurochirurgia	Gynekológia a pôrodníctvo
Suomi/Finland	Neurokirurgia/Neurokirurgi	Naistentaudit ja synnytykset/Kvinnosjukdomar och förlossningar

▼ **M1**

Country	Neurological surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Obstetrics and Gynaecology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Sverige	Neurokirurgi	Obstetrik och gynekologi
United Kingdom	Neurosurgery	Obstetrics and gynaecology

Country	General (internal) medicine Minimum period of training: 5 years	Ophthalmology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Médecine interne/Inwendige geneeskunde	Ophtalmologie/Oftalmologie
България	Вътрешни болести	Очни болести
Česká republika	Vnitřní lékařství	Oftalmologie
Danmark	Intern medicin	Oftalmologi eller øjensygdomme
Deutschland	Innere Medizin	Augenheilkunde
Eesti	Sisehaigused	Oftalmoloogia
Ελλάς	Παθολογία	Οφθαλμολογία
España	Medicina interna	Oftalmología
France	Médecine interne	Ophtalmologie

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Opća interna medicina	Oftalmologija i optometrija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	General medicine	Ophthalmic surgery
Italia	Medicina interna	Oftalmologia
Κύπρος	Παθολογία	Οφθαλμολογία
Latvija	Internā medicīna	Oftalmoloģija
Lietuva	Vidaus ligos	Oftalmologija
Luxembourg	Médecine interne	Ophtalmologie
Magyarország	Belgyógyászat	Szemészet
Malta	Medicina Interna	Oftalmoloģija
Nederland	Interne geneeskunde	Oogheelkunde
Österreich	Innere Medizin	Augenheilkunde und Optometrie
Polska	Choroby wewnętrznego	Okulistyka
Portugal	Medicina interna	Oftalmologia
România	Medicină internă	Oftalmologie
Slovenija	Interna medicina	Oftalmologija
Slovensko	Vnútorné lekárstvo	Oftalmológia
Suomi/Finland	Sisätaudit/Inre medicin	Silmätaudit/Ögonsjukdomar
Sverige	Internmedicin	Ögonsjukdomar (oftalmologi)
United Kingdom	General (internal) medicine	Ophthalmology

▼ **M1**

Country	Otorhinolaryngology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Paediatrics Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Oto-rhino-laryngologie/Otorhinolaryngologie	Pédiatrie/Pediatrie
България	Ушно-носно-гърлени болести	Детски болести
Česká republika	Otorinolaryngologie	Dětské lékařství
Danmark	Oto-rhino-laryngologi eller øre-næse-halssygdomme	Pædiatri eller sygdomme hos børn
Deutschland	Hals-Nasen-Ohrenheilkunde	Kinder — und Jugendheilkunde
Eesti	Otorinolarüngoloogia	Pediaatria
Ελλάς	Ωτορινολaryγγολογία	Παιδιατρική
España	Otorrinolaringología	Pediatría y sus áreas específicas
France	Oto-rhino-laryngologie	Pédiatrie

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Otorinolarüngologija	Pedijatrija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Otolaryngology	Paediatrics
Italia	Otorinolarüngoiatria	Pédiatria
Κύπρος	Ωτορινολaryγγολογία	Παιδιατρική
Latvija	Otolaringoloģija	Pedijatrija
Lietuva	Otorinolarüngologija	Vaikų ligos
Luxembourg	Oto-rhino-laryngologie	Pédiatrie
Magyarország	Fül-orr-gégegyógyászat	Csecsemő- és gyermekgyógyászat
Malta	Otorinolarüngoloģija	Pedjatrija
Nederland	Keel-, neus- en oorheelkunde	Kindergeneeskunde
Österreich	Hals-, Nasen- und Ohrenkrankheiten	Kinder — und Jugendheilkunde
Polska	Otorinolaryngologia	Pediatria
Portugal	Otorrinolaringologia	Pediatria
România	Otorinolarüngologie	Pediatrie
Slovenija	Otorinolarüngoloģija	Pedijatrija
Slovensko	Otorinolaryngológia	Pediatria
Suomi/Finland	Korva-, nenä- ja kurkkutaudit/Öron-, näs- och halssjukdomar	Lastentaudit/Barnsjukdomar
Sverige	Öron-, näs- och halssjukdomar (oto-rhino-laryngologi)	Barn- och ungdomsmedicin
United Kingdom	Otolaryngology	Paediatrics

Country	Respiratory medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years	Urology Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Pneumologie	Urologie
България	Пневмология и фтизиатрия	Урология
Česká republika	Tuberkulóza a respirační nemoci	Urologie



▼ **M1**

Country	Respiratory medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years	Urology Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Danmark	Medicinske lugesygdomme	Urologi eller urinvejenes kirurgiske sygdomme
Deutschland	Pneumologie	Urologie
Eesti	Pulmonoloogia	Uroloogia
Ελλάς	Φυματιολογία- Πνευμονολογία	Ουρολογία
España	Neumología	Urología
France	Pneumologie	Urologie

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Pulmologija	Urologija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Respiratory medicine	Urology
Italia	Malattie dell'apparato respiratorio	Urologia
Κύπρος	Πνευμονολογία — Φυματιολογία	Ουρολογία
Latvija	Ftiziopneimonoloģija	Uroloģija
Lietuva	Pulmonologija	Urologija
Luxembourg	Pneumologie	Urologie
Magyarország	Tüdőgyógyászat	Urológia
Malta	Medicina Respiratorja	Uroloģija
Nederland	Longziekten en tuberculose	Urologie
Österreich	Lungenkrankheiten	Urologie
Polska	Choroby płuc	Urologia
Portugal	Pneumologia	Urologia
România	Pneumologie	Urologie
Slovenija	Pnevmologija	Urologija
Slovensko	Pneumológia a ftizeológia	Urológia
Suomi/Finland	Keuhkosairaudet ja allergologia/Lungsjukdomar och allergologi	Urologia/Urologi
Sverige	Lungsjukdomar (pneumologi)	Urologi
United Kingdom	Respiratory medicine	Urology

Country	Orthopaedics Minimum period of training: 5 years	Pathological anatomy Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Chirurgie orthopédique/Orthopedische heelkunde	Anatomie pathologique/Pathologische anatomie
България	Ортопедия и травматология	Обща и клинична патология
Česká republika	Ortopedie	Patologická anatomie
Danmark	Ortopædisk kirurgi	Patologisk anatomi eller vævs- og celleundersøgelser
Deutschland	Orthopädie (und Unfallchirurgie)	Pathologie
Eesti	Ortopeedia	Patoloogia
Ελλάς	Ορθοπαιδική	Παθολογική Ανατομική
España	Cirugía ortopédica y traumatología	Anatomía patológica

▼ **M1**

Country	Orthopaedics Minimum period of training: 5 years	Pathological anatomy Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
France	Chirurgie orthopédique et traumatologie	Anatomie et cytologie pathologiques

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Ortopedija i traumatologija	Patologija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Trauma and orthopaedic surgery	Morbid anatomy and histopathology
Italia	Ortopedia e traumatologia	Anatomia patologica
Κύπρος	Ορθοπαιδική	Παθολογοανατομία — Ιστολογία
Latvija	Traumatoloģija un ortopēdija	Patoloģija
Lietuva	Ortopedija traumatologija	Patologija
Luxembourg	Orthopédie	Anatomie pathologique
Magyarország	Ortopédia	Patológia
Malta	Kirurgija Ortopedika	Istopatologija
Nederland	Orthopedie	Pathologie
Österreich	Orthopädie und Orthopädische Chirurgie	Pathologie
Polska	Ortopedia i traumatologia narządu ruchu	Patomorfologia
Portugal	Ortopedia	Anatomia patologica
România	Ortopedie și traumatologie	Anatomie patologică
Slovenija	Ortopedska kirurgija	Anatomska patologija in citopatologija
Slovensko	Ortopédia	Patologická anatómia
Suomi/Finland	Ortopedia ja traumatologia/Ortopedi och traumatologi	Patologia/Patologi
Sverige	Ortopedi	Klinisk patologi
United Kingdom	Trauma and orthopaedic surgery	Histopathology

Country	Neurology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Psychiatry Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Neurologie	Psychiatrie de l'adulte/Volwassen psychiatrie
България	Нервни болести	Психиатрия
Česká republika	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Danmark	Neurologi eller medicinske nervesygdomme	Psykiatri
Deutschland	Neurologie	Psychiatrie und Psychotherapie
Eesti	Neuroloogia	Psühhiaatria
Ελλάς	Νευρολογία	Ψυχιατρική
España	Neurología	Psiquiatría
France	Neurologie	Psychiatrie

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Neurologija	Psihijatrija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Neurology	Psychiatry
Italia	Neurologia	Psichiatria
Κύπρος	Νευρολογία	Ψυχιατρική
Latvija	Neiroloģija	Psihiatrija

▼ **M1**

Country	Neurology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Psychiatry Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Lietuva	Neurologija	Psichiatrija
Luxembourg	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Magyarország	Neurológia	Pszichiátria
Malta	Newrologija	Psikjatrija
Nederland	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Österreich	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Polska	Neurologia	Psychiatria
Portugal	Neurologia	Psiquiatria
România	Neurologie	Psihiatrie
Slovenija	Nevrologija	Psihiatrija
Slovensko	Neurológia	Psychiatria
Suomi/Finland	Neurologia/Neurologi	Psykiatria/Psykiatri
Sverige	Neurologi	Psykiatri
United Kingdom	Neurology	General psychiatry

Country	Diagnostic radiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Radiotherapy Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Radiodiagnostic/Röntgendiagnose	Radiothérapie-oncologie/Radiotherapie-oncologie
България	Образна диагностика	Лъчелечение
Česká republika	Radiologie a zobrazovací metody	Radiační onkologie
Danmark	Diagnostik radiologi eller røntgenundersøgelse	Onkologi
Deutschland	(Diagnostische) Radiologie	Strahlentherapie
Eesti	Radioloogia	Onkoloogia
Ελλάς	Ακτινοδιαγνωστική	Ακτινοθεραπευτική — Ογκολογία
España	Radiodiagnóstico	Oncología radioterápica
France	Radiodiagnostic et imagerie médicale	Oncologie radiothérapique

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Klinička radiologija	Onkologija i radioterapija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Diagnostic radiology	Radiation oncology
Italia	Radiodiagnostica	Radioterapia
Κύπρος	Ακτινολογία	Ακτινοθεραπευτική Ογκολογία
Latvija	Diagnostiskā radioloģija	Terapeitiskā radioloģija
Lietuva	Radiologija	Onkologija radioterapija
Luxembourg	Radiodiagnostic	Radiothérapie
Magyarország	Radiológia	Sugárterápia
Malta	Radjoloġija	Onkoloġija u Radjoterapija
Nederland	Radiologie	Radiotherapie
Österreich	Medizinische Radiologie-Diagnostik	Strahlentherapie — Radioonkologie

▼ **M1**

Country	Diagnostic radiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Radiotherapy Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Polska	Radiologia i diagnostyka obrazowa	Radioterapia onkologiczna
Portugal	Radiodiagnóstico	Radioterapia
România	Radiologie-imagistică medicală	Radioterapie
Slovenija	Radiologija	Radioterapija in onkologija
Slovensko	Rádiológia	Radiačná onkológia
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	Clinical biology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Chirurgie plastique, reconstructrice et esthétique/Plastische, reconstructieve en esthetische heelkunde	Biologie clinique/Klinische biologie
България	Пластично-възстановителна хирургия	Клинична лаборатория
Česká republika	Plastická chirurgie	
Danmark	Plastikkirurgi	
Deutschland	Plastische (und Ästhetische) Chirurgie	
Eesti	Plastika- ja rekonstruktiivkirurgia	Laborimeditsiin
Ελλάς	Πλαστική Χειρουργική	Χειρουργική Θώρακος
España	Cirugía plástica, estética y reparadora	Análisis clínicos
France	Chirurgie plastique, reconstructrice et esthétique	Biologie médicale

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Plastična, rekonstrukcijska i estetska kirurgija	
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Plastic, reconstructive and aesthetic surgery	
Italia	Chirurgia plastica e ricostruttiva	Patologia clinica
Κύπρος	Πλαστική Χειρουργική	
Latvija	Plastiskā ķirurģija	
Lietuva	Plastinė ir rekonstrukcinė chirurgija	Laboratorinė medicina
Luxembourg	Chirurgie plastique	Biologie clinique
Magyarország	Plasztikai (égési) sebészet	Orvosi laboratórium diagnosztika
Malta	Kirurģija Plastika	
Nederland	Plastische chirurgie	
Österreich	Plastische Chirurgie	Medizinische Biologie
Polska	Chirurgia plastyczna	Diagnostyka laboratoryjna
Portugal	Cirurgia plástica e reconstrutiva	Patologia clínica
România	Chirurgie plastică — microchirurgie reconstructivă	Medicină de laborator

▼ **M1**

Country	Plastic surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Clinical biology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Slovenija	Plastična, rekonstrukcijska in estetska kirurgija	
Slovensko	Plastická chirurgia	Laboratórna medicína
Suomi/Finland	Plastiikkakirurgia/Plastikkirurgi	
Sverige	Plastikkirurgi	
► <b>C4</b> United Kingdom ◄	► <b>C4</b> Plastic surgery ◄	

Country	Microbiology-bacteriology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Biological chemistry Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		
България	Микробиология	Биохимия
Česká republika	Lékařská mikrobiologie	Klinická biochemie
Danmark	Klinisk mikrobiologi	Klinisk biokemi
Deutschland	Mikrobiologie (Virologie) und Infektionsepidemiologie	Laboratoriumsmedizin
Eesti		
Ελλάς	1. Ιατρική Βιοπαθολογία 2. Μικροβιολογία	
España	Microbiología y parasitología	Bioquímica clínica
France		

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Klinička mikrobiologija	
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Microbiology	Chemical pathology
Italia	Microbiologia e virologia	Biochimica clinica
Κύπρος	Μικροβιολογία	
Latvija	Mikrobioloģija	
Lietuva		
Luxembourg	Microbiologie	Chimie biologique
Magyarország	Orvosi mikrobiológia	
Malta	Mikrobijoloġija	Patoloġija Kimika
Nederland	Medische microbiologie	Klinische chemie
Österreich	Hygiene und Mikrobiologie	Medizinische und Chemische Labordiagnostik
Polska	Mikrobiologia lekarska	
Portugal		
România		
Slovenija	Klinična mikrobiologija	Medicinska biokemija
Slovensko	Klinická mikrobiológia	Klinická biochémia
Suomi/Finland	Kliininen mikrobiologia/Klinisk mikrobiologi	Kliininen kemia/Klinisk kemi

▼ **M1**

Country	Microbiology-bacteriology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Biological chemistry Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Sverige	Klinisk bakteriologi	Klinisk kemi
United Kingdom	Medical microbiology and virology	Chemical pathology

Country	Immunology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Thoracic surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Chirurgie thoracique/Heelkunde op de thorax (*)
България	Клинична имунология Имунология	Гръдна хирургия Кардиохирургия
Česká republika	Alergologie a klinická imunologie	Kardiochirurgie
Danmark	Klinisk immunologi	Thoraxkirurgi eller brysthulens kirurgiske sygdomme
Deutschland		Thoraxchirurgie
Eesti		Torakaalkirurgia
Ελλάς		Χειρουργική Θώρακος
España	Immunología	Cirugía torácica
France		Chirurgie thoracique et cardiovasculaire

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Alergologija i klinička imunologija	
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Immunology (clinical and laboratory)	Thoracic surgery
Italia		Chirurgia toracica; Cardiochirurgia
Κύπρος	Ανοσολογία	Χειρουργική Θώρακος
Latvija	Imunoloģija	Torakālā ķirurģija
Lietuva		Krūtinės chirurgija
Luxembourg	Immunologie	Chirurgie thoracique
Magyarország	Allergológia és klinikai immunológia	Mellkassebészet
Malta	Immunoloġija	Kirurgija Kardjo-Toraċika
Nederland		Cardio-thoracale chirurgie
Österreich	Immunologie	
Polska	Immunologia kliniczna	Chirurgia klatki piersiowej
Portugal		Cirurgia cardiotorácica
România		Chirurgie toracică
Slovenija		Torakalna kirurgija
Slovensko	Klinická imunológia a alergológia	Hrudníková chirurgia
Suomi/Finland		Sydän-ja rintaelinkirurgia/Hjärt- och thoraxkirurgi
Sverige	Klinisk immunologi	Thoraxkirurgi
United Kingdom	Immunology	Cardo-thoracic surgery

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):

(\*) 1 January 1983

▼ **M1**

Country	Paediatric surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Vascular surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Chirurgie des vaisseaux/Bloedvatenheelkunde (*)
България	Детска хирургия	Съдова хирургия
Česká republika	Dětská chirurgie	Cévní chirurgie
Danmark		Karkirurgi eller kirurgiske blodkarsygdomme
Deutschland	Kinderchirurgie	Gefäßchirurgie
Eesti	Lastekirurgia	Kardiovaskulaarkirurgia
Ελλάς	Χειρουργική Παιδών	Αγγειοχειρουργική
España	Cirugía pediátrica	Angiología y cirugía vascular
France	Chirurgie infantile	Chirurgie vasculaire

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Dječja kirurgija	Vaskularna kirurgija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Paediatric surgery	
Italia	Chirurgia pediatrica	Chirurgia vascolare
Κύπρος	Χειρουργική Παιδών	Χειρουργική Αγγείων
Latvija	Bērnu ķirurģija	Asinsvadu ķirurģija
Lietuva	Vaikų chirurgija	Kraujagyslių chirurgija
Luxembourg	Chirurgie pédiatrique	Chirurgie vasculaire
Magyarország	Gyermekebészet	Érsebészet
Malta	Kirurgija Pedjatrika	Kirurgija Vaskolari
Nederland		
Österreich	Kinderchirurgie	
Polska	Chirurgia dziecięca	Chirurgia naczyniowa
Portugal	Cirurgia pediátrica	Cirurgia vascular
România	Chirurgie pediatrică	Chirurgie vasculară
Slovenija		Kardiovaskularna kirurgija
Slovensko	Detská chirurgia	Cievna chirurgia
Suomi/Finland	Lastenkirurgia/Barnkirurgi	Verisuonikirurgia/Kärlkirurgi
Sverige	Barn- och ungdomskirurgi	
United Kingdom	Paediatric surgery	

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):

(\*) 1 January 1983

Country	Cardiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Gastro-enterology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Cardiologie	Gastro-entérologie/Gastroenterologie
България	Кардиология	Гастроентерология
Česká republika	Kardiologie	Gastroenterologie

▼ **M1**

Country	Cardiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Gastro-enterology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Danmark	Kardiologi	Medicinsk gastroenterologi eller medicinske mavetarmsygdomme
Deutschland	Innere Medizin und Schwerpunkt Kardiologie	Innere Medizin und Schwerpunkt Gastroenterologie
Eesti	Kardioloogia	Gastroenteroloogia
Ελλάς	Καρδιολογία	Γαστρεντερολογία
España	Cardiología	Aparato digestivo
France	Pathologie cardio-vasculaire	Gastro-entérologie et hépatologie

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Kardiologija	Gastroenterologija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Cardiology	Gastro-enterology
Italia	Cardiologia	Gastroenterologia
Κύπρος	Καρδιολογία	Γαστρεντερολογία
Latvija	Kardioloģija	Gastroenteroloģija
Lietuva	Kardiologija	Gastroenterologija
Luxembourg	Cardiologie et angiologie	Gastro-enterologie
Magyarország	Kardiológia	Gasztroenterológia
Malta	Kardjologija	Gastroenteroloġija
Nederland	Cardiologie	Leer van maag-darm-leverziekten
Österreich		
Polska	Kardiologia	Gastrenterologia
Portugal	Cardiologia	Gastrenterologia
România	Cardiologie	Gastroenterologie
Slovenija		Gastroenterologija
Slovensko	Kardiológia	Gastroenterológia
Suomi/Finland	Kardiologia/Kardiologi	Gastroenterologia/Gastroenterologi
Sverige	Kardiologi	Medicinsk gastroenterologi och hepatologi
United Kingdom	Cardiology	Gastro-enterology

Country	Rheumatology Minimum period of training: 4 years	General Haematology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Rhumathologie/reumatologie	
България	Ревматология	Трансфузионна хематология
Česká republika	Revmatologie	Hematologie a transfúzní lékařství
Danmark	Reumatologi	Hæmatologi eller blodsygdomme
Deutschland	Innere Medizin und Schwerpunkt Rheumatologie	Innere Medizin und Schwerpunkt Hämatologie und Onkologie
Eesti	Reumatoloogia	Hematoloogia
Ελλάς	Ρευματολογία	Αιματολογία



▼ **M1**

Country	Rheumatology Minimum period of training: 4 years	General Haematology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
España	Reumatología	Hematología y hemoterapia
France	Rhumatologie	

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Reumatologija	Hematologija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Rheumatology	Haematology (clinical and laboratory)
Italia	Reumatologia	Ematologia
Κύπρος	Ρευματολογία	Αιματολογία
Latvija	Reimatoloģija	Hematoloģija
Lietuva	Reumatologija	Hematologija
Luxembourg	Rhumatologie	Hématologie
Magyarország	Reumatológia	Haematológia
Malta	Rewmatologija	Ematologija
Nederland	Reumatologie	
Österreich		
Polska	Reumatologia	Hematologia
Portugal	Reumatologia	Imuno-hemoterapia
România	Reumatologie	Hematologie
Slovenija		
Slovensko	Reumatológia	Hematológia a transfúziológia
Suomi/Finland	Reumatologia/Reumatologi	Kliininen hematologia/Klinisk hematologi
Sverige	Reumatologi	Hematologi
United Kingdom	Rheumatology	Haematology

Country	Endocrinology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Physiotherapy Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Médecine physique et réadaptation/Fysische geneeskunde en revalidatie
България	Ендокринология и болести на обмяната	Физикална и рехабилитационна медицина
Česká republika	Endokrinologie	Rehabilitační a fyzikální medicína
Danmark	Medicinsk endokrinologi eller medicinske hormonsygdomme	
Deutschland	Innere Medizin und Schwerpunkt Endokrinologie und Diabetologie	Physikalische und Rehabilitative Medizin
Eesti	Endokrinoloogia	Taastusravi ja füsiaatria
Ελλάς	Ενδοκρινολογία	Φυσική Ιατρική και Αποκατάσταση
España	Endocrinología y nutrición	Medicina física y rehabilitación
France	Endocrinologie, maladies métaboliques	Rééducation et réadaptation fonctionnelles

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Endokrinologija i dijabetologija	Fizikalna medicina i rehabilitacija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus	
Italia	Endocrinologia e malattie del ricambio	Medicina fisica e riabilitazione

▼ **M1**

Country	Endocrinology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Physiotherapy Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Κύπρος	Ενδοκρινολογία	Φυσική Ιατρική και Αποκατάσταση
Latvija	Endokrinoloģija	Rehabilitoloģija Fiziskā rehabilitācija Fizikālā medicīna
Lietuva	Endokrinologija	Fizinė medicina ir reabilitacija
Luxembourg	Endocrinologie, maladies du métabolisme et de la nutrition	Rééducation et réadaptation fonctionnelles
Magyarország	Endokrinológia	Fizioterápia
Malta	Endokrinoloġija u Dijabete	
Nederland		Revalidatiegeneeskunde
Österreich		Physikalische Medizin
Polska	Endokrynologia	Rehabilitacja medyczna
Portugal	Endocrinologia	Fisiatria ou Medicina física e de reabilitação
România	Endocrinologie	Recuperare, medicină fizică și balneologie
Slovenija		Fizikalna in rehabilitacijska medicina
Slovensko	Endokrinológia	Fyziatria, balneológia a liečebná rehabilitácia
Suomi/Finland	Endokrinologia/Endokrinologi	Fysiatra/Fysiatri
Sverige	Endokrina sjukdomar	Rehabiliteringsmedicin
United Kingdom	Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus	

Country	Neuropsychiatry Minimum period of training: 5 years	Dermato-venereology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Neuropsychiatrie (*)	Dermato-vénéréologie/Dermato-venerologie
България		Кожни и венерически болести
Česká republika		Dermatovenerologie
Danmark		Dermato-venerologi eller hud- og kønssygdomme
Deutschland	Nervenheilkunde (Neurologie und Psychiatrie)	Haut — und Geschlechtskrankheiten
Eesti		Dermatoveneroloogia
Ελλάς	Νευρολογία — Ψυχιατρική	Δερματολογία — Αφροδισιολογία
España		Dermatología médico-quirúrgica y venereología
France	Neuropsychiatrie (**)	Dermatologie et vénéréologie

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska		Dermatologija i venerologija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland		
Italia	Neuropsichiatria (***)	Dermatologia e venerologia
Κύπρος	Νευρολογία — Ψυχιατρική	Δερματολογία — Αφροδισιολογία
Latvija		Dermatoloģija un veneroloģija
Lietuva		Dermatovenerologija
Luxembourg	Neuropsychiatrie (****)	Dermato-vénéréologie

▼ **M1**

Country	Neuropsychiatry Minimum period of training: 5 years	Dermato-venereology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Magyarország		Bőrgyógyászat
Malta		Dermato-venerejologija
Nederland	Zenuw — en zielsziekten (****)	Dermatologie en venerologie
Österreich	Neurologie und Psychiatrie	Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten
Polska		Dermatologia i wenerologia
Portugal		Dermatovenereologia
România		Dermatovenerologie
Slovenija		Dermatovenerologija
Slovensko	Neuropsychiatria	Dermatovenerológia
Suomi/Finland		Ihotaudit ja allergologia/Hudsjukdomar och allergologi
Sverige		Hud- och könssjukdomar
United Kingdom		

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):

(\*) 1 August 1987 except for persons having commenced training before that date

(\*\*) 31 December 1971

(\*\*\*) 31 October 1999

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

(\*\*\*\*\*) 9 July 1984

Country	Radiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Child psychiatry Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Psychiatrie infanto-juvénile/Kinder- jeugdpsychiatrie
България	Радиобиология	Детска психиатрия
Česká republika		Dětská a dorostová psychiatrie
Danmark		Børne- og ungdomspsykiatri
Deutschland	Radiologie	Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie und -psycho- therapie
Eesti		
Ελλάς	Ακτινολογία — Ραδιολογία	Παιδοψυχιατρική
España	Electroradiología	
France	Electro-radiologie (*)	Pédo-psychiatrie

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Klinička radiologija	Dječja i adolescentna psihijatrija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Radiology	Child and adolescent psychiatry
Italia	Radiologia (**)	Neuropsychiatria infantile
Κύπρος		Παιδοψυχιατρική
Latvija		Bērnu psihiatrija
Lietuva		Vaikų ir paauglių psichiatrija
Luxembourg	Électroradiologie (***)	Psychiatrie infantile
Magyarország	Radiológia	Gyermekek és ifjúságpszichiátria

▼ **M1**

Country	Radiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Child psychiatry Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Malta		
Nederland	Radiologie (****)	
Österreich	Radiologie	
Polska		Psychiatria dzieci i młodzieży
Portugal	Radiologia	Pedopsiquiatria
România		Psihiatrie pediatrică
Slovenija		Otroška in mladostniška psihiatrija
Slovensko		Detská psychiatria
Suomi/Finland		Lastenpsykiatria/Barnpsykiatri
Sverige		Barn- och ungdomspsykiatri
United Kingdom		Child and adolescent psychiatry

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):

(\*) 3 December 1971

(\*\*) 31 October 1993

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

(\*\*\*\*) 8 July 1984

Country	Geriatrics Minimum period of training: 4 years	Renal diseases Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		
България	Гериатрична медицина	Нефрология
Česká republika	Geriatric	Nefrologie
Danmark	Geriatric eller alderdommens sygdomme	Nefrologi eller medicinske nyresygdomme
Deutschland		Innere Medizin und Schwerpunkt Nephrologie
Eesti		Nefroloogia
Ελλάς		Νεφρολογία
España	Geriatría	Nefrología
France		Néphrologie

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska		Nefrologija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Geriatric medicine	Nephrology
Italia	Geriatric	Nefrologia
Κύπρος	Γηριατρική	Νεφρολογία
Latvija		Nefroloģija
Lietuva	Geriatric	Nefrologija
Luxembourg	Gériatrie	Néphrologie
Magyarország	Geriatric	Nefrológia
Malta	Ġerjatrija	Nefrologija
Nederland	Klinische geriatric	
Österreich		

▼ **M1**

Country	Geriatrics Minimum period of training: 4 years	Renal diseases Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Polska	Geriatría	Nefrologia
Portugal		Nefrologia
România	Geriatric și gerontologie	Nefrologie
Slovenija		Nefrologija
Slovensko	Geriatría	Nefrológia
Suomi/Finland	Geriatría/Geriatri	Nefrologia/Nefrologi
Sverige	Geriatrík	Medicinska njursjukdomar (nefrologi)
United Kingdom	Geriatrics	Renal medicine

Country	Communicable diseases Minimum period of training: 4 years	Community medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		
България	Инфекциозни болести	Социална медицина и здравен мениджмънт комунална хигиена
Česká republika	Infekční lékařství	Hygiena a epidemiologie
Danmark	Infektionsmedicin	Samfundsmedicin
Deutschland		Öffentliches Gesundheitswesen
Eesti	Infektsioonhaigused	
Ελλάς		Κοινωνική Ιατρική
España		Medicina preventiva y salud pública
France		Santé publique et médecine sociale

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Infektologija	Javnozdravstvena medicina
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Infectious diseases	Public health medicine
Italia	Malattie infettive	Igiene e medicina preventiva
Κύπρος	Λοιμώδη Νοσήματα	Υγειονομία/Κοινοτική Ιατρική
Latvija	Infektologija	
Lietuva	Infektologija	
Luxembourg	Maladies contagieuses	Santé publique
Magyarország	Infektológia	Megelőző orvostan és népegészségtan
Malta	Mard Infettiv	Saħha Pubblika
Nederland		Maatschappij en gezondheid
Österreich		Sozialmedizin
Polska	Choroby zakaźne	Zdrowie publiczne, epidemiologia
Portugal	Infecçologia	Saúde pública
România	Boli infecțioase	Sănătate publică și management
Slovenija	Infektologija	Javno zdravje
Slovensko	Infektológia	Verejné zdravotníctvo

▼ **M1**

Country	Communicable diseases Minimum period of training: 4 years	Community medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Suomi/Finland	Infektiosairaudet/Infektionssjukdomar	Terveystieteiden tutkimus/Hälsöförskning
Sverige	Infektionssjukdomar	Socialmedicin
United Kingdom	Infectious diseases	Public health medicine

Country	Pharmacology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Occupational medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Médecine du travail/Arbeidsgeneeskunde
България	Клинична фармакология и терапия Фармакология	Трудова медицина
Česká republika	Klinická farmakologie	Pracovní lékařství
Danmark	Klinisk farmakologi	Arbejdsmedicin
Deutschland	Pharmakologie und Toxikologie	Arbeitsmedizin
Eesti		
Ελλάς		Ιατρική της Εργασίας
España	Farmacología clínica	Medicina del trabajo
France		Médecine du travail

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Klinička farmakologija s toksikologijom	Medicina rada i športa
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics	Occupational medicine
Italia	Farmacologia	Medicina del lavoro
Κύπρος		Ιατρική της Εργασίας
Latvija		Arodslimības
Lietuva		Darbo medicina
Luxembourg		Médecine du travail
Magyarország	Klinikai farmakológia	Foglalkozás-ország (üzemorkosztán)
Malta	Farmakologija Klinika u t-Terapewtika	Medicina Okkupazzjonali
Nederland		Arbeid en gezondheid, bedrijfsgeneeskunde Arbeid en gezondheid, verzekeringsgeneeskunde
Österreich	Pharmakologie und Toxikologie	Arbeits- und Betriebsmedizin
Polska	Farmakologia kliniczna	Medycyna pracy
Portugal		Medicina do trabalho
România	Farmacologie clinică	Medicina muncii
Slovenija		Medicina dela, prometa in športa
Slovensko	Klinická farmakológia	Pracovné lékařstvo
Suomi/Finland	Kliininen farmakologia ja lääkehoito/Klinisk farmakologi och läkemedelsbehandling	Työterveyshuolto/Företagshälsöförskning
Sverige	Klinisk farmakologi	Yrkes- och miljömedicin
United Kingdom	Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics	Occupational medicine

▼ **M1**

Country	Allergology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Nuclear medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Médecine nucléaire/Nucleaire geneeskunde
България	Клинична алергология	Нуклеарна медицина
Česká republika	Alergologie a klinická imunologie	Nukleární medicína
Danmark	Medicinsk allergologi eller medicinske overfølsomhedssygdomme	Klinisk fysiologi og nuklearmedicin
Deutschland		Nuklearmedizin
Eesti		
Ελλάς	Αλλεργιολογία	Πυρηνική Ιατρική
España	Alergología	Medicina nuclear
France		Médecine nucléaire

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Alergologija i klinička imunologija	Nuklearna medicina
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▼ **M1**

Ireland		
Italia	Allergologia ed immunologia clinica	Medicina nucleare
Κύπρος	Αλλεργιολογία	Πυρηνική Ιατρική
Latvija	Alergoloģija	
Lietuva	Alergologija ir klinikinė imunologija	
Luxembourg		Médecine nucléaire
Magyarország	Allergológia és klinikai immunológia	Nukleáris medicina (izotóp diagnosztika)
Malta		Medicina Nukleari
Nederland	Allergologie en inwendige geneeskunde	Nucleaire geneeskunde
Österreich		Nuklearmedizin
Polska	Alergologia	Medycyna nuklearna
Portugal	Imuno-alergologia	Medicina nuclear
România	Alergologie și imunologie clinică	Medicină nucleară
Slovenija		Nuklearna medicina
Slovensko	Klinická imunológia a alergológia	Nukleárna medicína
Suomi/Finland		Kliininen fysiologia ja isotooppilääketiede/ Klinisk fysiologi och nukleärmedicin
Sverige	Allergisjukdomar	Nukleärmedicin
United Kingdom		Nuclear medicine

Country	Maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical training) Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	
България	Лицево-челюстна хирургия
Česká republika	Maxilofaciální chirurgie
Danmark	
Deutschland	

▼ **M1**

Country	Maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical training) Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title
Eesti	
Ελλάς	
España	Cirugía oral y maxilofacial
France	Chirurgie maxillo-faciale et stomatologie

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Maksilofacijalna kirurgija
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	
Italia	Chirurgia maxillo-facciale
Κύπρος	
Latvija	Mutes, sejas un žokļu ķirurģija
Lietuva	Veido ir žandikaulių chirurgija
Luxembourg	Chirurgie maxillo-faciale
Magyarország	Szájsebészet
Malta	
Nederland	
Österreich	Mund- Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie
Polska	Chirurgia szczekowo-twarzowa
Portugal	Cirurgia maxilo-facial
România	
Slovenija	Maxilofacialna kirurgija
Slovensko	Maxilofaciálna chirurgia
Suomi/Finland	
Sverige	
United Kingdom	

Country	Biological haematology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	
България	Клинична хематология
Česká republika	
Danmark	Klinisk blodtypeserologi (*)
Deutschland	
Eesti	
Ελλάς	
España	
France	Hématologie

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	
Italia	
Κύπρος	



▼ **M1**

Country	Biological haematology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title
Latvija	
Lietuva	
Luxembourg	Hématologie biologique
Magyarország	
Malta	
Nederland	
Österreich	
Polska	
Portugal	Hematologia clinica
România	
Slovenija	
Slovensko	
Suomi/Finland	
Sverige	
United Kingdom	

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):

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

Country	Stomatology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Dermatology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		
България		
Česká republika		
Danmark		
Deutschland		
Eesti		
Ελλάς		
España	Estomatología	
France	Stomatologie	

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska		
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▼ **M1**

Ireland		Dermatology
Italia	Odontostomatologia (*)	
Κύπρος		
Latvija		
Lietuva		
Luxembourg	Stomatologie	
Magyarország		

▼ **M1**

Country	Stomatology Minimum period of training: 3 years	Dermatology Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Malta		Dermatologija
Nederland		
Österreich		
Polska		
Portugal	Estomatologia	
România		
Slovenija		
Slovensko		
Suomi/Finland		
Sverige		
United Kingdom		Dermatology

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):

(\*) 31 December 1994

Country	Venerology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Tropical medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		
България		
Česká republika		
Danmark		
Deutschland		
Eesti		
Ελλάς		
España		
France		

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska		
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Genito-urinary medicine	Tropical medicine
Italia		Medicina tropicale
Κύπρος		
Latvija		
Lietuva		
Luxembourg		
Magyarország		Trópusi betegségek
Malta	Medicina Uro-genetali	
Nederland		
Österreich		Spezifische Prophylaxe und Tropenhygiene
Polska		Medycyna transportu

▼ **M1**

Country	Venerology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Tropical medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Portugal		Medicina tropical
România		
Slovenija		
Slovensko		Tropická medicína
Suomi/Finland		
Sverige		
United Kingdom	Genito-urinary medicine	Tropical medicine

Country	Gastro-enterological surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Accident and emergency medicine Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Chirurgie abdominale/Heelkunde op het abdomen (*)	
България		Спешна медицина
Česká republika		Traumatologie Urgentní medicína
Danmark	Kirurgisk gastroenterologi eller kirurgiske mave-tarmsygdomme	
Deutschland	Visceralchirurgie	
Eesti		
Ελλάς		
España	Cirugía del aparato digestivo	
France	Chirurgie viscérale et digestive	

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	Abdominalna kirurgija	Hitna medicina
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▼ **M1**

Ireland		Emergency medicine
Italia	Chirurgia dell'apparato digerente	
Κύπρος		
Latvija		
Lietuva	Abdominalinė chirurgija	
Luxembourg	Chirurgie gastro-entérologique	
Magyarország		Traumatológia
Malta		Medicina tal-Accidenti u l-Emergenza
Nederland		
Österreich		
Polska		Medycyna ratunkowa
Portugal		
România		Medicină de urgență
Slovenija	Abdominalna kirurgija	
Slovensko	Gastroenterologická chirurgia	Úrazová chirurgia Urgentná medicína

▼ **M1**

Country	Gastro-enterological surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	Accident and emergency medicine Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Suomi/Finland	Gastroenterologinen kirurgia/Gastroenterologisk kirurgi	
Sverige		
United Kingdom		Accident and emergency medicine

Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):  
(\*) 1 January 1983

Country	Clinical neurophysiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Dental, oral and maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical and dental training) <sup>(1)</sup> Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien		Stomatologie et chirurgie orale et maxillo-faciale/Stomatologie en mond-, kaak- en aangezichtschirurgie
България		
Česká republika		
Danmark	Klinisk neurofysiologi	
Deutschland		Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie
Eesti		
Ελλάς		
España	Neurofisiología clínica	
France		

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska		
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▼ **M1**

Ireland	Clinical neurophysiology	Oral and maxillo-facial surgery
Italia		
Κύπρος		Στοματο-Γναθο-Προσωποχειρουργική
Latvija		
Lietuva		
Luxembourg		Chirurgie dentaire, orale et maxillo-faciale
Magyarország		Arc-állcsont-szájsebészeti
Malta	Newrofizjologija Klinika	Kirurgija tal-ghadam tal-wieċ
Nederland		
Österreich		
Polska		
Portugal		
România		
Slovenija		
Slovensko		
Suomi/Finland	Kliininen neurofysiologia/Klinisk neurofysiologi	Suu- ja leukakirurgia/Oral och maxillofacial kirurgi

▼ **M1**

Country	Clinical neurophysiology Minimum period of training: 4 years	Dental, oral and maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical and dental training) <sup>(1)</sup> Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Sverige	Klinisk neurofysiologi	
United Kingdom	Clinical neurophysiology	Oral and maxillo-facial surgery

<sup>(1)</sup> 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 24) and, in addition, completion and validation of basic dental studies (Article 34).

▼ **M6**

Country	Medical oncology Minimum period of training: 5 years	Medical genetics Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/ Belgien	Oncologie médicale/ Medische oncologie	
България	Медицинска онкология	Медицинска генетика
Česká republika	Klinická onkologie	Lékařská genetika
Danmark		Klinisk genetik
Deutschland		Humangenetik
Eesti		Meditsiinigeneetika
Ελλάς	Παθολογική Ογκολογία	
España		
France	Oncologie	Génétique médicale

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska		
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▼ **M6**

Ireland	Medical oncology	Clinical genetics
Italia	Oncologia medica	Genetica medica
Κύπρος	Ακτινοθεραπευτική Ογκολογία	
Latvija	Onkoloģija ķīmijterapija	Medicīnas ģenētika
Lietuva	Chemoterapinė onkologija	Genetika
Luxembourg	Oncologie médicale	Médecine génétique
Magyarország	Klinikai onkológia	Klinikai genetika
Malta		
Nederland		Klinische genetika
Österreich		Medizinische Genetik
Polska	Onkologia kliniczna	Genetyka kliniczna
Portugal	Oncologia médica	Genética médica
România	Oncologie medicala	Genetica medicala
Slovenija	Internistična onkologija	Klinična genetika
Slovensko	Klinická onkológia	Lekárska genetika

▼ **M6**

Country	Medical oncology Minimum period of training: 5 years	Medical genetics Minimum period of training: 4 years
	Title	Title
Suomi/Finland		Perinnöllisyyslääketiede/ Medicinsk genetik
Sverige		
United Kingdom	Medical oncology	Clinical genetics

▼ **B**

## 5.1.4. 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
▼ <b>M1</b> България	Свидетелство за призната специалност по Обща медицина	Лекар-специалист по Обща медицина	1 January 2007
▼ <b>B</b> Česká republika	Diplom o specializaci 'všeobecné lékařství'	Všeobecný lékař	1 May 2004
Danmark	Tilladelse til at anvende betegnelsen alment praktiserende læge/Speciallæge i almen medicin	Almen praktiserende læge/Speciallæge i almen medicin	31 December 1994
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die spezifische Ausbildung in der Allgemeinmedizin	Facharzt/Fachärztin für Allgemeinmedizin	31 December 1994
Eesti	Diplom peremeditsiini erialal	Perearst	1 May 2004
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
▼ <b>M8</b> Hrvatska	Diploma o specijalističkom usavršavanju	specijalist obiteljske medicine	1 July 2013
▼ <b>B</b> 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
Κύπρος	Τίτλος Ειδικότητας Γενικής Ιατρικής	Ιατρός Γενικής Ιατρικής	1 May 2004
Latvija	Ģimenes ārsta sertifikāts	Ģimenes (vispārējās prakses) ārsts	1 May 2004
Lietuva	Šeimos gydytojo rezidentūros pažymėjimas	Šeimos medicinos gydytojas	1 May 2004
Luxembourg	Diplôme de formation spécifique en médecine générale	Médecin généraliste	31 December 1994
Magyarország	Háziorvostan szakorvosa bizonyítvány	Háziorvostan szakorvosa	1 May 2004
Malta	Tabib tal-familja	Medicina tal-familja	1 May 2004

**▼B**

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
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
Polska	Diplôme: Dyplom uzyskania tytułu specjalisty w dziedzinie medycyny rodzinnej	Specjalista w dziedzinie medycyny rodzinnej	1 May 2004
Portugal	Diploma do internato complementar de clínica geral	Assistente de clínica geral	31 December 1994
România	Certificat de medic specialist medicină de familie	Medic specialist medicină de familie	1 January 2007
Slovenija	Potrdilo o opravljeni specializaciji iz družinske medicine	Specialist družinske medicine/ Specialistka družinske medicine	1 May 2004
Slovensko	Diplom o špecializácii v odbore 'všeobecné lekárstvo'	Všeobecný lekár	1 May 2004
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

**▼M1****▼B****V.2. NURSE RESPONSIBLE FOR GENERAL CARE****5.2.1. Training programme for nurses responsible for general care**

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

**A. Theoretical instruction****a. Nursing:**

- Nature and ethics of the profession
- General principles of health and nursing
- Nursing principles 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

**b. Basic sciences:**

- Anatomy and physiology
- Pathology
- Bacteriology, virology and parasitology
- Biophysics, biochemistry and radiology
- Dietetics
- Hygiene:
  - preventive medicine
  - health education
- Pharmacology

**c. Social sciences:**

- Sociology
- Psychology
- Principles of administration
- Principles of teaching
- Social and health legislation
- Legal aspects of nursing

**B. Clinical instruction**

- Nursing in relation to:
  - general and specialist medicine
  - general and specialist surgery

**▼B**

- child care and paediatrics
- maternity care
- mental health and psychiatry
- care of the old and geriatrics
- home nursing

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

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

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

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Diploma gegradueerde verpleger/verpleegster/ Diplôme d'infirmier(ère) gradué(e)/ Diplom eines (einer) graduierten Krankenpflegers (-pflegerin)</li> <li>— Diploma in de ziekenhuisverpleegkunde/ Brevet d'infirmier(ère) hospitalier(ère)/Brevet eines (einer) Krankenpflegers (-pflegerin)</li> <li>— Brevet van verpleeg-assistent(e)/Brevet d'hospitalier(ère)/Brevet einer Pflegeassistentin</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— De erkende opleidingsinstituten/Les établissements d'enseignement reconnus/Die anerkannten Ausbildungsanstalten</li> <li>— De bevoegde Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française/Der zuständige Prüfungsausschuß der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Hospitalier(ère)/ Verpleegassistent(e)</li> <li>— Infirmier(ère) hospitalier(ère)/Ziekenhuisverpleger(-verpleegster)</li> </ul>	29 June 1979
<b>▼M1</b> България	Диплома за висше образование на образователно-квалификационна степен 'Бакалавър' с професионална квалификация 'Медицинска сестра'	Университет	Медицинска сестра	1 January 2007
<b>▼B</b> Česká republika	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu ošetrovatelství ve studijním oboru všeobecná sestra (bakalář, Bc.), accompanied by the following certificate: Vysvědčení o státní závěrečné zkoušce</li> <li>2. Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním oboru diplomovaná všeobecná sestra (diplomovaný specialista, DiS.), accompanied by the following certificate: Vysvědčení o absolutoriu</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vysoká škola zřízená nebo uznaná státem</li> <li>2. Vyšší odborná škola zřízená nebo uznaná státem</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Všeobecná sestra</li> <li>2. Všeobecný ošetrovatel</li> </ol>	1 May 2004



▼ **B**

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Danmark	Eksamensbevis efter gennemført sygeplejerskeuddannelse	Sygeplejerskole godkendt af Undervisningsministeriet	Sygeplejerske	29 June 1979
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die staatliche Prüfung in der Krankenpflege	Staatlicher Prüfungsausschuss	Gesundheits- und Krankenpflegerin/Gesundheits- und Krankenpfleger	29 June 1979
Eesti	Diplom de erialal	1. Tallinna Meditsiinikool 2. Tartu Meditsiinikool 3. Kohtla-Järve Meditsiinikool	õde	1 May 2004
Ελλάς	1. Πτυχίο Νοσηλευτικής Παν/μίου Αθηνών 2. Πτυχίο Νοσηλευτικής Τεχνολογικών Εκπαιδευτικών Ιδρυμάτων (Τ.Ε.Ι.) 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	1. Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών 2. Τεχνολογικά Εκπαιδευτικά Ιδρύματα Υπουργείο Εθνικής Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων 3. Υπουργείο Εθνικής Ήλμυνας 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	Título de Diplomado universitario en Enfermería	— Ministerio de Educación y Cultura — El rector de una universidad	Enfermero/a diplomado/a	1 January 1986
France	— Diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier(ère) — Diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier(ère) délivré en vertu du décret no 99-1147 du 29 décembre 1999	Le ministère de la santé	Infirmier(ère)	29 June 1979
Hrvatska	1. Svjedodžba 'medicinska sestra opće njege/medicinski tehničar opće njege' 2. Svjedodžba 'prvostupnik ( <i>baccalaureus</i> ) sestrinstva/prvostupnica ( <i>baccalaurea</i> ) sestrinstva'	1. Srednje strukovne škole koje izvode program za stjecanje kvalifikacije 'medicinska sestra opće njege/medicinski tehničar opće njege' 2. Medicinski fakulteti sveučilišta u Republici Hrvatskoj Sveučilišta u Republici Hrvatskoj Veleučilišta u Republici Hrvatskoj	1. medicinska sestra opće njege/medicinski tehničar opće njege 2. prvostupnik ( <i>baccalaureus</i> ) sestrinstva/prvostupnica ( <i>baccalaurea</i> ) sestrinstva	1 July 2013
Ireland	Certificate of Registered General Nurse	An Bord Altranais (The Nursing Board)	Registered General Nurse	29 June 1979

▼ **B**

## ▼B

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Italia	Diploma di infermiere professionale	Scuole riconosciute dallo Stato	Infermiere professionale	29 June 1979
Κύπρος	Δίπλωμα Γενικής Νοσηλευτικής	Νοσηλευτική Σχολή	Εγγεγραμμένος Νοσηλευτής	1 May 2004
Latvija	1. Diploms par māsas kvalifikācijas iegūšanu 2. Māsas diploms	1. Māsu skolas 2. Universitātes tipa augstskola pamatojoties uz Valsts eksāmenu komisijas lēmumu	Māsa	1 May 2004
Lietuva	1. Aukštojo mokslo diplomas, nurodantis suteiktą bendrosios praktikos slaugytojo profesinę kvalifikaciją 2. Aukštojo mokslo diplomas (neuniversitetinės studijos), nurodantis suteiktą bendrosios praktikos slaugytojo profesinę kvalifikaciją	1. Universitetas 2. Kolegija	Bendrosios praktikos slaugytojas	1 May 2004
Luxembourg	— Diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier — Diplôme d'Etat d'infirmier hospitalier gradué	Ministère de l'éducation nationale, de la formation professionnelle et des sports	Infirmier	29 June 1979
Magyarország	1. Ápoló bizonyítvány 2. Diplomás ápoló oklevél 3. Egyetemi okleveles ápoló oklevél	1. Iskola 2. Egyetem/főiskola 3. Egyetem	Ápoló	1 May 2004
Malta	Lawrja jew diploma fl-istudji tal-infermerija	Universita' ta' Malta	Infermier Registrat tal-Ewwel Livell	1 May 2004
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

▼ **B**

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Österreich	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diplom als 'Diplomierte Gesundheits- und Krankenschwester, Diplomierter Gesundheits- und Krankenpfleger'</li> <li>2. Diplom als 'Diplomierte Krankenschwester, Diplomierter Krankenpfleger'</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Schule für allgemeine Gesundheits- und Krankenpflege</li> <li>2. Allgemeine Krankenpflegeschule</li> </ol>	<p>— Diplomierte Krankenschwester</p> <p>— Diplomierter Krankenpfleger</p>	1 January 1994
Polska	Dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych na kierunku pielęgniarstwo z tytułem 'magister pielęgniarstwa'	Instytucja prowadząca kształcenie na poziomie wyższym uznana przez właściwe władze (Higher educational institution recognised by the competent authorities)	Pielegniarka	1 May 2004
Portugal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diploma do curso de enfermagem geral</li> <li>2. Diploma/carta de curso de bacharelato em enfermagem</li> <li>3. Carta de curso de licenciatura em enfermagem</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Escolas de Enfermagem</li> <li>2. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem</li> <li>3. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem; Escolas Superiores de Saúde</li> </ol>	Enfermeiro	1 January 1986

▼ **M1**

România	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diplomă de absolvire de asistent medical generalist cu studii superioare de scurtă durată</li> <li>2. Diplomă de licență de asistent medical generalist cu studii superioare de lungă durată</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Universități</li> <li>2. Universități</li> </ol>	asistent medical generalist	1 January 2007
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▼ **B**

Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naslov 'diplomirana medicinska sestra/diplomirani zdravstvenik'	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Univerza</li> <li>2. Visoka strokovna šola</li> </ol>	Diplomirana medicinska sestra/Diplomirani zdravstvenik	1 May 2004
Slovensko	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'magister z ošetrovateľstva' ('Mgr.')</li> <li>2. Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'bakalár z ošetrovateľstva' ('Bc.')</li> <li>3. Absolventský diplom v študijnom odbore diplomovaná všeobecná sestra</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Vysoká škola</li> <li>2. Vysoká škola</li> <li>3. Stredná zdravotnícka škola</li> </ol>	Sestra	1 May 2004

## ▼B

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Suomi/ Finland	1. Sairaanhoidajan tutkinto/ Sjukskötarexamen  2. Sosiaali- ja terveystieteiden ammattikorkeakoulututkinto, sairaanhoitaja (AMK)/Yrkeshögskoleexamen inom hälsovård och det sociala området, sjukskötare (YH)	1. Terveystieteiden tutkimuskeskus/ Hälso- vårdsläroanstalter  2. Ammattikorkeakoulut/ Yrkeshögskolor	Sairaanhoidaja/Sjukskötare	1 January 1994
Sverige	Sjukskötarskeexamen	Universitet eller högskola	Sjuksköterska	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Statement of Registration as a Registered General Nurse in part 1 or part 12 of the register kept by the United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting	Various	— State Registered Nurse — Registered General Nurse	29 June 1979

## V.3. DENTAL PRACTITIONER

5.3.1 *Study programme for dental practitioners*

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

## A. Basic subjects

- Chemistry
- Physics
- Biology

## B. Medico-biological subjects and general medical subjects

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

## C. Subjects directly related to dentistry

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

▼ **B**

## 5.3.2. Evidence of basic 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 Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française		Licentiaat in de tandheelkunde/ Licencié en science dentaire	28 January 1980
▼ <b>M1</b> България	Диплома за висше образование на образователно-квалификационна степен 'Магистър' по 'Дентална медицина' с професионална квалификация 'Магистър-лекар по дентална медицина'	Факултет по дентална медицина към Медицински университет		Лекар по дентална медицина	1 January 2007
▼ <b>B</b> Česká republika	Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu zubní lékařství ► <b>C2</b> (doktor zubního lékařství, MDDr.) ◀	Lékařská fakulta univerzity v České republice	Vysvědčení o státní rigorózní zkoušce	Zubní lékař	1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis for tandlægeeksamen (odontologisk kandidateksamen)	Tandlægehøjskolerne, Sundhedsvidenskabeligt universitetsfakultet	Autorisation som tandlæge, udstedt af Sundhedsstyrelsen	Tandlæge	28 January 1980
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die Zahnärztliche Prüfung	Zuständige Behörden		Zahnarzt	28 January 1980
Eesti	Diplom hambaarstiteaduse õppekava läbimise kohta	Tartu Ülikool		Hambaarst	1 May 2004
Ελλάς	Πτυχίο Οδοντιατρικής	Πανεπιστήμιο		Οδοντίατρος ή χειρουργός οδοντίατρος	1 January 1981
España	Título de Licenciado en Odontología	El rector de una universidad		Licenciado en odontología	1 January 1986
France	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en chirurgie dentaire	Universités		Chirurgien-dentiste	28 January 1980
▼ <b>M8</b> Hrvatska	Diploma 'doktor dentalne medicine/doktorica dentalne medicine'	Fakulteti sveučilišta u Republici Hrvatskoj		doktor dentalne medicine/doktorica dentalne medicine	1 July 2013
▼ <b>B</b> 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 practitioner — Dental surgeon	28 January 1980



Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Italia	Diploma di laurea in Odontoiatria e Protesi Dentaria	Università	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio della professione di odontoiatra	Odontoiatra	28 January 1980
Κύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό Εγγραφής Οδοντιάτρου	Οδοντιατρικό Συμβούλιο		Οδοντίατρος	1 May 2004
Latvija	Zobārsta diploms	Universitātes tipa augstskola	Rezidenta diploms par pēcdiploma izglītības programmas pabeigšanu, ko izsniedz universitātes tipa augstskola un 'Sertifikāts' — kompetentas iestādes izsniegts dokuments, kas apliecina, ka persona ir nokārtojusi sertifikācijas eksāmenu zobārstniecībā	Zobārsts	1 May 2004
Lietuva	Aukštojo mokslo diplomas, nurodantis suteiktą gydytojo odontologo kvalifikaciją	Universitetas	Internatūros pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą gydytojo odontologo profesinę kvalifikaciją	Gydytojas odontologas	1 May 2004
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine dentaire	Jury d'examen d'Etat		Médecin-dentiste	28 January 1980
Magyarország	Fogorvos oklevél (doctor medicinae dentariae, rövid: dr. med. dent.)	Egyetem		Fogorvos	1 May 2004
Malta	Lawrja fil- Kirurgija Dentali	Universita' ta Malta		Kirurgu Dentali	1 May 2004
Nederland	Universitair getuigschrift van een met goed gevolg afgelegd tandartsexamen	Faculteit Tandheelkunde		Tandarts	28 January 1980
Österreich	Bescheid über die Verleihung des akademischen Grades 'Doktor der Zahnheilkunde'	Medizinische Fakultät der Universität		Zahnarzt	1 January 1994
Polska	Dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych z tytułem 'lekarz dentysta'	1. Akademia Medyczna, 2. Uniwersytet Medyczny, 3. Collegium Medicum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego	Lekarsko Dentystyczny Egzamin Państwowy	Lekarz dentysta	1 May 2004

▼ B

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em medicina dentária	— Faculdades — Institutos Superiores		Médico dentista	1 January 1986

▼ M1

România	Diplomă de licență de medic dentist	Universități		medic dentist	1 October 2003
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▼ B

Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naslov 'doktor dentalne medicine/doktorica dentalne medicine'	— Univerza	Potrnilo o opravljenem strokovnem izpitu za poklic zobozdravnik/zobozdravnica	Doktor dentalne medicine/Doktorica dentalne medicine	1 May 2004
Slovensko	Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'doktor zubného lékařstva' ('MDDR.')	— Vysoká škola		Zubný lekár	1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Hammaslääketieteen lisensiaatin tutkinto/Odontologie licentiatexamen	— Helsingin yliopisto/Helsingfors universitet — Oulun yliopisto — Turun yliopisto	Terveysthuollon oikeusturvakeskuksen päätös käytännön palvelun hyväksymisestä/ Beslut av Rättskyddscentralen för hälsovården om godkännande av praktisk tjänstgöring	Hammaslääkäri/Tandläkare	1 January 1994
Sverige	Tandläkarexamen	— Universitetet i Umeå — Universitetet i Göteborg — Karolinska Institutet — Malmö Högskola	Endast för examensbevis som erhållits före den 1 juli 1995, ett utbildningsbevis som utfärdats av Socialstyrelsen	Tandläkare	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	— Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS or B.Ch.D.) — Licentiate in Dental Surgery	— Universities — Royal Colleges		— Dentist — Dental practitioner — Dental surgeon	28 January 1980

## 5.3.3. Evidence of formal qualifications of specialised dentists

Orthodontics				
Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Reference date	
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Titre professionnel particulier de dentiste spécialiste en orthodontie/ Bijzondere beroepstitel van tandarts specialist in de orthodontie	Ministre de la Santé publique/ Minister bevoegd voor Volksgezondheid	27 January 2005	

## ▼B

Orthodontics			
Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
▼M1 България	Свидетелство за призната специалност по 'Ортодонтия'	Факултет по дентална медицина към Медицински университет	1 January 2007
▼B Danmark	Bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som specialtandlæge i ortodonti	Sundhedsstyrelsen	28 January 1980
Deutschland	Fachzahnärztliche Anerkennung für Kieferorthopädie;	Landes Zahnärztekammer	28 January 1980
Eesti	Residentuuri lõputunnistus ortodontia erialal	Tartu Ülikool	1 May 2004
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
Italia	Diploma di specialista in Ortognatodonzia	Università	21 May 2005
Κύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό Αναγνώρισης του Ειδικού Οδοντιάτρου στην Ορθοδοντική	Οδοντιατρικό Συμβούλιο	1 May 2004
Latvija	'Sertifikāts'— kompetentas iestādes izsniegts dokuments, kas apliecina, ka persona ir nokārtojusi sertifikācijas eksāmenu ortodontijā	Latvijas Ārstu biedrība	1 May 2004
Lietuva	Rezidentūros pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą gydytojo ortodonto profesinę kvalifikaciją	Universitetas	1 May 2004
Magyarország	Fogszabályozás szakorvosa bizonyítvány	Az Egészségügyi, Szociális és Családügyi Minisztérium illetékes testülete	1 May 2004
Malta	Ċertifikat ta' speċjalista dentali fl-Ortodonzja	Kumitat ta' Approvazzjoni dwar Speċjalisti	1 May 2004
Nederland	Bewijs van inschrijving als orthodontist in het Specialistenregister	Specialisten Registratie Commissie (SRC) van de Nederlandse Maatschappij tot bevordering der Tandheelkunde	28 January 1980
Polska	Dyplom uzyskania tytułu specjalisty w dziedzinie ortodoncji	Centrum Egzaminów Medycznych	1 May 2004
Slovenija	Potrdilo o opravljenem specialističnem izpitu iz čeljustne in zobne ortopedije	1. Ministrstvo za zdravje 2. Zdravniška zbornica Slovenije	1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Erikoishammaslääkärin 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



▼ B

Oral surgery			
Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
▼ <u>M1</u>	България	Свидетелство за призната специалност по 'Орална хирургия'	Факултет по дентална медицина към Медицински университет
	1 January 2007		
▼ <u>B</u>	Danmark	Bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som specialtandlæge i hospitalsodontologi	Sundhedsstyrelsen
	28 January 1980		
	Deutschland	Fachzahnärztliche Anerkennung für Oralchirurgie/Mundchirurgie	Landeszahnärztekammer
	28 January 1980		
	Ελλάς	Τίτλος Οδοντιατρικής ειδικότητας της Γναθοχειρουργικής (up to 31 December 2002)	— Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση — Νομαρχία
	1 January 2003		
	Ireland	Certificate of specialist dentist in oral surgery	Competent authority recognised for this purpose by the competent minister
	28 January 1980		
	Italia	Diploma di specialista in Chirurgia Orale	Università
	21 May 2005		
	Κύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό Αναγνώρισης του Ειδικού Οδοντιάτρου στην Στοματική Χειρουργική	Οδοντιατρικό Συμβούλιο
	1 May 2004		
	Lietuva	Rezidentūros pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą burnos chirurgo profesinę kvalifikaciją	Universitetas
	1 May 2004		
	Magyarország	Dento-alveoláris sebészet szakorvosa bizonyítvány	Az Egészségügyi, Szociális és Családügyi Minisztérium illetékes testülete
	1 May 2004		
	Malta	Ċertifikat ta' speċjalista dentali fil-Kirurgija tal-halq	Kumitat ta' Approvazzjoni dwar Speċjalisti
	1 May 2004		
	Nederland	Bewijs van inschrijving als kaakchirurg in het Specialistenregister	Specialisten Registratie Commissie (SRC) van de Nederlandse Maatschappij tot bevordering der Tandheelkunde
	28 January 1980		
	Polska	Dyplom uzyskania tytułu specjalisty w dziedzinie chirurgii stomatologicznej	Centrum Egzaminów Medycznych
	1 May 2004		
	Slovenija	Potrđilo o opravljenem specialističnem izpitu iz oralne kirurgije	1. Ministrstvo za zdravje 2. Zdravniška zbornica Slovenije
	1 May 2004		
	Suomi/Finland	Erikoishammaslääkärin tutkinto, suuja leuka-kirurgia/Specialtandläkar-examen, oral och maxillofacial kirurgi	— Helsingin yliopisto/Helsingfors universitet — Oulun yliopisto — Turun yliopisto
	1 January 1994		
	Sverige	Bevis om specialist-kompetens i tandsystemets kirurgiska sjukdomar	Socialstyrelsen
	1 January 1994		
	United Kingdom	Certificate of completion of specialist training in oral surgery	Competent authority recognised for this purpose
	28 January 1980		



#### V.4. VETERINARY SURGEON

##### 5.4.1. Study programme for veterinary surgeons

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

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

##### A. Basic subjects

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

##### B. Specific subjects

##### a. Basic sciences:

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

##### b. Clinical sciences:

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

##### c. Animal production

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

##### d. Food hygiene

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

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

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

##### 5.4.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of veterinary surgeons

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van dierenarts/ Diplôme de docteur en médecine vétérinaire	— De universiteiten/ Les universités — De bevoegde Examen-commissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française		21 December 1980

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
България	Диплома за висше образование на образователно-квалификационна степен магистър по специалност Ветеринарна медицина с професионална квалификация Ветеринарен лекар	— Лесотехнически университет — Факултет по ветеринарна медицина — Тракийски университет — Факултет по ветеринарна медицина		1 January 2007

▼ B

Česká republika	— Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu veterinární lékařství (doktor veterinární medicíny, MVDr.) — Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu veterinární hygiena a ekologie (doktor veterinární medicíny, MVDr.)	Veterinární fakulta univerzity v České republice		1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis for bestået kandidatsamen i veterinærvidenskab	Kongelige Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole		21 December 1980
Deutschland	Zeugnis über das Ergebnis ► <u>C2</u> 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
Eesti	Diplom: täitnud veterinaarmeditsiini õppekava	Eesti Põllumajanduslikool		1 May 2004
Ελλάς	Πτυχίο Κτηνιατρικής	Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης και Θεσσαλίας		1 January 1981
España	Título de Licenciado en Veterinaria	— Ministerio de Educación y Cultura — El rector de una universidad		1 January 1986
France	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur vétérinaire			21 December 1980

▼ M8

Hrvatska	Diploma 'doktor veterinarske medicine/ doktorica veterinarske medicine'	Veterinarski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu		1 July 2013
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Ireland	— Diploma of Bachelor in/of Veterinary Medicine (MVB) — Diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (MRCVS)			21 December 1980
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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
Italia	Diploma di laurea in medicina veterinaria	Università	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio della medicina veterinaria	1 January 1985
Κύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό Εγγραφής Κτηνιάτρου	Κτηνιατρικό Συμβούλιο		1 May 2004
Latvija	Veterinārārsta diploms	Latvijas Lauksaimniecības Universitāte		1 May 2004
Lietuva	Aukštojo mokslo diplomas (veterinarijos gydytojo (DVM))	Lietuvos Veterinarijos Akademija		1 May 2004
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en médecine vétérinaire	Jury d'examen d'Etat		21 December 1980
Magyarország	Állatorvos doktor oklevél — dr. med. vet.	Szent István Egyetem Állatorvos-tudományi Kar		1 May 2004
Malta	Liċenzja ta' Kirurgu Veterinarju	Kunsill tal-Kirurgi Veterinarji		1 May 2004
Nederland	Getuigschrift van met goed gevolg afgelegd diergeneeskundig/veeartse-nijkundig examen			21 December 1980
Österreich	— Diplom-Tierarzt — Magister medicinae veterinariae	Universität	— Doktor der Veterinärmedizin — Doctor medicinae veterinariae — Fachtierarzt	1 January 1994
Polska	Dyplom lekarza weterynarii	1. Szkoła Główna Gospodarstwa Wiejskiego w Warszawie 2. Akademia Rolnicza we Wrocławiu 3. Akademia Rolnicza w Lublinie 4. Uniwersytet Warmińsko-Mazurski w Olsztynie		1 May 2004
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em medicina veterinária	Universidade		1 January 1986
România	Diplomă de licență de doctor medic veterinar	Universități		1 January 2007
Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naslov 'doktor veterinarske medicine/doktorica veterinarske medicine'	Univerza	Spričevalo o opravljenem državnem izpitu s področja veterinarstva	1 May 2004
Slovensko	Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'doktor veterinárskej medicíny' ('MVDr.')	Univerzita veterinárskeho lekárstva		1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Eläinlääketieteen lisensiaatin tutkinto/Veterinärmedicine licentiatexamen	Helsingin yliopisto/ Helsingfors universitet		1 January 1994
Sverige	Veterinärexamen	Sveriges Lantbruksuniversitet		1 January 1994

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

## V.5. MIDWIFE

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

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

## A. Theoretical and technical instruction

## a. General subjects

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

## b. Subjects specific to the activities of midwives

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

## B. Practical and clinical training

This training is to be dispensed under appropriate supervision:

- Advising of pregnant women, involving at least 100 pre-natal examinations.
- Supervision and care of at least 40 pregnant women.

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

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

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

### 5.5.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of midwives

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van vroedvrouw/ Diplôme d'accoucheuse	— De erkende opleidingsinstituten/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
България	Диплома за висше образование образователно-квалификационна степен 'Бакалавър' професионална квалификация 'Акушерка'	Университет	Акушерка	1 January 2007

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Česká republika	<p>1. Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu ošetrovatelství ve studijním oboru porodní asistentka (bakalář, Bc.)</p> <p>— Vysvědčení o státní závěrečné zkoušce</p> <p>2. Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním oboru diplomovaná porodní asistentka (diplomovaný specialista, DiS.)</p> <p>— Vysvědčení o absolutoriu</p>	<p>1. Vysoká škola zřízená nebo uznaná státem</p> <p>2. Vyšší odborná škola zřízená nebo uznaná státem</p>	Porodní asistentka/ porodní asistent	1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis for bestået jorde-modereksamen	Danmarks jordemod-erskole	Jordemoder	23 January 1983
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die staatliche Prüfung für Hebammen und Entbindungspfleger	Staatlicher Prüfung-sausschuss	— Hebamme — Entbindungspfleger	23 January 1983
Eesti	Diplom ämmaemandaerialal	<p>1. Tallinna Meditsiinikool</p> <p>2. Tartu Meditsiinikool</p>	— Ämmaemand	1 May 2004
Ελλάς	<p>1. Πτυχίο Τμήματος Μαιευτικής Τεχνολογικών Εκπαιδευτικών Ιδρυμάτων (Τ.Ε.Ι.)</p> <p>2. Πτυχίο του Τμήματος Μαιών της Ανωτέρας Σχολής Στελεχών Υγείας και Κοινων. Πρόνοιας (KATEE)</p> <p>3. Πτυχίο Μαίας Ανωτέρας Σχολής Μαιών</p>	<p>1. Τεχνολογικά Εκπαιδευτικά Ιδρύματα (Τ.Ε.Ι.)</p> <p>2. KATEE Υπουργείου Εθνικής Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων</p> <p>3. Υπουργείο Υγείας και Πρόνοιας</p>	— Μαία — Μαιευτής	23 January 1983
España	<p>— Título de Matrona</p> <p>— Título de Asistente obstétrico (matrona)</p> <p>— Título de Enfermería obstétrica-ginecológica</p>	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	— Matrona — Asistente obstétrico	1 January 1986
France	Diplôme de sage-femme	L'Etat	Sage-femme	23 January 1983





▼ **B**

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Luxembourg	Diplôme de sage-femme	Ministère de l'éducation nationale, de la formation professionnelle et des sports	Sage-femme	23 January 1983
Magyarország	Szülész női bizonyítvány	Iskola/főiskola	Szülész nő	1 May 2004
Malta	Lawrja jew diploma fl-Istudji tal-Qwiebel	Universita' ta' Malta	Qabla	1 May 2004
Nederland	Diploma van verloskundige	Door het Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport erkende opleidingsinstellingen	Verloskundige	23 January 1983
Österreich	Hebammen-Diplom	— Hebammenakademie — Bundeshebammenlehranstalt	Hebamme	1 January 1994
Polska	Dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych na kierunku położnictwo z tytułem 'magister położnictwa'	Instytucja prowadząca kształcenie na poziomie wyższym uznana przez właściwe władze (Higher educational institution recognised by the competent authorities)	Położna	1 May 2004
Portugal	1. Diploma de enfermeiro especialista em enfermagem de saúde materna e obstétrica 2. Diploma/carta de curso de estudos superiores especializados em enfermagem de saúde materna e obstétrica 3. Diploma (do curso de pós-licenciatura) de especialização em enfermagem de saúde materna e obstétrica	1. Ecolas de Enfermagem 2. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem 3. — Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem — Escolas Superiores de Saúde	Enfermeiro especialista em enfermagem de saúde materna e obstétrica	1 January 1986

▼ **M1**

România	Diplomă de licență de moașă	Universități	Moașă	1 January 2007
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Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naslov 'diplomirana babica/diplomirani babičar'	1. Univerza 2. Visoka strokovna šola	diplomirana babica/ diplomirani babičar	1 May 2004
Slovensko	1. Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'bakalár z pôrodnej asistencie' ('Bc.') 2. Absolventský diplom v študijnom odbore diplomovaná pôrodná asistentka	1. Vysoká škola 2. Stredná zdravotnícka škola	Pôrodná asistentka	1 May 2004



Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
Suomi/ Finland	1. Kätilön tutkinto/barnmorskeexamen  2. Sosiaali- ja terveystieteiden ammattikorkeakoulututkinto, kätilö (AMK)/yrkeshögskoleexamen inom hälsovård och det sociala området, barnmorska (YH)	1. Terveystieteiden tutkimuslaitokset/hälsovårdsläroanstalter  2. Ammattikorkeakoulut/ Yrkeshögskolor	Kätilö/Barnmorska	1 January 1994
Sverige	Barnmorskeexamen	Universitet eller högskola	Barnmorska	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Statement of registration as a Midwife on part 10 of the register kept by the United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health visiting	Various	Midwife	23 January 1983

## V.6. PHARMACIST

### 5.6.1. Course of training for pharmacists

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

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

### 5.6.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of pharmacists

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the diploma	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van apotheker/ 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

▼ B

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the diploma	Reference date
▼ <u>M1</u>				
България	Диплома за висше образование на образователно-квалификационна степен 'Магистър' по 'Фармация' с професионална квалификация 'Магистър-фармацевт'	Фармацевтичен факултет към Медицински университет		1 January 2007
▼ <u>B</u>				
Česká republika	Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu farmacie (magistr, Mgr.)	Farmaceutická fakulta univerzity v České republice	Vysvědčení o státní závěrečné zkoušce	1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis for bestået farmaceutisk kandidateksamen	Danmarks Farmaceutiske Højskole		1 October 1987
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die Staatliche Pharmazeutische Prüfung	Zuständige Behörden		1 October 1987
Eesti	Diplom proviisori õppekava läbimisest	Tartu Ülikool		1 May 2004
Ελλάς	Άδεια άσκησης φαρμακευτικού επαγγέλματος	Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση		1 October 1987
España	Titulo de Licenciado en Farmacia	— Ministerio de Educación y Cultura — El rector de una universidad		1 October 1987
France	— Diplôme d'Etat de pharmaciens — Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en pharmacie	Universités		1 October 1987
▼ <u>M8</u>				
Hrvatska	Diploma 'magistar farmacije/magistra farmacije'	— Farmaceutsko-biokemijski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu — Medicinski fakultet Sveučilišta u Splitu — Kemijsko-tehnološki fakultet Sveučilišta u Splitu		1 July 2013
▼ <u>B</u>				
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
Κύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό Εγγραφής Φαρμακοποιού	Συμβούλιο Φαρμακευτικής		1 May 2004
Latvija	Farmaceita diploms	Universitātes tipa augstskola		1 May 2004
Lietuva	Aukštojo mokslo diplomas, nurodantis suteiktą vaistininko profesinę kvalifikaciją	Universitetas		1 May 2004

▼ B

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the diploma	Reference date
Luxembourg	Diplôme d'Etat de pharmacien	Jury d'examen d'Etat + visa du ministre de l'éducation nationale		1 October 1987
Magyarország	Okleveles gyógyszerész oklevél (magister pharmaciae, rövid: mag. Pharm)	► <u>C2</u> Egyetem ◀		1 May 2004
Malta	Lawrja fil-farmacija	Universita' ta' Malta		1 May 2004
Nederland	Getuigschrift van met goed gevolg afgelegd apothekersexamen	Faculteit Farmacie		1 October 1987
Österreich	Staatliches Apothekerdiplom	Bundesministerium für Arbeit, Gesundheit und Soziales		1 October 1994
Polska	Dyplom ukończenia studiów wyższych na kierunku farmacja z tytułem magistra	1. Akademia Medyczna 2. Uniwersytet Medyczny 3. Collegium Medicum Uniwersytetu Jagiellońskiego		1 May 2004
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em Ciências Farmacêuticas	Universidades		1 October 1987

▼ M1

România	Diplomă de licență de farmacist	Universități		1 January 2007
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▼ B

Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naziv 'magister farmacije/magistra farmacije'	Univerza	Potrnilo o opravljenem strokovnem izpitu za poklic magister farmacije/magistra farmacije	1 May 2004
Slovensko	Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'magister farmácie' ('Mgr.')	Vysoká škola		1 May 2004
Suomi/ Finland	Proviisorin tutkinto/Proviisorexamen	— 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



## V. 7. ARCHITECT

## 5.7.1. Evidence of formal qualifications of architects recognised pursuant to Article 46

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	1. Architect/Architecte 2. Architect/Architecte 3. Architect 4. Architect/Architecte 5. Architect/Architecte 6. Burgelijke ingenieur-architect  1. Architecte/Architect 2. Architecte/Architect 3. Architect 4. Architecte/Architect 5. Architecte/Architect 6. Ingénieur-civil — architecte	1. Nationale hogescholen voor architectuur 2. Hogere-architectuur-instituten 3. Provinciaal Hoger Instituut voor Architectuur te Hasselt 4. Koninklijke Academies voor Schone Kunsten 5. Sint-Lucasscholen 6. Faculteiten Toegepaste Wetenschappen van de Universiteiten 6. 'Faculté Polytechnique' van Mons  1. Ecoles nationales supérieures d'architecture 2. Instituts supérieurs d'architecture 3. Ecole provinciale supérieure d'architecture de Hasselt 4. Académies royales des Beaux-Arts 5. Ecoles Saint-Luc 6. Facultés des sciences appliquées des universités 6. Faculté polytechnique de Mons		1988/1989
Danmark	Arkitekt cand. arch.	— Kunstakademiets Arkitektskole i København — Arkitektskolen i Århus		1988/1989
Deutschland	Diplom-Ingenieur, Diplom-Ingenieur Univ.  Diplom-Ingenieur, Diplom-Ingenieur FH	— Universitäten (Architektur/Hochbau) — Technische Hochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) — Technische Universitäten (Architektur/Hochbau) — Universitäten-Gesamthochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) — Hochschulen für bildende Künste — Hochschulen für Künste  — Fachhochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) <sup>(1)</sup> — Universitäten-Gesamthochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) bei entsprechenden Fachhochschulstudiengängen  <sup>(1)</sup> Diese Diplome sind je nach Dauer der durch sie abgeschlossenen Ausbildung gemäß Artikel 47 Absatz 1 anzuerkennen.		1988/1989

▼ C2

[illegible]

▼ B

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
France	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diplôme d'architecte DPLG, y compris dans le cadre de la formation professionnelle continue et de la promotion sociale.</li> <li>2. Diplôme d'architecte ESA</li> <li>3. Diplôme d'architecte ENSAIS</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Le ministre chargé de l'architecture</li> <li>2. Ecole spéciale d'architecture de Paris</li> <li>3. Ecole nationale supérieure des arts et industries de Strasbourg, section architecture</li> </ol>		1988/1989

▼ M8

Hrvatska				
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▼ B

Ireland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Degree of Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch. NUI)</li> <li>2. Degree of Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch.) (Previously, until 2002 - Degree standard diploma in architecture (Dip. Arch))</li> <li>3. Certificate of associateship (ARIAI)</li> <li>4. Certificate of membership (MRIAI)</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National University of Ireland to architecture graduates of University College Dublin</li> <li>2. Dublin Institute of Technology, Bolton Street, Dublin (College of Technology, Bolton Street, Dublin)</li> <li>3. Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland</li> <li>4. Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland</li> </ol>		1988/1989
Italia	<p>— Laurea in architettura</p> <p>— Laurea in ingegneria edile — architettura</p>	<p>— Università di Camerino</p> <p>— Università di Catania — Sede di Siracusa</p> <p>— Università di Chieti</p> <p>— Università di Ferrara</p> <p>— Università di Firenze</p> <p>— Università di Genova</p> <p>— Università di Napoli Federico II</p> <p>— Università di Napoli II</p> <p>— Università di Palermo</p> <p>— Università di Parma</p> <p>— Università di Reggio Calabria</p> <p>— Università di Roma 'La Sapienza'</p> <p>— Università di Roma III</p> <p>— Università di Trieste</p> <p>— Politecnico di Bari</p> <p>— Politecnico di Milano</p> <p>— Politecnico di Torino</p> <p>— Istituto universitario di architettura di Venezia</p> <p>— Università dell'Aquila</p> <p>— Università di Pavia</p> <p>— Università di 'RomaLa Sapienza'</p>	<p>Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente</p> <p>Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente</p>	<p>1988/1989</p> <p>1998/1999</p>

## ▼B

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
	— Laurea specialistica in ingegneria edile — architettura	— Università dell'Aquila — Università di Pavia — Università di Roma 'La Sapienza' — Università di Ancona — Università di Basilicata — Potenza — Università di Pisa — Università di Bologna — Università di Catania — Università di Genova — Università di Palermo — Università di Napoli Federico II — Università di Roma — Tor Vergata — Università di Trento — Politecnico di Bari — Politecnico di Milano	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	2003/2004
	— Laurea specialistica quinquennale in Architettura	— Prima Facoltà di Architettura dell'Università di Roma 'La Sapienza'	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	1998/1999
	— Laurea specialistica quinquennale in Architettura	— Università di Ferrara — Università di Genova — Università di Palermo — Politecnico di Milano — Politecnico di Bari	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	1999/2000
	— Laurea specialistica quinquennale in Architettura	— Università di Roma III	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	2003/2004
	— Laurea specialistica in Architettura	— Università di Firenze — Università di Napoli II — Politecnico di Milano II	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	2004/2005

## ▼C2



## ▼B

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
Nederland	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Het getuigschrift van het met goed gevolg afgelegde doctoraal examen van de studierichting bouwkunde, afstudeerrichting architectuur</li> <li>2. Het getuigschrift van het met goed gevolg afgelegde doctoraal examen van de studierichting bouwkunde, differentiatie architectuur en urbanistiek</li> <li>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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— de Amsterdamse Hogeschool voor de Kunsten te Amsterdam</li> <li>— de Hogeschool Rotterdam en omstreken te Rotterdam</li> <li>— de Hogeschool Katholieke Leergangen te Tilburg</li> <li>— de Hogeschool voor de Kunsten te Arnhem</li> <li>— de Rijkshogeschool Groningen te Groningen</li> <li>— de Hogeschool Maastricht te Maastricht</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technische Universiteit te Delft</li> <li>2. Technische Universiteit te Eindhoven</li> </ol>	Verklaring van de Stichting Bureau Architectenregister die bevestigt dat de opleiding voldoet aan de normen van artikel 46.	1988/1989
Österreich	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Diplom-Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing.</li> <li>2. Diplom-Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing.</li> <li>3. Diplom-Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing.</li> <li>4. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch.</li> <li>5. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch.</li> <li>6. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch.</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Technische Universität Graz (Erzherzog-Johann-Universität Graz)</li> <li>2. Technische Universität Wien</li> <li>3. Universität Innsbruck (Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck)</li> <li>4. Hochschule für Angewandte Kunst in Wien</li> <li>5. Akademie der Bildenden Künste in Wien</li> <li>6. Hochschule für künstlerische und industrielle Gestaltung in Linz</li> </ol>		1998/1999

## ▼B

## ▼C2

## ▼B

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference academic year
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em Arquitectura	— Faculdade de arquitectura da Universidade técnica de Lisboa — Faculdade de arquitectura da Universidade do Porto — Escola Superior Artística do Porto		1988/1989
	Para os cursos iniciados a partir do ano académico de 1991/1992	— Faculdade de Arquitectura e Artes da Universidade Lusíada do Porto		1991/1992
Suomi/ Finland	Arkkitehdin tutkinto/ Arkitektexamen	— Teknillinen korkeakoulu /Tekniska högskolan (Helsinki) — Tampereen teknillinen korkeakoulu/Tammerfors tekniska högskola — Oulun yliopisto/Uleåborgs universitet		1998/1999
Sverige	Arkitektexamen	Chalmers Tekniska Högskola AB Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan Lunds Universitet		1998/1999
United Kingdom	1. Diplomas in architecture           2. Degrees in architecture 3. Final examination 4. Examination in architecture 5. Examination Part II	1. — Universities — Colleges of Art — Schools of Art    2. Universities 3. Architectural Association 4. Royal College of Art 5. Royal Institute of British Architects	Certificate of architectural education, issued by the Architects Registration Board.  The diploma and degree courses in architecture of the universities, schools and colleges of art should have met the requisite threshold standards as laid down in Article 46 of this Directive and in <i>Criteria for validation</i> published by the Validation Panel of the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Architects Registration Board.  EU nationals who possess the Royal Institute of British Architects Part I and Part II certificates, which are recognised by 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 46 of this Directive and of the <i>Criteria for validation</i> .	1988/1989

## ▼B

## ANNEX VI

**Acquired rights applicable to the professions subject to recognition on the basis of coordination of the minimum training conditions**

►C2 ————— ◀ *Evidence of formal qualifications of architects benefiting from acquired rights pursuant to Article 49(1)*

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— the diplomas awarded by the higher national schools of architecture or the higher national institutes of architecture (architecte-architect)</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded by the higher provincial school of architecture of Hasselt (architect)</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded by the Royal Academies of Fine Arts (architecte — architect)</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded by the 'écoles Saint-Luc' (architecte — architect)</li> <li>— 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)</li> <li>— the diplomas in architecture awarded by the central or State examining board for architecture (architecte — architect)</li> <li>— 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)</li> </ul>	1987/1988
▼M1 България	<p>Diplomas, awarded by accredited institutions of higher education with qualification 'архитект' (architect), 'строителен инженер' (civil engineer) or 'инженер' (engineer) as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Университет за архитектура, строителство и геодезия — София: специалности 'Урбанизъм' и 'Архитектура' (University of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy — Sofia: specialties 'Urbanism' and 'Architecture') and all engineering specialties in the fields of: 'конструкции на сгради и съоръжения' (construction of buildings and structures), 'пътища' (roads), 'транспорт' (transport), 'хидротехника и водно строителство' (hydrotechnics and hydro constructions), 'мелиорации и др.' (irrigation etc.);</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded by technical universities and institutions of higher education for construction in the fields of: 'електро- и топлотехника' (electro- and thermo-technics), 'съобщителна и комуникационна техника' (telecommunication technics and technologies), 'строителни технологии' (construction technologies), 'приложна геодезия' (applied geodesy) and 'ландшафт и др.' (landscape etc.), in the construction area.</li> </ul> <p>In order to perform design activities in the fields of architecture and construction, diplomas have to be accompanied by a 'придружени от удостоверение за проектантска правоспособност' (Certificate of Legal Capacity for Design), issued by the 'Камарата на архитектите' (Chamber of Architects) and the 'Камарата на инженерите в инвестиционното проектиране' (Chamber of Engineers in Investment Design), which provides the right to perform activities in the field of investment design.</p>	2009/2010
▼B Česká republika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Diplomas awarded by the faculties of 'České vysoké učení technické' (Czech Technical University in Prague): 'Vysoká škola architektury a pozemního stavitelství' (Faculty of Architecture and Building Construction) (until 1951), 'Fakulta architektury a pozemního stavitelství' (Faculty of Architecture and Building Construction) (from 1951 until 1960), 'Fakulta stavební' (Faculty of Civil Engineering) (from 1960) in the fields of study: building construction and structures, building construction, construction and architecture, architecture (including city planning and land use planning), civil construction and construction for industrial and agricultural production, or in the programme of study of civil engineering in the field of study of building construction and architecture,</li> </ul>	2006/2007



Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	<p>‘Fakulta architektury’ (Faculty of Architecture) (from 1976) in the fields of study: architecture, city planning and land use planning, or in the programme of study: architecture and city planning in the fields of study: architecture, theory of architecture design, city planning and land use planning, history of architecture and reconstruction of historical monuments, or architecture and building construction,</p> <p>— Diplomas awarded by ‘Vysoká škola technická Dr. Edvarda Beneše’ (until 1951) in the field of architecture and construction,</p> <p>— Diplomas awarded by ‘Vysoká škola stavitelství v Brně’ (from 1951 until 1956) in the field of architecture and construction,</p> <p>— Diplomas awarded by ‘Vysoké učení technické v Brně’, by ‘Fakulta architektury’ (Faculty of Architecture) (from 1956) in the field of study of architecture and city planning or ‘Fakulta stavební’ (Faculty of Civil Engineering) (from 1956) in the field of study of construction,</p> <p>— Diplomas awarded by ‘Vysoká škola báňská — Technická univerzita Ostrava’, ‘Fakulta stavební’ (Faculty of Civil Engineering) (from 1997) in the field of study of structures and architecture or in the field of study of civil engineering,</p> <p>— Diplomas awarded by ‘Technická univerzita v Liberci’, ‘Fakulta architektury’ (Faculty of Architecture) (from 1994) in the programme of study of architecture and city planning in the field of study of architecture,</p> <p>— Diplomas awarded by ‘Akademie výtvarných umění v Praze’ in the programme of fine arts in the field of study of architectural design,</p> <p>— Diplomas awarded by ‘Vysoká škola umělecko-průmyslová v Praze’ in the programme of fine arts in the field of study of architecture,</p> <p>— Certificate of the authorisation awarded by ‘Česká komora architektů’ without any specification of the field or in the field of building construction;</p>	
Danmark	<p>— the diplomas awarded by the National Schools of Architecture in Copenhagen and Aarhus (arkitekt)</p> <p>— the certificate of registration issued by the Board of Architects pursuant to Law No 202 of 28 May 1975 (registreret arkitekt)</p> <p>— diplomas awarded by the Higher Schools of Civil Engineering (bygningstekniker), accompanied by a certificate from the competent authorities to the effect that the person concerned has passed a test of his formal qualifications, comprising an appreciation of plans drawn up and executed by the candidate during at least six years' effective practice of the activities referred to in Article 48 of this Directive</p>	1987/1988
Deutschland	<p>— the diplomas awarded by higher institutes of fine arts (Dipl.-Ing., Architekt (HfBK))</p> <p>— 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)</p> <p>— 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 47(1) (Ingenieur grad. and any other title which may be laid down later for holders of these diplomas)</p> <p>— 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 48 of this Directive</p>	1987/1988

▼ **B**

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
Eesti	— diplom arhitektuuri erialal, väljastatud Eesti Kunstiakadeemia arhitektuuri teaduskonna poolt alates 1996. aastast (diploma in architectural studies awarded by the Faculty of Architecture at the Estonian Academy of Arts since 1996), väljastatud Tallinna Kunstiülikooli poolt 1989-1995 (awarded by Tallinn Art University in 1989-1995), väljastatud Eesti NSV Riikliku Kunstiinstituudi poolt 1951-1988 (awarded by the State Art Institute of the Estonian SSR in 1951-1988)	2006/2007
Ελλάς	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 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</li> <li>— 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</li> <li>— 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</li> <li>— 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</li> <li>— 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</li> <li>— 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</li> </ul>	1987/1988
España	the official formal qualification of an architect (título oficial de arquitecto) awarded by the Ministry of Education and Science or by the universities	1987/1988
France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— the Government architect's diploma awarded by the Ministry of Education until 1959, and subsequently by the Ministry of Cultural Affairs (architecte DPLG)</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded by the 'Ecole spéciale d'architecture' (architecte DESA)</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded since 1955 by the 'Ecole nationale supérieure des arts et industries de Strasbourg' (former 'Ecole nationale d'ingénieurs de Strasbourg'), department of architecture (architecte ENSAIS)</li> </ul>	1987/1988

▼ **M8**

Hrvatska	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Diploma 'magistar inženjer arhitekture i urbanizma/magistra inženjerka arhitekture i urbanizma' awarded by the Arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu</li> <li>— Diploma 'magistar inženjer arhitekture/magistra inženjerka arhitekture' awarded by the Građevinsko-arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Splitu</li> <li>— Diploma 'magistar inženjer arhitekture/magistra inženjerka arhitekture' awarded by the Fakultet građevinarstva, arhitekture i geodezije Sveučilišta u Splitu</li> <li>— Diploma 'diplomirani inženjer arhitekture' awarded by the Arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu</li> <li>— Diploma 'diplomirani inženjer arhitekture/diplomirana inženjerka arhitekture' awarded by the Građevinsko-arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Splitu</li> <li>— Diploma 'diplomirani inženjer arhitekture/diplomirana inženjerka arhitekture' awarded by the Fakultet građevinarstva, arhitekture i geodezije Sveučilišta u Splitu</li> <li>— Diploma 'diplomirani arhitektonski inženjer' awarded by the Arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu</li> <li>— Diploma 'inženjer' awarded by the Arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu</li> <li>— Diploma 'inženjer' awarded by the Arhitektonsko-građevinsko-geodetski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu for the completed studies at the Arhitektonski odjel Arhitektonsko-građevinsko-geodetskog fakulteta</li> <li>— Diploma 'inženjer' awarded by the Tehnički fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu for the completed studies at the Arhitektonski odsjek Tehničkog fakulteta</li> </ul>	Third academic year after accession
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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Diploma ‘inženjer’ awarded by the Tehnički fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu for the completed studies at the Arhitektonsko-inženjerski odjel Tehničkog fakulteta</li> <li>— Diploma ‘inženjer arhitekture’ awarded by the Arhitektonski fakultet Sveučilišta u Zagrebu</li> </ul> <p>All diplomas must be accompanied by a certificate of membership of the Croatian Chamber of Architects (Hrvatska komora arhitekata), issued by the Croatian Chamber of Architects, Zagreb</p>	

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Ireland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— the degree of Bachelor of Architecture awarded by the National University of Ireland (B Arch. (NUI)) to architecture graduates of University College, Dublin</li> <li>— the diploma of degree standard in architecture awarded by the College of Technology, Bolton Street, Dublin (Dipl. Arch.)</li> <li>— the Certificate of Associateship of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland (ARIAI)</li> <li>— the Certificate of Membership of the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland (MRIA)</li> </ul>	1987/1988
Italia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— ‘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)</li> <li>— ‘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)</li> </ul>	1987/1988
Κύπρος	— Βεβαίωση Εγγραφής στο Μητρώο Αρχιτεκτόνων που εκδίδεται από το Επιστημονικό και Τεχνικό Επιμελητήριο Κύπρου (Certificate of Registration in the Register of Architects issued by the Scientific and Technical Chamber of Cyprus (ETEK))	2006/2007
Latvija	— ‘Arhitekta diploms’ ko izsniegusi Latvijas Valsts Universitātes Inženierceltniecības fakultātes Arhitektūras nodaļa līdz 1958.gadam, Rīgas Politehniskā Institūta Celtniecības fakultātes Arhitektūras nodaļa no 1958. gada līdz 1991.gadam, Rīgas Tehniskās Universitātes Arhitektūras fakultāte kopš 1991. gada, un ‘Arhitekta prakses sertifikāts’, ko izsniedz Latvijas Arhitektu savienība (‘diploma of architect’ awarded by the Department of Architecture of the Faculty of Civil Engineering of Latvia State University until 1958, the Department of Architecture of the faculty of Civil Engineering of Riga Polytechnical Institute 1958 — 1991, the Faculty of Architecture of Riga Technical University since 1991 and 1992, and the certificate of registration by the Architects Association of Latvia)	2006/2007
Lietuva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— engineer architect/architect diplomas awarded by Kauno politechnikos institutas until 1969 (inžinierius architektas/architektas),</li> <li>— architect/bachelor of architecture/master of architecture diplomas awarded by Vilnius inžinerinis statybos institutas until 1990, Vilniaus technikos universitetas until 1996, Vilnius Gedimino technikos universitetas since 1996 (architektas/architektūros bakalauras/architektūros magistras),</li> <li>— the diplomas for specialist having completed the course in architecture/bachelor of architecture/master of architecture awarded by LTSR Valstybinis dailės institutas until 1990; Vilniaus dailės akademija since 1990 (architektūros kursas/architektūros bakalauras/architektūros magistras),</li> <li>— the bachelor of architecture/master of architecture diplomas awarded by Kauno technologijos universitetas since 1997 (architektūros bakalauras/architektūros magistras),</li> </ul> <p>All these diplomas must be accompanied by the Certificate issued by the Attestation Commission conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture (Certified Architect/Atestuotas architektas)</p>	2006/2007

## ▼B

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
Magyarország	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 'okleveles építésmérnök' diploma (diploma in architecture, master of sciences in architecture) awarded by universities,</li> <li>— 'okleveles építész tervező művész' diploma (diploma of master of sciences in architecture and building engineering) awarded by universities</li> </ul>	2006/2007
Malta	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Perit: Lawrja ta' Perit awarded by the Università ta' Malta, which gives entitlement to registration as a Perit</li> </ul>	2006/2007
Nederland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 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)</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded by State-recognized architectural academies (architect)</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded until 1971 by the former architectural colleges (Hoger Bouwkunstonderricht) (architect HBO)</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded until 1970 by the former architectural colleges (voortgezet Bouwkunstonderricht) (architect VBO)</li> <li>— 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)</li> <li>— 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</li> <li>— 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)</li> <li>— 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)</li> <li>— the certificates referred to in the seventh and eighth indents need no longer be recognized as from the date of entry into force of laws and regulations in the Netherlands governing the taking up and pursuit of architectural activities under the professional title of architect, in so far as under such provisions those certificates do not authorise the taking up of such activities under that professional title</li> </ul>	1987/1988
Österreich	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 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')</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded by the University for 'Bodenkultur' in the fields of study of 'Kulturtechnik und Wasserwirtschaft'</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded by the University College of Applied Arts in Vienna in architectural studies</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded by the Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna in architectural studies</li> </ul>	1997/1998





Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 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</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded by the University College for artistic and industrial training in Linz, in architectural studies</li> <li>— 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)</li> </ul>	
Polska	<p>The diplomas awarded by the faculties of architecture of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Warsaw University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture in Warszawa (Politechnika Warszawska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: inżynier architekt, magister nauk technicznych; inżynier architekt; inżyniera magistra architektury; magistra inżyniera architektury; magistra inżyniera architekta; magister inżynier architekt (from 1945 until 1948, title: inżynier architekt, magister nauk technicznych; from 1951 until 1956, title: inżynier architekt; from 1954 until 1957, 2nd stage, title: inżyniera magistra architektury; from 1957 until 1959, title: inżyniera magistra architektury; from 1959 until 1964: title: magistra inżyniera architektury; from 1964 until 1982, title: magistra inżyniera architekt; from 1983 until 1990, title: magister inżynier architekt; since 1991 title: magistra inżyniera architekta),</li> <li>— Cracow University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture in Kraków (Politechnika Krakowska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: magister inżynier architekt (from 1945 until 1953 University of Mining and Metallurgy, Polytechnic Faculty of Architecture — Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza, Politechniczny Wydział Architektury),</li> <li>— Wrocław University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture in Wrocław (Politechnika Wrocławska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: inżynier architekt, magister nauk technicznych; magister inżynier architekt; magister inżynier architekt (from 1949 until 1964, title: inżynier architekt, magister nauk technicznych; from 1956 until 1964, title: magister inżynier architekt; since 1964, title: magister inżynier architekt),</li> <li>— Silesian University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture in Gliwice (Politechnika Śląska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: inżynier architekt; magister inżynier architekt (from 1945 until 1955, Faculty of Engineering and Construction — Wydział Inżynieryjno-Budowlany, title: inżynier architekt; from 1961 until 1969, Faculty of Industrial Construction and General Engineering — Wydział Budownictwa Przemysłowego i Ogólnego, title: magister inżynier architekt; from 1969 until 1976, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture — Wydział Budownictwa i Architektury, title: magister inżynier architekt; since 1977, Faculty of Architecture — Wydział Architektury, title: magister inżynier architekt and since 1995, title: inżynier architekt),</li> <li>— Poznań University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture in Poznań (Politechnika Poznańska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: inżynier architekt; inżynier architekt; magister inżynier architekt (from 1945 until 1955 Engineering School, Faculty of Architecture — Szkoła Inżynierska, Wydział Architektury title: inżynier architekt; since 1978, title: magister inżynier architekt and since 1999, title: inżynier architekt),</li> <li>— Technical University of Gdańsk, Faculty of Architecture in Gdańsk (Politechnika Gdańska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: magister inżynier architekt (from 1945 until 1969 Faculty of Architecture — Wydział Architektury, from 1969 until 1971 Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture — Wydział Budownictwa i Architektury, from 1971 until 1981 Institut of Architecture and Urban Planning — Instytut Architektury i Urbanistyki, since 1981 Faculty of Architecture — Wydział Architektury),</li> <li>— the Białystok Technical University, Faculty of Architecture in Białystok (Politechnika Białostocka, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: magister inżynier architekt (from 1975 until 1989 Institut of Architecture — Instytut Architektury),</li> </ul>	2006/2007



▼ **B**

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	<p>— Technical University of Łódź, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Environmental Engineering in Łódź (Politechnika Łódzka, Wydział Budownictwa, Architektury i Inżynierii Środowiska); the professional title of architect: inżynier architekt; magister inżynier architekt (from 1973 until 1993 Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture — Wydział Budownictwa i Architektury and since 1992 Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Environmental Engineering — Wydział Budownictwa, Architektury i Inżynierii Środowiska; title: from 1973 until 1978, title: inżynier architekt, since 1978, title: magister inżynier architekt),</p> <p>— Technical University of Szczecin, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture in Szczecin (Politechnika Szczecińska, Wydział Budownictwa i Architektury); the professional title of architect: inżynier architekt; magister inżynier architekt (from 1948 until 1954 High Engineering School, Faculty of Architecture — Wyższa Szkoła Inżynierska, Wydział Architektury, title: inżynier architekt, since 1970, title: magister inżynier architekt and since 1998, title: inżynier architekt),</p> <p>All these diplomas must be accompanied by the certificate of membership issued by the relevant regional architects' chamber in Poland conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture in Poland.</p>	
Portugal	<p>— the Diploma 'diploma do curso especial de arquitetura' awarded by the Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and of Porto</p> <p>— the Architects Diploma 'diploma de arquitecto' awarded by the Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and of Porto</p> <p>— the Diploma 'diploma do curso de arquitetura' awarded by the Higher Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and Porto</p> <p>— the Diploma 'diploma de licenciatura em arquitetura' awarded by the Higher School of Fine Arts of Lisbon</p> <p>— the Diploma 'carta de curso de licenciatura em arquitetura' awarded by the Technical University of Lisbon and the University of Porto</p> <p>— the university diploma in civil engineering (licenciatura em engenharia civil) awarded by the Higher Technical Institute of the Technical University of Lisbon</p> <p>— the university diploma in civil engineering (licenciatura em engenharia civil) awarded by the Faculty of Engineering (de Engenharia) of the University of Porto</p> <p>— the university diploma in civil engineering (licenciatura em engenharia civil) awarded by the Faculty of Science and Technology of the University of Coimbra</p> <p>— the university diploma in civil engineering, production (licenciatura em engenharia civil, produção) awarded by the University of Minho</p>	1987/1988

▼ **M1**

România	<p>Universitatea de Arhitectură şi Urbanism 'Ion Mincu' Bucureşti (University of Architecture and Urbanism 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest):</p> <p>— 1953-1966: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' Bucureşti (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest), Arhitect (Architect);</p> <p>— 1967-1974: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' Bucureşti (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest), Diplomă de Arhitect, Specialitatea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— 1975-1977: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' Bucureşti, Facultatea de Arhitectură (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, Specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, specialisation Architecture);</p> <p>— 1978-1991: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' Bucureşti, Facultatea de Arhitectură şi Sistematizare (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture and Systematisation), Diplomă de Arhitect, Specializarea Arhitectură şi Sistematizare (Diploma of Architect, specialisation architecture and systematisation);</p> <p>— 1992-1993: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' Bucureşti, Facultatea de Arhitectură şi Urbanism (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism), Diplomă de Arhitect, specializarea Arhitectură şi Urbanism (Diploma of Architect, specialisation architecture and urbanism);</p>	2009/2010
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## ▼ M1

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	<p>— 1994-1997: Institutul de Arhitectură ‘Ion Mincu’ Bucureşti, Facultatea de Arhitectură şi Urbanism (Institute of Architecture ‘Ion Mincu’ Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism), Diplomă de Licenţă, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licenţă, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— 1998-1999: Institutul de Arhitectură ‘Ion Mincu’ Bucureşti, Facultatea de Arhitectură (Institute of Architecture ‘Ion Mincu’ Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Licenţă, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licenţă, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— Since 2000: Universitatea de Arhitectură şi Urbanism ‘Ion Mincu’ Bucureşti, Facultatea de Arhitectură (University of Architecture and Urbanism ‘Ion Mincu’ Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture).</p> <p>Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca (Technical University Cluj-Napoca):</p> <p>— 1990-1992: Institutul Politehnic din Cluj-Napoca, Facultatea de Construcţii (Polytechnic Institute Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— 1993-1994: Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca, Facultatea de Construcţii (Technical University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— 1994-1997: Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca, Facultatea de Construcţii (Technical University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Licenţă, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licenţă, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— 1998-1999: Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca, Facultatea de Arhitectură şi Urbanism (Technical University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism), Diplomă de Licenţă, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licenţă, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— Since 2000: Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca, Facultatea de Arhitectură şi Urbanism (Technical University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture).</p> <p>Universitatea Tehnică ‘Gh. Asachi’ Iaşi (‘Gh. Asachi’ Technical University Iaşi):</p> <p>— 1993: Universitatea Tehnică ‘Gh. Asachi’ Iaşi, Facultatea de Construcţii şi Arhitectură (Technical University ‘Gh. Asachi’ Iaşi, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— 1994-1999: Universitatea Tehnică ‘Gh. Asachi’ Iaşi, Facultatea de Construcţii şi Arhitectură (Technical University ‘Gh. Asachi’ Iaşi, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture), Diplomă de Licenţă, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licenţă, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— 2000-2003: Universitatea Tehnică ‘Gh. Asachi’ Iaşi, Facultatea de Construcţii şi Arhitectură (Technical University ‘Gh. Asachi’ Iaşi, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— Since 2004: Universitatea Tehnică ‘Gh. Asachi’ Iaşi, Facultatea de Arhitectură (Technical University ‘Gh. Asachi’ Iaşi, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture).</p> <p>Universitatea Politehnică din Timişoara (University ‘Politehnica’ Timişoara):</p> <p>— 1993-1995: Universitatea Tehnică din Timişoara, Facultatea de Construcţii (Technical University Timişoara, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură şi urbanism, specializarea Arhitectură generală (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture and urbanism, specialisation general architecture);</p>	

▼ **M1**

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 1995-1998: Universitatea Politehnica din Timișoara, Facultatea de Construcții (University 'Politehnica' Timișoara, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</li> <li>— 1998-1999: Universitatea Politehnica din Timișoara, Facultatea de Construcții și Arhitectură (University 'Politehnica' Timișoara, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</li> <li>— Since 2000: Universitatea Politehnica din Timișoara, Facultatea de Construcții și Arhitectură (University 'Politehnica' Timișoara, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture).</li> </ul> <p>Universitatea din Oradea (University of Oradea):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 2002: Universitatea din Oradea, Facultatea de Protecția Mediului (University of Oradea, Faculty of Environmental Protection), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</li> <li>— Since 2003: Universitatea din Oradea, Facultatea de Arhitectură și Construcții (Faculty of Architecture and Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture).</li> </ul> <p>Universitatea Spiru Haret București (University Spiru Haret Bucharest):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Since 2002: Universitatea Spiru Haret București, Facultatea de Arhitectură (University Spiru Haret Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture).</li> </ul>	

▼ **B**

Slovenija	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 'Univerzitetni diplomirani inženir arhitekture/univerzitetna diplomirana inženirka arhitekture' (university diploma in architecture) awarded by the faculty of architecture, accompanied by a certificate of the competent authority in the field of architecture recognised by law, conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture,</li> <li>— University diploma awarded by technical faculties awarding the title of 'univerzitetni diplomirani inženir (univ.dipl.inž.)/univerzitetna diplomirana inženirka' accompanied by a certificate of the competent authority in the field of architecture recognised by law, conferring the right to pursue activities in the field of architecture</li> </ul>	2006/2007
Slovensko	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Diploma in the field of study 'architecture and building construction' ('architektúra a pozemné staviteľstvo') awarded by the Slovak Technical University (Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava in 1950 — 1952 (title: Ing.),</li> <li>— Diploma in the field of study 'architecture' ('architektúra') awarded by the Faculty of Architecture and Building Construction of the Slovak Technical University (Fakulta architektúry a pozemného staviteľstva, Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava in 1952 — 1960 (title: Ing. arch.),</li> <li>— Diploma in the field of study 'building construction' ('pozemné staviteľstvo') awarded by the Faculty of Architecture and Building Construction of the Slovak Technical University (Fakulta architektúry a pozemného staviteľstva, Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava in 1952 — 1960 (title: Ing.),</li> <li>— Diploma in the field of study 'architecture' ('architektúra') awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University (Stavebná fakulta, Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava in 1961 — 1976, (title: Ing. arch.),</li> <li>— Diploma in the field of study 'building construction' ('pozemné stavby') awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University (Stavebná fakulta, Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava in 1961 — 1976, (title: Ing.),</li> <li>— Diploma in the field of study 'architecture' ('architektúra') awarded by the Faculty of Architecture of the Slovak Technical University (Fakulta architektúry, Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava since 1977 (title: Ing. arch.),</li> <li>— Diploma in the field of study 'urban design' ('urbanizmus') awarded by the Faculty of Architecture of the Slovak Technical University (Fakulta architektúry, Slovenská vysoká škola technická) in Bratislava since 1977 (title: Ing. arch.),</li> </ul>	2006/2007

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Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Reference academic year
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Diploma in the field of study ‘building construction’ (‘pozemné stavby’) awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University (Stavebná fakulta, Slovenská technická univerzita) in Bratislava in 1977- 1997 (title: Ing.),</li> <li>— Diploma in the field of study ‘architecture and building construction’ (‘architektúra a pozemné stavby’) awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University (Stavebná fakulta, Slovenská technická univerzita) in Bratislava since 1998 (title: Ing.),</li> <li>— Diploma in the field of study ‘building construction — specialisation: architecture’ (‘pozemné stavby — špecializácia: architektúra’) awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University (Stavebná fakulta, Slovenská technická univerzita) in Bratislava in 2000 — 2001 (title: Ing.),</li> <li>— Diploma in the field of study ‘building construction and architecture’ (‘pozemné stavby a architektúra’) awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Slovak Technical University (Stavebná fakulta — Slovenská technická univerzita) in Bratislava since 2001 (title: Ing.),</li> <li>— Diploma in the field of study ‘architecture’ (‘architektúra’) awarded by the Academy of Fine Arts and Design (Vysoká škola výtvarných umení) in Bratislava since 1969 (title: Akad. arch. until 1990; Mgr. in 1990 — 1992; Mgr. arch. in 1992 — 1996; Mgr. art. since 1997),</li> <li>— Diploma in the field of study ‘building construction’ (‘pozemné staviteľstvo’) awarded by the Civil Engineering Faculty of the Technical University (Stavebná fakulta, Technická univerzita) in Košice in 1981- 1991 (title: Ing.),</li> </ul> <p>All these diplomas must be accompanied by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Authorisation certificate issued by the Slovak Chamber of Architects (Slovenská komora architektov) in Bratislava without any specification of the field or in the field of ‘building construction’ (‘pozemné stavby’) or ‘land use planning’ (‘územné plánovanie’),</li> <li>— Authorisation certificate issued by the Slovak Chamber of Civil Engineers (Slovenská komora stavebných inžinierov) in Bratislava in the field of building construction (‘pozemné stavby’)</li> </ul>	
Suomi/ Finland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— the diplomas awarded by the architecture departments of Universities of Technology and the University of Oulu (arkkitehti/arkitekt)</li> <li>— the diplomas awarded by the Institutes of Technology (rakennusarkkitehti/byggnadsarkitekt)</li> </ul>	1997/1998
Sverige	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 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)</li> <li>— 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</li> </ul>	1997/1998
United Kingdom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— the qualifications awarded following the passing of examinations of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— the Royal Institute of British Architects</li> <li>— 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)</li> </ul> </li> <li>— a certificate stating that its holder has an acquired right to hold the professional title of architect by virtue of section 6 (1) a, 6 (1) b or 6 (1) of the Architects Registration Act 1931 (Architect)</li> <li>— a certificate stating that its holder has an acquired right to hold the professional title of architect by virtue of section 2 of the Architects Registration Act 1938 (Architect)</li> </ul>	1987/1988



## ANNEX VII

**Documents and certificates which may be required in accordance with  
Article 50(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.

The competent authorities of the host Member State may invite the applicant to provide information concerning his training to the extent necessary in order to determine the existence of potential substantial differences with the required national training, as laid down in Article 14. Where it is impossible for the applicant to provide this information, the competent authorities of the host Member State shall address the contact point, the competent authority or any other relevant body in the home Member State.

- (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 home Member State or the Member State from which the foreign national comes.
- (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 Member 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 home Member State 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 home Member State 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 home Member State 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 Member State shall accept as sufficient evidence thereof the presentation of the document required in the home Member State. Where the home Member State 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 home Member State 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,

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

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- (g) Where the Member State so requires for its own nationals, an attestation confirming the absence of temporary or final suspensions from exercising the profession or of criminal convictions.

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2. *Certificates*

To facilitate the application of Title III, Chapter III, of this Directive, Member States may prescribe that, in addition to evidence of formal qualifications, the person who satisfies the conditions of training required must provide a certificate from the competent authorities of his home Member State stating that this evidence of formal qualifications is that covered by this Directive.