

## QUALIFICATIONS (RIGHT TO PRACTISE) ACT 2009

### Principal Act

<b>Act. No. 2009-42</b>	<i>Commencement (LN. 2009/069)</i>	26.11.2009
	<i>Assent</i>	5.11.2009

Amending enactments	Relevant current provisions	Commencement date
LN. 2013/138	ss. 25(6), (6)(a), (b), (c), 47A, 54(2)(ca), Schs. 2, 3 & 6	1.7.2013
2016/101	Part 1 – Sch. 7	6.5.2016 <sup>1</sup>

### Transposing:

Directive 2005/36/EC

Directive 2013/25/EU

Directive 2013/55/EU

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<sup>1</sup> LN. 225/2016 – Notice of Commencement - 21 November 2016 has been appointed as the day that the Qualifications (Right to Practise) Act 2009 (Amendment) Regulations 2016 comes into operation in relation to doctors, specialised doctors, nurses, dental practitioners, specialised dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives and pharmacists.

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AN ACT TO TRANSPOSE INTO THE LAW OF GIBRALTAR DIRECTIVE 2005/36/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL OF 7 SEPTEMBER 2005 ON THE RECOGNITION OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS AS AMENDED FROM TIME TO TIME, AND MATTERS CONNECTED THERETO.

**Title.**

1. This Act may be cited as the Qualifications (Right to Practise) Act 2009 and comes into operation on such day as the Minister may appoint by notice in the Gazette.

**PART I**

**PRELIMINARY AND INTERPRETATION**

**Interpretation.**

2.(1) In this Act, and unless the context otherwise requires—

“adaptation period” consists of the provision at section 3(1) and means the pursuit of a regulated profession in Gibraltar under the responsibility of a qualified member of that profession, such period of supervised practice possibly being accompanied by further training which must be the subject of an assessment;

“aptitude test” consists of the provision at sections 3(2) and (3), and means a test of the professional knowledge, skills and competences of the applicant, carried out or recognised by the CPC and relevant Competent Authority, with the aim of assessing the ability of the applicant to pursue a regulated profession in Gibraltar;

“Central Point of Contact” or “CPC” means the person or body appointed by the Minister by notice in the Gazette to act as the point of contact for all communications relating to this Act;

“Competent Authority” in relation to an EEA State, means the person or persons appointed by each EEA State for the purposes of performing the functions required by the Directive;

“Directive” means Directive 2005/36 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications as may be amended from time to time;



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“EEA State” means a State which is a Contracting Party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area signed at Oporto on 2 May 1992 as amended from time to time;

“European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System” or “ECTS credits” means the credit system for higher education used in the European Higher Education Area;

“European Professional Card” or “EPC” means an electronic certificate proving that the professional has–

- (a) met all the necessary conditions to provide services on a temporary and occasional basis; or
- (b) the recognition of professional qualifications for permanent establishment;

“evidence of formal qualifications” means diplomas, certificates and other evidence issued by an authority in Gibraltar or an EEA State designated pursuant to legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions of Gibraltar or that EEA State and certifying successful completion of professional training obtained mainly in Gibraltar or the EEA, and where the foregoing does not apply, evidence of formal qualifications referred to in subsection (3) is, for the purpose of this Act, evidence of formal qualifications;

“IMI” means the electronic tool provided by the European Commission to facilitate administrative cooperation between the CPC, the Competent Authorities, the EEA States and the European Commission;

“lifelong learning” means 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;

“manager of an undertaking” means any person who, in an undertaking in the occupational field in question, has pursued an activity–

- (a) as a manager of an undertaking or a manager of a branch of an undertaking;
- (b) 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

- (c) in a managerial post with duties of a commercial or technical nature and with responsibility for one or more departments of the undertaking;

“Minister” means the Minister with responsibility for Employment;

“overriding reasons of general interest” means reasons recognised as such in the case-law of the Court of Justice of the European Union;

“professional experience” means the actual and lawful pursuit of the profession concerned in an EEA State or Gibraltar;

“professional qualifications” means a qualification attested by evidence of formal qualifications, an attestation of competence referred to in section 24(a) and/or professional experience;

“professional traineeship” without prejudice to sections 70(3) and (4) means, a period of professional practice carried out under supervision provided it constitutes a condition for access to a regulated profession and takes place either during or after completion of an education leading to a diploma;

“regulated education and training” means 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 as determined monitored or approved under the laws, regulations or administrative provisions of Gibraltar or the EEA State concerned;

“regulated profession” means–

- (a) a professional activity or group of professional activities–
  - (i) access to which;
  - (ii) the pursuit of which; or
  - (iii) one of the modes of pursuit of which,  
  
is subject, directly or indirectly, and by virtue of Gibraltar law, to the possession of specific professional qualifications; or
- (b) a profession where the use of a title is limited by Gibraltar law to holders of a given qualification,

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and where paragraphs (a) and (b) of this definition do not apply, a profession referred to in subsection (2) is, for the purpose of this Act, a regulated profession;

“substantially different matters” means matters of which knowledge skills and competences acquired are essential for pursuing the profession and with regard to which the training received by the applicant shows important or significant differences in terms of content from the training required in Gibraltar;

“third country” means a State which is not an EEA State;

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a profession practised by the members of an association or organisation listed in Schedule 1 must be treated as a regulated profession.

(3) Evidence of formal qualifications issued by a third country must be regarded as evidence of formal qualifications within the meaning of this Act where the holder has 3 years professional experience in the profession concerned in an EEA State or Gibraltar and that evidence of formal qualifications has been certified to that effect by the competent authority of that EEA State or, in the case of Gibraltar, by the relevant Competent Authority for that profession.

## **Adaptation period and aptitude tests.**

3.(1) The specific provisions governing the definition of adaptation period and its assessment, as well as—

- (a) the status of the person under supervision; and
- (b) the status enjoyed in Gibraltar 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,

must be—

- (i) such as is in force immediately prior to the coming into operation of this Act; or
- (ii) such as the Minister may provide by regulations made under this Act.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) prior to carrying out an aptitude test, the Competent Authority for that profession must draw up a list of subjects which, on the basis of a comparison of the education and training required

in Gibraltar and that received by the applicant, are not covered by the diploma or other evidence of formal qualifications possessed by the applicant, and such aptitude test must—

- (a) take account of the fact that the applicant is a qualified professional in the applicants' EEA State or the EEA State in which the qualification was obtained;
- (b) cover subjects to be selected from those on the list referred to above, knowledge of which is essential in order to be able to pursue the profession in Gibraltar, and may also include knowledge of the professional rules applicable to the activities in question in Gibraltar.

(3) The specific provisions governing—

- (a) the detailed application of the aptitude test; and
- (b) the status enjoyed in Gibraltar by the applicant who wishes to prepare himself for the aptitude test,

must be—

- (i) such as is in force immediately prior to the coming into operation of this Act governing such matters; or
- (ii) as determined by the competent authority for that regulated profession.

#### **Professional organisations.**

4.(1) The Minister may by Order designate associations and organisations that comply with the provisions of this section and Schedule 1 shall be amended by such Order.

(2) The Minister may designate an association or organisation pursuant to subsection (1) where that association or organisation—

- (a) promotes and maintains a high standard in the professional field concerned;
- (b) awards evidence of formal qualifications to their members;
- (c) ensures that their members respect the rules of professional conduct which they prescribe; and

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- (d) confers on members the right to use a title or designatory letters or to benefit from a status corresponding to those formal qualifications.

(3) On each occasion that the Minister makes an Order under subsection (1), he must ensure the European Commission is informed thereof.

## **The CPC and Competent Authority.**

5.(1) The Minister must by notice in the Gazette appoint-

- (a) a person or body to act as the CPC for the purposes of this Act; and
- (b) a Competent Authority for a specific regulated profession to execute the provisions of this Act in relation to that specific regulated profession and different persons may be appointed for different provisions, and this includes any person or body who had, on 18 January 2016, competence over any profession regulated by any enactment.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) the CPC must upon receiving applications by applicants, under this Act, liaise with the relevant Competent Authority for that profession to discuss and consider the application.

(3) The Competent Authority referred to in subsection (2) must endeavour to assist the CPC with any query or consideration of an application under this Act.

(4) The CPC must collaborate with the competent authorities of EEA States to the extent required by the Directive.

(5) The CPC must as soon as reasonably practicable provide the holder of a qualification awarded in Gibraltar with the information or evidence listed in Schedule 5 if the holder-

- (a) requests such information in writing or by electronic means; and
- (b) intends to practise a profession in an EEA State which regulates that profession.

## **Effects of recognition.**

6.(1) The recognition of professional qualifications pursuant to this Act allows the holder of such qualification to gain access in Gibraltar to the same profession as that for which the holder of the qualification is qualified

in an EEA State in which he obtained that qualification, and to pursue it in Gibraltar under the same conditions as British nationals in Gibraltar who are qualified to practise that profession in Gibraltar.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, the profession which an applicant wishes to pursue in Gibraltar must be the same as that for which he is qualified in his EEA State where the activities covered by that qualification are comparable.

(3) For the purposes of this Act, the effect of recognition must also apply to professional traineeships, but must not apply to notaries who are appointed under the Commissioners for Oaths and Public Notaries Act.

(4) By way of derogation from subsection (1), partial access to a profession must be granted under the conditions laid down in section 14.

## PART II

### EUROPEAN PROFESSIONAL CARD (“EPC”)

#### CHAPTER 1

##### General application of EPC and IMI file

##### **Functions of the CPC in relation to an application for a EPC.**

7.(1) This Part applies to applications for a EPC by way of recognition of a professional qualification to the CPC.

(2) A person who is issued a EPC under this Act must benefit from all the rights conferred under this Part.

(3) The CPC must receive and consider applications and take the actions and decisions referred to in this Part.

(4) The EPC must be available to the professions which are designated by the European Commission as being able to make use of such a system, as may be amended from time to time.

(5) A holder of professional qualifications may choose to apply for a EPC or to make use of the procedures provided for in Parts III and IV.

(6) The CPC may charge a reasonable fee to cover the cost of processing an application under this Part, but such fee must not exceed the cost incurred by the CPC.

#### CHAPTER 2

## Handling outgoing EPC applications

### Application for a EPC and creation of an IMI file.

8.(1) The CPC must provide applicants with access to the European Commission's on-line tool that creates an IMI file.

(2) The CPC may allow for written applications, and where it does so it must arrange—

- (a) for the creation of an IMI file;
- (b) for any information to be sent to the applicant; and
- (c) for the issue of a EPC.

(3) Applications must be supported by any documents stated by the European Commission in relation to Article 4a(7) of the Directive as may be passed by implementing acts from time to time.

(4) Within 1 week of receipt of an application, the CPC must acknowledge receipt of the application and inform the applicant of any missing document.

(5) Where applicable, the CPC must issue any supporting certificate required under this Act, and must verify—

- (a) whether the applicant is legally established in Gibraltar; and
- (b) whether all the necessary documents that have been issued in Gibraltar are valid and authentic.

(6) Subject to subsection (5) in cases of duly justified doubt, the CPC may consult any relevant body that has issued the documents and may request certified copies of documents from the applicant.

(7) In case of subsequent applications by the same applicant, the CPC may choose not to request resubmission of documents which are already in the IMI file and are still valid.

(8) Where the holder of a professional qualification intends to provide services under Part III other than those covered by section 20, the CPC must issue the EPC in accordance with this section and section 9, and where applicable, constitute the declaration in section 18.

(9) Where the holder of a professional qualification intends to establish himself in an EEA State under Chapters 1 to 4 of Part IV or to provide

services under Article 7(4) of the Directive, the CPC must complete all preparatory steps with regard to the individual file of the applicant created within the IMI as provided for in sections 8, 10 and 13, and forward the same to the competent authority of establishment.

**Issue of EPC for temporary and occasional provision of services other than those covered by section 20.**

9.(1) Where an applicant applies for a EPC for the temporary and occasional provision of services other than those covered by section 20, the CPC must—

- (a) verify the application and supporting documents in the IMI file; and
- (b) subject to subsection (2) issue the EPC within 3 weeks of receipt of the application.

(2) The period of 3 weeks referred to in subsection (1)(b) starts upon receipt of any missing documents referred to in section 8(4), or if there are none, upon the expiry of 1 week of receipt of the application.

(3) The CPC must ensure that the EPC is immediately transmitted to the relevant competent authority of each EEA State requested in the application and inform the applicant accordingly of its decision.

(4) The CPC does not need to provide any further declaration under section 18 for up to a period of 18 months from the last declaration.

(5) The refusal, or failure to issue a EPC in accordance with subsection (1) can be appealed under section 79.

(6) The CPC may on request issue an extension to a EPC in respect of—

- (a) services to be provided for a period over 18 months;
- (b) services to be provided in EEA States other than that initially mentioned in the original application,

and must issue such extension on a case by case basis provided that the holder of the EPC provides any information on material changes in the situation as set out in the IMI file relating to the application.

(7) Pursuant to subsection (6) the CPC must ensure that the updated EPC is transmitted to the relevant EEA States concerned.



## **Issue of EPC for establishment and for the temporary and occasional provision of services under section 20.**

10.(1) Where an applicant applies for a EPC for establishment and for the temporary and occasional provision of services under section 20, the CPC must within 1 month verify the authenticity and validity of the supporting documents in the IMI file.

(2) The period of 1 month referred to in subsection (1) starts upon receipt of any missing documents referred to in section 8(4), or if there are no further documents required, upon the expiry of 1 week of receipt of the application.

(3) The CPC must ensure that the application is immediately transmitted to the relevant competent authority of the EEA State of establishment and inform the applicant of the status of the application at the same time.

(4) In cases referred to in sections 20, 27, 28, 32, 64 and 65, if the EEA State of establishment requests additional information from or the inclusion of a certified copy of a document by the CPC, the CPC must provide such information or certified copy no later than 2 weeks after the submission of the request.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **Handling incoming EPC applications**

#### **Incoming EPC applications.**

11.(1) Subject to subsection (2), where the CPC receives an application from a competent authority of an EEA State relating to a holder of a professional qualification intending to establish himself in Gibraltar under Chapter 1 to 4 of Part IV or to provide services under section 20, the CPC must issue a EPC in accordance with sections 8, 10 and 13.

(2) For the purpose of establishment, the EPC does not provide an automatic right to practise a profession that has public health or safety implications under section 20, as registration with the relevant Competent Authority is required before the professional can practise in Gibraltar.

(3) In case of subsequent applications by the same applicant, the CPC may choose not to request resubmission of documents which are already in the IMI file and are still valid.

#### **EPC for the temporary and occasional provision of services other than those covered by section 20.**

12.(1) The CPC upon receiving an application under this section must not request a further declaration under section 18 for a period of up to 18 months.

(2) A EPC issued by an EEA State for the temporary and occasional provision of services in Gibraltar, other than those covered by section 20, is valid for the duration of the holder's right to practise on the basis of the documents and information contained in the IMI file.

**EPC for establishment and for the temporary and occasional provision of services under section 20.**

13.(1) Without prejudice to any other provision in this section the CPC must—

- (a) in cases falling under sections 28 and 32, and the common training principles under sections 64 and 65, decide within 1 month of receipt of the application transmitted by the competent authority of the applicants' EEA State, whether to issue a EPC;
- (b) in cases of temporary and occasional provision of services for professions having public health or safety implications in section 20 and in cases referred to in section 27, decide within 2 months of receipt of the application submitted by the relevant competent authority of the applicants' EEA State whether—
  - (i) to issue a EPC; and
  - (ii) subject the professional to compensation measures.

(2) In cases of justified doubts, the CPC may request additional information from, or the inclusion of a certified copy of a document by the relevant competent authority of the applicants' EEA State.

(3) The request for additional information referred to in subsection (2) must not prevent, subject to an extension permitted under subsection (6), the obligation to issue within the respective time periods listed in subsection (1).

(4) If the CPC does not receive the information required to make a decision on the application from either the relevant competent authority or the applicant, it may refuse to issue the EPC with justified reason.

(5) Where the CPC fails to take a decision within the time limits set out in this section or fails to organise an aptitude test in accordance with section

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20, the EPC must be deemed to be issued and must be sent automatically, via the IMI, to the applicant.

(6) Subject to subsection (7) the CPC may extend by 2 weeks the deadlines set out in subsection (1) for the automatic issuance of the EPC, as long as it explains the reason for the extension and informs the applicant of this.

(7) Such an extension under subsection (6) may be repeated once and only where it is deemed strictly necessary, in particular for reasons relating to public health or the safety of service recipients.

(8) The decision or absence of a decision by the CPC under this section is subject to appeal by the applicant under section 79.

## **Partial access.**

14.(1) Subject to subsection (3), the CPC in Gibraltar may grant partial access, on a case by case basis, to a professional activity in Gibraltar when all the following conditions are met—

- (a) the applicant is fully qualified to exercise in his EEA State the professional activity for which partial access is sought in Gibraltar;
- (b) differences between the professional activity exercised in his EEA State and the regulated profession in Gibraltar 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 Gibraltar to have access to the full regulated profession in Gibraltar; and
- (c) the professional activity can objectively be separated from other activities falling under the regulated profession in Gibraltar.

(2) In determining subsection (1)(c) the CPC must take into account whether the professional activity can be pursued autonomously in the applicants' EEA State.

(3) A request for partial access may be rejected by the CPC 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.

(4) Applications for partial access for the purpose of establishment must be examined in accordance with Chapters 1 and 5 of Part IV.

(5) Applications for partial access for the purpose of providing temporary and occasional services in respect of professional activities having public health and safety implications must be examined in accordance with Part III.

(6) Except where sections 20(11) and 68(1) apply, the professional activity must be exercised under the professional title of the professionals EEA State once partial access has been granted, but the CPC may require that the use of the professional title be in English.

(7) Professionals benefitting from partial access must clearly indicate to the service recipients, in English, the scope of their professional activities.

(8) This section does not apply to professionals benefitting from automatic recognition under Chapters 2, 3 and 4 of Part IV.

## CHAPTER 4

### EPC data

#### Processing and access to data regarding the EPC.

15.(1) Whether it is an outgoing or incoming application the CPC must update, in a timely manner, the IMI file of a holder of a EPC with the following–

- (a) information regarding disciplinary actions or criminal sanctions which–
  - (i) relate to a prohibition or restriction;
  - (ii) have consequences for the pursuit of activities by the holder;
- (b) deletion of information that is no longer required.

(2) Without prejudice to section 74 and subject to subsection (3) the CPC must ensure that the holder of the EPC is immediately informed of any update.

(3) The content of information updates must be limited to–

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

(4) Access to the information on the IMI file must be limited to the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority and the relevant competent authority of the EEA State involved in the application, in accordance with Directive 95/46/EC, as may be amended from time to time.

(5) The CPC must provide the holder of the EPC with information on the content of the IMI file of that holder upon request.

- (6) The information included in the EPC may include the following–
- (a) information that is necessary to ascertain its holder’s right to exercise the profession for which it has been issued namely–
    - (i) the holder’s name and surname;
    - (ii) the holder’s date and place of birth;
    - (iii) the holder’s profession;
    - (iv) the holder’s formal qualifications and the applicable regime and competent authorities involved;
    - (v) card number, security features and reference to a valid proof of identity; and
  - (b) information relating to professional experience acquired, or compensation measures passed by the card holder.
- (7) Personal data included in the IMI file may be processed for as long as it is needed for the purposes of recognition of professional qualifications and as evidence of the recognition or of the transposition of the declaration required under section 18.
- (8) Whether it is an incoming or outgoing EPC application, the holder of the EPC has the right, at any time and at no cost, to request the rectification of inaccurate or incomplete data or the deletion or blocking of the IMI file concerned.
- (9) Subject to subsection (10) the CPC must inform the holder of the EPC of the right referred to in subsection (8) at the time the EPC is issued, and remind the holder of such right every 2 years after that time.
- (10) With regard to subsection (9) in the case where the application for the EPC was submitted online, the reminder must be sent automatically via IMI.
- (11) Where the holder of a EPC issued for the purposes of establishment or temporary and occasional provision of services in Gibraltar for professions having public health or safety implications under section 20 requests deletion of the IMI file, the CPC must issue the holder of professional qualifications with evidence attesting to the recognition of that holder’s professional qualifications.
- (12) In the case of incoming applications for a EPC and without prejudice to subsections (4) and (5) the CPC must provide employers, customers, patients, public authorities and other interested parties with the opportunity

to verify the authenticity and validity of a EPC presented to them by a card holder.

## PART III

### FREEDOM TO PROVIDE SERVICES ON A TEMPORARY BASIS

#### Principle of the free provision of services.

16.(1) The provisions of this Part apply where a person intends to pursue, on a temporary and occasional basis, a profession meeting the conditions of subsection (2).

(2) Without prejudice to sections 17 to 20 a person must not be restricted from pursuing on a temporary and occasional basis a profession to which this Act applies for any reason relating to his professional qualifications where the following conditions are satisfied—

- (a) the service provider is legally established in an EEA State for the purpose of pursuing the same profession; and
- (b) subject to subsection (3), if he has pursued that same profession in one or more EEA States or Gibraltar for at least a period of 1 year during the last 10 years preceding the provision of services when the profession is not regulated in his EEA State.

(3) The time period of at least 1 year does not apply if the profession or the education and training to the profession are regulated.

(4) The CPC must assess on a case by case basis, in consultation with any relevant Competent Authority, whether the provision of professional services is on a temporary and occasional basis in particular in relation to duration, frequency, regularity and continuity.

#### Exemptions.

17.(1) In accordance with section 16 and subject to subsection (2), the CPC must exempt applicants established in an EEA State from the requirements which it places on professionals established in Gibraltar relating to—

- (a) authorisation by, registration with or membership of a professional organisation or body; and
- (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.

(2) The CPC may, in order to facilitate the application of disciplinary provisions in professional, statutory or administrative rules, provide either for automatic temporary registration or for pro-forma membership if such registration or membership–

- (a) does not delay or complicate in any way the provision of services, and
- (b) does not entail any additional costs for the applicant.

(3) For the purpose of settling accounts with an insurer relating to activities pursued for the benefit of insured persons, the applicant must inform in advance or, in an urgent case afterwards, the body referred to in subsection (1)(b).

**Declaration to be made in advance, where a person to whom this Part applies intends to provide services in Gibraltar.**

18.(1) Upon arrival in Gibraltar, a person to whom this Part applies and intends to provide services must–

- (a) inform the CPC in a written declaration to be made in advance including details of the insurance cover or other means of personal or collective protection with regard to professional liability;
- (b) renew such declaration once a year where he intends to provide temporary or occasional services in Gibraltar during that year.

(2) Where a person first provides services to which this Act applies or if there is a material change in the situation substantiated by the documents, the declaration referred to in subsection (1) must be accompanied by the following documents–

- (a) proof of the nationality of the applicant;
- (b) an attestation certifying that the holder is legally established in an EEA 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;
- (d) for cases referred to in section 16(2)(b), evidence that he has pursued the activity concerned for at least 1 year during the previous ten 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 required for Gibraltar professionals, 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 Gibraltar;
- (g) for professions covering the activities referred to in section 28 and which were notified to the European Commission as requiring a prior check of qualifications, a certificate concerning the nature and duration of the activity issued by the relevant competent authority of the professionals EEA state;

(3) An applicant who has submitted the required declaration in accordance with subsection (1) is entitled to have access to the professional activity or to exercise the professional activity in Gibraltar.

(4) Subject to subsection (3) the CPC may require additional information concerning the professional qualifications of the applicant if—

- (a) the profession is regulated in Gibraltar in a different manner;
- (b) such regulation also applies to all British nationals in Gibraltar;
- (c) the differences in such regulation are justified by overriding reasons of general interest relating to public health or safety of recipients; and
- (d) the CPC has no other means of obtaining such information.

## **Title under which professional services are provided.**

19.(1) Subject to subsection (2), the applicant on providing services in Gibraltar must—

- (a) use the professional title applicable to that profession in his EEA State, if that title exists within that EEA State for the professional activity;
- (b) indicate that professional title in the official language or one of the official languages of his EEA State in such a way as to

avoid confusion with the professional title of the profession in Gibraltar; and

- (c) where no professional title exists in his EEA State, indicate his formal qualification in the official language or one of the official languages of his EEA State.

(2) On verification of qualifications where section 20 applies, the applicant on providing services must use the professional title applicable to that profession in Gibraltar.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in cases where partial access has been granted and the professional activity must be exercised under the professional title of the applicants' EEA State.

(4) The relevant Competent Authority may require use of the professional title referred to in subsection (3) to be in English.

#### **Checks for professions having public health or safety implications.**

20.(1) This section applies in the case of applicants in a regulated profession which has public health or safety implications, and which do not benefit from automatic recognition under Chapters 2, 3 and 4 of Part IV.

(2) Subject to subsection (3), for regulated professions under subsection (1), the CPC and relevant Competent Authority may check the professional qualifications of the applicant prior to the first provision of services.

(3) Such prior check must 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 applicant, and where this check does not go beyond what is necessary for that purpose.

(4) Subject to subsection (6), when the profession involved has public health or safety implications the CPC and relevant Competent Authority must, prior to the first provision of services, give the applicant the opportunity to show that he has acquired the knowledge, skills or competence lacking where—

- (a) the result of a check under this section demonstrates that there are substantially different matters between the professional qualifications of the applicant and the training required to access and pursue the regulated profession in Gibraltar; and
- (b) the substantially different matters are such as to be harmful to public health or safety and cannot be compensated by the applicant's professional experience or by knowledge, skills or

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competences acquired through lifelong learning formally validated to that end by a relevant body.

(5) In the circumstances specified in subsection (4), the applicant must demonstrate that he has acquired the knowledge or competence lacking, in particular, by taking and passing an aptitude test.

(6) The CPC must, within 1 month of receipt of the declaration and accompanying documents referred to in section 18, inform the applicant of its decision—

- (a) not to check the applicant's professional qualifications; or
- (b) if having checked the applicant's professional qualifications—
  - (i) to require the applicant to take an aptitude test; or
  - (ii) to allow the provision of services.

(7) Where there is a difficulty which would result in the delay of a decision being taken under subsection (6), the CPC must notify the applicant of the reason for the delay within the same deadline.

(8) The difficulty referred to under subsection (7) must be solved within 1 month of the notification and the decision finalised within 2 months of resolution of the difficulty.

(9) Where the CPC and the Competent Authority gives the applicant the opportunity under subsection (4) to show that he has acquired the knowledge, skills and competence lacking, that opportunity must be given within 1 month of the decision referred to in subsections (6) to (8).

(10) In the absence of a reaction by the CPC within the deadlines set out in this section, the services may be provided in Gibraltar.

(11) In cases where professional qualifications have been verified under this section, the service must be provided under the professional title used in Gibraltar.

## **Administrative cooperation.**

21.(1) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority in Gibraltar may ask the competent authority of the applicant's EEA State—

- (a) in the event of duly justified doubts, to provide any information relevant to the legality of the applicant's establishment and good conduct, as well as the absence of any disciplinary or

criminal sanctions of a professional nature imposed on the applicant;

- (b) for information about the applicant's training courses as necessary to assess substantially different matters likely to be harmful to public health and safety.

(2) Where the competent authority of an EEA State seeks information of the type referred to in subsection (1) from the CPC, the CPC must provide this information in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(3) In the case of non-regulated professions, the assistance centre established under section 77 must provide such information.

(4) The CPC upon receiving a complaint by a recipient of a service against an applicant, must ensure the exchange of all information necessary for complaints to be correctly pursued.

(5) The CPC must, on receiving a complaint described in subsection (4), inform the recipient of the outcome of the complaint as soon as reasonably possible.

#### **Information to be given to the recipients of the service.**

22. Where a service is provided under the professional title of the applicants' EEA State or under the formal qualification of the applicant, in addition to any other requirements relating to information contained in this Act, the CPC or the relevant Competent Authority may require the service provider to furnish the recipient of the service with any or all of the following information—

- (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 under the EEA State, the name and address of the competent authority in that EEA State;
- (c) any professional association or similar body with which the applicant is registered;
- (d) the professional title or, where no such title exists, the formal qualification of the service provider and the EEA State in which it was awarded;

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- (e) details of any insurance cover or other means of personal or collective protection with regard to professional liability.

## PART IV

### FREEDOM OF ESTABLISHMENT

#### CHAPTER 1

##### General System for the Recognition of Evidence of Training

###### Scope of Chapter 1.

23. This Chapter applies to all professions which are not covered by Chapters 2 and 3 of this Part 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 Schedule 2, when the applicant does not meet the requirements set out in sections 29, 30 and 31;
- (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 sections 35, 39, 45, 49, 51, 55 and 63;
- (c) for architects, when the migrant holds evidence of formal qualification not listed in Schedule 3, point 5.7;
- (d) without prejudice to sections 32, 35 and 39, 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 Schedule 3, 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;
- (e) for nurses responsible for general care and specialised 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 Schedule 3, point 5.2.2, when the migrant seeks recognition in an EEA State where the relevant professional activities are pursued by specialised nurses without training as general care nurse;

- (f) for specialised nurses without training as general care nurse, when the migrant seeks recognition in an EEA 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 Schedule 3, point 5.22;
- (g) for migrants meeting the requirements set out in section 2(3).

**Levels of qualification.**

24. For the purpose of applying conditions of recognition under section 26, the professional qualifications are grouped under the following levels–

- (a) an attestation of competence issued by a competent authority in the applicant's EEA State on the basis of–
  - (i) a training course not forming part of a certificate or diploma within the meaning of paragraphs (b), (c), (d) or (e), or a specific examination without prior training, or full-time pursuit of the profession in an EEA State or Gibraltar for 3 consecutive years or for an equivalent duration on a part-time basis during the previous 10 years; or
  - (ii) 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 either–
  - (i) general in character, supplemented by a course of study or professional training other than those referred to in paragraph (c) or by the probationary or professional practice required in addition to that course; or
  - (ii) technical or professional in character, supplemented where appropriate by a course of study or professional training as referred to in subparagraph (i), or by the probationary or professional practice required in addition to that course;
- (c) a diploma certifying successful completion of either–

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- (i) training at post-secondary level other than that referred to in paragraphs (d) and (e) of a duration of at least 1 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
  - (ii) regulated education and training or, in the case of a regulated profession, vocational training with a special structure, with competences going beyond what is provided for at paragraph (b), equivalent to the level of training provided for under subparagraph (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 applicants' EEA State;
- (d) a diploma certifying successful completion of training at post-secondary level of at least 3 and not more than 4 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 providing the same level of training, and that the applicant has successfully completed the professional training which may be required in addition to that post-secondary course;
- (e) a diploma certifying that the holder has successfully completed a post-secondary course of at least 4 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.

## **Equal treatment of qualifications.**

25.(1) Any evidence of formal qualifications or set of evidence of formal qualifications must be treated as evidence of formal qualifications of a type covered by section 24, including the level in question if such evidence or set of evidence—

- (a) is issued by the competent authority of a relevant EEA State certifying successful completion of training in any of the relevant EEA States on a full or part time basis, within or outside formal programmes which is recognised by that relevant EEA State as being of an equivalent level; and
  - (b) confers on the holder the same rights of access to or pursuit of a profession or prepares the applicant for the pursuit of that profession.
- (2) Any professional qualification must be treated as evidence of formal qualifications under the same conditions as set out in subsection (1) where such professional qualification-
- (a) does not satisfy the requirements contained in the legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions in force in the applicants' EEA State for access to or the pursuit of a profession; but
  - (b) confers on the holder acquired rights by legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions in force in the applicants' EEA State.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies, in particular, where-
- (a) the applicants' EEA State raises the level of training required for admission to a profession and for its exercise; and
  - (b) an applicant, having undergone former training which does not meet the requirements of the new qualification, benefits from acquired rights by virtue of legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions in that EEA State.
- (4) Where the circumstances of subsection (3) apply, the former training must be considered by the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority as corresponding to the level of the new training.

**Conditions for recognition.**

26.(1) If access to or pursuit of a regulated profession in Gibraltar is contingent on possession of specific qualifications, the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must permit access to and pursuit of that regulated profession to an applicant under the same conditions as apply to British nationals in Gibraltar, where that applicant-



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- (a) possesses the attestation of competence or evidence of formal qualifications required by an EEA State, where the profession is regulated, in order to gain access to and pursue that same profession in Gibraltar, or
- (b) has pursued that same profession on a full time basis for 1 year or for an equivalent overall duration on a part-time basis during the previous 10 years in an EEA State which does not regulate that profession, provided that the applicant possesses one or more attestations of competence or documents providing evidence of formal qualifications issued by a relevant EEA State that does not regulate that profession.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) attestations of competence or evidence of formal qualifications must satisfy the following conditions–

- (a) they must have been issued by a competent authority of an EEA State; and
- (b) attest that the applicant has been prepared for the pursuit of the profession in question.

(3) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority may not require the 1 year of professional experience referred to in subsection (1)(b) if the evidence of formal qualifications which the applicant possesses certifies regulated education and training.

(4) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must accept the level attested under section 24 by the applicants' EEA State as well as the certificate by which the EEA State certifies that regulated education and training or vocational training with a special structure referred to in section 24 is equivalent to the level provided for in section 24(a).

(5) By way of derogation from subsections (1) and (2) and section 27, the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority may refuse access to and pursuit of a regulated profession where access to this profession is contingent in Gibraltar on possession of a qualification set out in section 24(e) and where the applicant possesses an attestation of competence classified under section 24(a).

## **Compensation measures.**

27.(1) Section 26 does not preclude the Competent Authority from informing the CPC that it requires the applicant to complete an adaptation period of up to 3 years or to take an aptitude test if–

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- (a) the education and training the applicant has received covers substantially different matters than those covered by the evidence of formal qualifications required for the regulated profession in Gibraltar;
- (b) the regulated profession in Gibraltar—
  - (i) comprises one or more regulated professional activities which do not exist in the profession in the applicant's EEA State; and
  - (ii) that difference consists in specific training which is required by the regulated profession and which covers substantially different matters from those covered by the applicant's attestation of competence or evidence of formal qualifications.

(2) Without prejudice to subsections (3) and (4) the choice of whether to undertake an adaptation period or an aptitude test must be the applicant's decision, with the exception of—

- (a) professions whose pursuit requires precise knowledge of Gibraltar law and in respect of which the provision of advice or assistance concerning Gibraltar law is an essential and constant aspect of the professional activity;
- (b) in cases specified in—
  - (i) section 23(a) if the applicant envisages pursuing professional activities in a self-employed capacity or as a manager of an undertaking which require the knowledge and the application of Gibraltar law subject to the principle of equal treatment with British nationals in Gibraltar;
  - (ii) sections 23(b) and (c);
  - (iii) section 23(d) concerning doctors and dental practitioners;
  - (iv) section 23(f) where the applicant is a specialist nurse without training as a general nurse and seeks recognition in Gibraltar where the relevant professional activities are pursued by nurses responsible for general care or specialized nurses holding evidence of formal qualifications as a specialist which follows the training

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leading to the possession of the titles listed in Schedule 3, point 5.2.2; or

- (v) section 23(g);
- (vi) which the holder of a professional qualification referred to in section 24(a) applies for recognition of their professional qualifications where the professional qualifications required to practise in Gibraltar is classified under section 24(c);
- (vii) which the holder of a professional qualification referred to in section 24(b) applies for recognition of their professional qualifications where the professional qualifications required to practise in Gibraltar is classified under sections 24(d) or (e).

(3) In the case of a holder of a professional qualification referred to in section 24(a) who applies for recognition of his professional qualifications where the professional qualifications required to practise in Gibraltar is classified under section 24(d), the Competent Authority may impose both an adaptation period and an aptitude test.

(4) Subject to subsection (5) the Minister may make regulations, with respect to a given profession, to the effect that it is necessary to derogate from the requirement that the Competent Authority give an applicant a choice between an adaptation period or an aptitude test.

(5) If the Minister uses subsection (4) the CPC must ensure that the European Commission and the EEA States are notified in advance and that sufficient justification for the derogation is provided.

(6) Subsection (1) must be applied by the Competent Authority with due regard to the principle of proportionality, in particular, where the Competent Authority 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 competent authority in an EEA State or in a third country, is of a nature to cover, in full or in part, the substantially different matters involved.

(7) Where the Competent Authority considers it necessary to impose an adaptation period or aptitude test, it must inform the CPC and the applicant of—

- (a) the level of professional qualification required in Gibraltar and the level of qualification held by the applicant in accordance with the classification set out in section 24; and
- (b) the substantially different matters and the reasons for which those differences cannot be compensated by knowledge skills and competence acquired in the course of professional experience or lifelong learning formally validated by a relevant body.

(8) Where the Competent Authority decides that an aptitude test is necessary, it must permit the applicant the possibility of taking the test within 6 months of the decision imposing an aptitude test on the applicant.

## CHAPTER 2

### Recognition of Professional Experience

#### Requirements regarding professional experience.

28. Where access to or pursuit in Gibraltar of one of the activities listed in Schedule 2 is contingent upon possession of general, commercial or professional knowledge and aptitudes, the previous pursuit of the activity in an EEA State in accordance with sections 29 to 31 must constitute sufficient evidence of such knowledge and aptitudes.

#### Activities referred to in list I of Schedule 2.

29.(1) For the activities in list I of Schedule 2, the activity in question must have been previously pursued—

- (a) for 6 consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking;
- (b) for 3 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 3 years for the activity in question, evidenced by a certificate recognised by a competent authority of an EEA State or Gibraltar to be fully valid;
- (c) for 4 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 2 years duration, attested by a certificate recognised by a competent authority of an EEA State or Gibraltar to be fully valid;

- (d) for 3 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 5 years; or
- (e) for 5 consecutive years in an executive position, of which at least 3 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 3 years duration, as attested by a certificate recognised by a competent authority of an EEA State or Gibraltar to be fully valid.

(2) In the application of subsection (1)(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 CPC.

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

## Activities referred to in list II of Schedule 2.

30.(1) For the activities in list II of Schedule 2, the activity in question must have been previously pursued—

- (a) for 5 consecutive years on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking;
- (b) for 3 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 3 years for the activity in question, evidenced by a certificate recognised by the competent authority to be fully valid;
- (c) for 4 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 2 years duration, attested by a certificate recognised by a competent authority of an EEA State or Gibraltar to be fully valid;
- (d) for 3 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 5 years;

- (e) for 5 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 3 years duration, as attested by a certificate recognised by a competent authority of an EEA State or Gibraltar to be fully valid; or
- (f) for 6 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 2 years duration, as attested by a certificate recognised by a competent authority of an EEA State or Gibraltar to be fully valid.

(2) In the application of subsection (1)(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 CPC.

**Activities referred to in list III of Schedule 2.**

31.(1) For the activities in list III of Schedule 2, the activity in question must have been previously pursued—

- (a) for 3 consecutive years, either on a self-employed basis or as a manager of an undertaking;
- (b) for 2 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 a competent authority of an EEA State or Gibraltar to be fully valid;
- (c) for 2 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 3 years; or
- (d) for 3 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 a competent authority of an EEA State or Gibraltar to be fully valid.

(2) In the application of subsection (1)(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 CPC.

**CHAPTER 3**

## Recognition on the Basis of Coordination of Minimum Training Conditions

### SUBCHAPTER 1

#### General Provisions

##### **Principle of automatic recognition.**

32.(1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3) the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must recognise evidence of formal qualifications as a doctor giving access to the professional activities of a doctor with basic training and a specialised doctor, as a nurse responsible for general care, as a dental practitioner, as a specialised dental practitioner, as a veterinary surgeon, as a pharmacist and as an architect, as listed in Schedule 3, 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 sections 36, 37, 43, 46, 47, 50, 58 and 60 respectively and must, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities, give such evidence the same effect in Gibraltar as the evidence of formal qualifications which is required for the direct pursuit of those professions in Gibraltar.

(2) The evidence of formal qualifications referred to in subsection (1) must be issued by the competent authority in an EEA State and accompanied, where appropriate, by the certificates listed in Schedule 3, paragraphs 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.

(3) The provisions of subsections (1) and (2) do not affect any acquired rights referred to in this Act.

(4) Subject to subsection (6) the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must recognise, for the purpose of pursuing general medical practice, evidence of formal qualifications listed in Schedule 3, point 5.1.4 and issued to nationals of an EEA State by an EEA State in accordance with the minimum training conditions laid down in section 40.

(5) Subject to subsection (6) the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must recognise evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife, awarded to nationals of an EEA State by an EEA State, listed in Schedule 3, point 5.5.2-

- (a) which complies with the minimum training conditions referred to in section 52; and
- (b) satisfies the criteria set out in section 53,

and must, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities, give such evidence the same effect in Gibraltar as the evidence of formal qualifications which it itself issues.

(6) Nothing in subsections (4) and (5) affects any acquired rights referred to in this Act.

(7) Subject to subsection (8) the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must not be obliged to give effect to evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.6.2, for the setting up of new pharmacies open to the public, and for the purposes of this subsection, pharmacies which have been open for less than 3 years must also be considered as new pharmacies.

(8) The derogation in subsection (7) may not be applied in respect of a pharmacist whose formal qualifications has already been recognised by the competent authority of the applicants' EEA State for other purposes and who has been effectively and lawfully engaged in the professional activities of a pharmacist for at least 3 consecutive years in that EEA State.

(9) Evidence of formal qualifications as an architect referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.7.1, which is subject to automatic recognition pursuant to subsection (1), must be evidence of completion of a course of training which begun not earlier than during the reference academic year referred to in that Schedule.

(10) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must ensure that access to and pursuit of the professional activities of doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners, veterinary surgeons, midwives and pharmacists are subject to possession of evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, 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 respectively, attesting that the person concerned has acquired, over the duration of his training, and where appropriate, the knowledge, skills and competences referred to in sections 36(3), 43(6), 46(3), 50(3), 52(1)(c) and 58(3).

#### **Notification procedure.**

33.(1) The CPC must ensure that the European Commission is notified via the IMI of the steps taken with regard to the issuing of evidence of formal qualifications and information about the duration and content of training programmes.

(2) In the case of evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Subchapter 8, notifications in accordance with subsection (1) must also be addressed to all EEA States.



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(3) The notification referred to in subsection (1) must include information about the duration and content of the training programmes.

## **Common provisions on training.**

34. With regard to the training referred to in sections 36, 37, 40, 43, 46, 47, 50, 52, 58 and 60–

- (a) the relevant Competent Authority may authorise part-time training under conditions that it must lay down in such manner as ensures that the overall duration, level and quality of such training is not lower than that of continuous full-time training;
- (b) the relevant Competent Authority must ensure, by encouraging continuous professional development, that professionals whose professional qualification is covered by Chapter 3 of Part IV are able to update their knowledge, skills and competences in order to maintain a safe and effective practice and keep abreast of professional developments;
- (c) the Competent Authority must ensure that the European Commission is informed of any measures taken pursuant to paragraph (b).

## **Acquired rights.**

35.(1) Without prejudice to the acquired rights specific to the following professions–

- (a) as a doctor giving access to the professional activities of doctor with basic training and specialised doctor;
- (b) as a nurse responsible for general care;
- (c) as a dental practitioner;
- (d) as a specialised dental practitioner;
- (e) as a veterinary surgeon;
- (f) as a midwife; and
- (g) as a pharmacist,

in cases where the evidence of formal qualifications held by EEA States nationals do not satisfy all the training requirements referred to in sections 36, 37, 43, 46, 47, 50, 52 and 58, the CPC and the relevant Competent

Authority must recognise as sufficient proof evidence of formal qualifications issued by those EEA States insofar as such evidence—

- (i) attests successful completion of training which began before the reference dates laid down in Schedule 3, 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
- (ii) is accompanied by a certificate stating that the holders have been effectively and lawfully engaged in the activities in question for at least 3 consecutive years during the 5 years preceding the award of the certificate.

(2) The provisions in subsection (1) apply in respect of evidence of formal qualifications as a doctor giving access to the following professional activities—

- (a) doctor with basic training;
- (b) specialised doctor;
- (c) nurse responsible for general care;
- (d) dental practitioner;
- (e) specialised dental practitioner;
- (f) veterinary surgeon;
- (g) midwife; and
- (h) pharmacist,

obtained in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic, which does not satisfy all the minimum training requirements laid down in sections 36, 37, 43, 46, 47, 50, 52 and 58 if such evidence—

- (i) certifies successful completion of training which began before 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 before 3 April 1992 for specialised doctors; and
- (ii) 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

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German authorities referred to in Schedule 3, 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 sections 49(1) to (3), the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must 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–

- (a) held by nationals of an EEA State and issued by the former Czechoslovakia, or whose training commenced, for the Czech Republic and Slovakia, before 1 January 1993;
- (b) in respect of which, the authorities of either of the two aforementioned EEA States attest that such evidence of formal qualifications has the same legal validity within their territory as the evidence of formal qualifications which they issue and, with respect to architects, as the evidence of formal qualifications specified for those EEA States in Schedule 4, point 6 as regards access to the professional activities of–
  - (i) doctor with basic training, specialised doctor, nurse responsible for general care, veterinary surgeon, midwife and pharmacist with respect to the activities referred to in section 59(2) and the pursuit of such activities; and
  - (ii) architects, with respect to the activities referred to in section 62 and the pursuit of such activities; and
- (c) ensure that such evidence is accompanied by a certificate issued by the relevant competent authority of that EEA State stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question within their territory for at least 3 consecutive years during the 5 years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

(4) Without prejudice to subsection (5) the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must 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–

- (a) held by nationals of an EEA State and issued by the former Soviet Union, or whose training commenced–

## Qualifications (Right to Practise)

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- (i) for Estonia, before 20 August 1991;
  - (ii) for Latvia, before 21 August 1991; and
  - (iii) for Lithuania, before 11 March 1990,
- (b) in respect of which, the competent authorities of either of the three aforementioned EEA 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 EEA States in Schedule 4, point 6 as regards access to the professional activities of—
- (i) doctor with basic training, specialised doctor, nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, specialised dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, midwife and pharmacist with respect to the activities referred to in section 59(2) and the pursuit of such activities; and
  - (ii) architects, with respect to the activities referred to in section 62 and the pursuit of such activities; and
- (c) ensure that such evidence is 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 3 consecutive years during the 5 years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

(5) 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 subsection (4) must be accompanied by a certificate issued by an Estonian competent authority stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question within their territory for at least 5 consecutive years during the 7 years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

(6) Without prejudice to section 57, the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must 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—

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- (a) held by nationals of an EEA State and issued by the former Yugoslavia, or whose training commenced—
  - (i) for Slovenia, before 25 June 1991, and
  - (ii) for Croatia, before 8 October 1991;
- (b) in respect of which, the authorities of the aforementioned EEA 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 that EEA State in Schedule 4, point 6 as regards access to the professional activities of—
  - (i) doctor with basic training, specialised doctor, nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, specialised dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, midwife and pharmacist with respect to the activities referred to in section 59(2) and the pursuit of such activities; and
  - (ii) architects, with respect to the activities referred to in section 62 and the pursuit of such activities; and
- (c) ensure that such evidence is accompanied by a certificate issued by a Slovenian or Croatian competent authority stating that such persons have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question within their territory for at least 3 consecutive years during the 5 years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

(7) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must recognise as sufficient proof for nationals of EEA States 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 EEA State in Schedule 3, 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—

- (a) evidence of formal qualifications issued by those EEA States;
- (b) accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authority of the same EEA State stating that the evidence of formal qualifications certifies successful completion of training in accordance with sections 36, 37, 43, 46, 47, 50, 52 and 58 respectively and is treated by the EEA State which issued it in the same way as the qualifications whose titles are listed in

Schedule 3, 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.

(8) The holders of the Bulgarian qualification of “(feldsher)” awarded in Bulgaria before 31 December 1999 are not entitled to obtain professional recognition in EEA States or Gibraltar as doctors of medicine or as nurses responsible for general care under this Act.

## SUBCHAPTER 2

### Doctors of medicine

#### **Basic medical training for doctors.**

36.(1) Admission by the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority to basic medical training for doctors must be contingent upon possession of a diploma or certificate providing access, for the studies in question, to universities.

(2) Basic medical training for doctors must comprise-

- (a) a total of at least 5 years of study, which may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits, and must consist of at least 5,500 hours of theoretical and practical training provided by, or under the supervision of, a university; or
- (b) for persons who began their studies before 1 January 1972, the course of training may comprise 6 months of full-time practical training at university level under the supervision of a competent authority of an EEA State.

(3) Basic medical training for doctors must 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

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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.

## **Specialist medical training.**

37.(1) Admission by the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority to specialist medical training must be contingent upon completion and validation of 6 years of study as part of a training programme referred to in section 36(2) in the course of which the trainee has acquired the relevant knowledge of basic medicine.

(2) Specialist medical training must-

- (a) comprise of theoretical and practical training at a university or medical teaching hospital or, where appropriate, a medical care establishment approved for that purpose by the relevant Competent Authority, or a competent authority of an EEA State;
- (b) have, as respects specialist medical training courses referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.3, a minimum duration of not less than the duration provided for in that point;
- (c) be provided subject to the supervision of the relevant Competent Authority, or a competent authority of an EEA State,

and must include personal participation of the trainee specialised doctor in the activity and responsibilities entailed by the services in question.

(3) Subject to subsections (4) and (5) specialist medical training to which this section applies must-

- (a) be given on a full-time basis at specific establishments which are recognised by the relevant Competent Authority, or a competent authority of an EEA State;
- (b) 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 relevant Competent Authority or a competent authority of an EEA

State, and accordingly, such posts must be subject to remuneration.

(4) The CPC, in consultation with the relevant Competent Authority, may on a case-by-case basis provide professionals with partial exemption from parts of the specialist medical training courses listed in point 5.1.3 of Schedule 3, provided that the part to be exempted has already been followed during another specialist training course listed in point 5.1.3 of Schedule 3, and the professional has obtained the professional qualification in an EEA State or Gibraltar.

(5) The CPC must ensure that such partial exemptions are notified to the European Commission, and that any exemption granted does not equate to more than half of the minimum duration of the specialist medical training course in question.

(6) The CPC must make the issuance of evidence of specialist medical training contingent upon possession of evidence of basic medical training referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.1.

#### **Types of specialist medical training.**

38. Evidence of formal qualifications as a specialised doctor referred to in section 32 is proof of such evidence as may be awarded by a competent authority referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.2 as corresponds, for the specialised training in question, to the titles in use in the various EEA States as referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.3.

#### **Acquired rights specific to specialised doctors.**

39.(1) With regards to acquired rights specific to specialised doctors the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority-

- (a) may require 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 to provide evidence of formal qualifications accompanied by a certificate stating that they have been effectively and lawfully engaged in the relevant activities for at least 3 consecutive years during the 5 years preceding the award of that certificate;
- (b) must 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 section 37, in so far as that qualification is accompanied by-



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- (i) a certificate issued by a Spanish competent authority; and
  - (ii) which attests 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 Schedule 3, points 5.1.2 and 5.1.3; and
- (c) must recognise the qualification of specialised doctor awarded in Italy, and listed in points 5.1.2 and 5.1.3 of Schedule 3, 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 section 37, if the-
- (i) qualification is accompanied by a certificate issued by an Italian competent authority;
  - (ii) such certificate states 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; and
  - (iii) such engagement has consisted for at least 7 consecutive years during the 10 years preceding the award of the certificate.

## **Specific training in general medical practice.**

40.(1) Admission by the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority to specific training in general medical practice must be contingent on the completion and validation of 6 years of study as part of a training programme referred to in section 36(2) in the course of which the trainee has acquired the relevant knowledge of basic medicine.

(2) The specific training in general medical practice leading to the award of evidence of formal qualifications must consist of the following duration-

- (a) if issued before 1 January 2006 a duration of at least 2 years on a full-time basis;

- (b) if issued after 1 January 2006 a duration of at least 3 years on a full-time basis.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) where the training programme referred to in section 36(2) 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 1 year, be included in the duration provided for in subsection (2) for certificates of training issued on or after 1 January 2006.

(4) The option in subsection (3) is only available for EEA States in which the specific training in general medical practice lasted 2 years as of 1 January 2001.

(5) The specific training in general medical practice must be carried out on a full-time basis, pursuant to the following conditions—

- (a) it must be carried out under the supervision of the competent authority;
- (b) it must be more practical than theoretical;
- (c) the practical training must consist of-
  - (i) at least 6 months in an approved hospital possessing appropriate equipment and services; and
  - (ii) at least 6 months as part of an approved general medical practice or an approved centre at which doctors provide primary health care;
- (d) the practical training must take place in conjunction with other health establishments or structures concerned with general medicine, however, without prejudice to the minimum periods set out in paragraph (c), the practical training may be given during a period of not more than 6 months in other approved establishments or health structures concerned with general medicine; and
- (e) the training must require the personal participation of the trainee in the professional activity and responsibilities of the persons with whom he is working.

(6) With regards to specific training in general medical practice the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority—

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- (a) must 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 Schedule 3, point 5.1.1;
- (b) subject to paragraph (c) may issue evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.4 to a doctor who has not completed the training provided for in this section but who has completed a different, supplementary training, as attested by evidence of formal qualifications issued by a competent authority in an EEA State or Gibraltar;
- (c) may not 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 section;
- (d) must 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 section;
- (e) may only issue the evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.4 if the applicant has acquired at least 6 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 subsection (5).

## **Pursuit of the professional activities of general practitioners.**

41.(1) Subject to subsection (2), the provisions relating to acquired rights, and the Competent Authority must make the pursuit of the activities of a general practitioner equivalent to British Nationals in Gibraltar with regards to the social insurance system upon possession of evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.4.

(2) Persons who are currently undergoing specific training in general medicine may be exempted from this condition.

## **Acquired rights specific to general practitioners.**

42.(1) Without prejudice to subsection (2) the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must determine the acquired rights specific to general practitioners in Gibraltar.

(2) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must–

- (a) confer as an acquired right the right to pursue the activities of a general practitioner without the evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, 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 in Gibraltar, having benefited from the provisions of sections 32 or 35; and
- (b) on demand, issue a certificate stating the holder's right to pursue the activities of general practitioner, without the evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.1.4, to doctors who enjoy acquired rights pursuant to this section.

(3) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must recognise the certificates referred to in subsection (2) awarded to nationals of EEA States by an EEA State, and must give such certificates the same effect in Gibraltar 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.

### SUBCHAPTER 3

#### Nurses Responsible for General Care

##### Training of nurses responsible for general care.

43.(1) Admission by the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority to training for nurses responsible for general care must be contingent upon either-

- (a) completion of general education of 12 years, as attested by a diploma, certificate or other evidence issued by the relevant competent authority of an EEA 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 relevant competent authority of an EEA 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.

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(2) Training of nurses responsible for general care must be given on a full-time basis and must include at least the programme described in Schedule 3, point 5.2.1.

(3) The training of nurses responsible for general care must comprise at least 3 years of study, which may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits, and must-

- (a) consist of at least 4,600 hours of theoretical and clinical training;
- (b) the duration of the theoretical training must represent at least one third and the duration of the clinical training at least one half of the minimum duration of the training; and
- (c) be provided by institutions responsible for the coordination of theoretical and clinical training throughout the entire study programme,

without prejudice to the fact that the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority may grant partial exemptions to persons who have received part of their training on courses which are of at least an equivalent level.

(4) For the purposes of this section “theoretical training” means–

- (a) that part of nurse training from which trainee nurses acquire the professional knowledge, skills and competences required under subsections (6) and (7); and
- (b) is given by teachers of nursing care and by other competent persons at universities, higher education institutions of a level recognised as equivalent, vocational schools, or through vocational training programmes for nursing.

(5) For the purposes of this section “clinical training” means–

- (a) 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 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;
- (b) consisting of the trainee nurse learning not only how to work in a team, but also how to lead a team and organise overall nursing care, including health education for individuals and small groups, within the health institute or in the community;

- (c) taking 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 or other qualified personnel; and
  - (d) consists of the nurses participating 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.
- (6) The training and formal qualifications given to nurses responsible for general care is–
- (a) a guarantee that the trainee has acquired the following knowledge and skills–
    - (i) 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;
    - (ii) sufficient knowledge of the nature and ethics of the profession and of the general principles of health and nursing;
    - (iii) 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;
    - (iv) the ability to participate in the practical training of health personnel and experience of working with such personnel;
    - (v) experience of working with members of other professions in the health sector; and
  - (b) 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–

- (i) 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 subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of subsection (6)(a) in order to improve professional practice;
- (ii) 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 subparagraphs (iv) and (v) of subsection (6)(a);
- (iii) 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 subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of subsection (6)(a);
- (iv) competence to independently initiate life-preserving immediate measures and to carry out measures in crises and disaster situations;
- (v) competence to independently give advice to, instruct and support persons needing care and their attachment figures;
- (vi) competence to independently assure the quality of, and to evaluate, nursing care;
- (vii) competence to comprehensively communicate professionally and to cooperate with members of other professions in the health sector; and
- (viii) competence to analyse the care quality to improve his own professional practice as a nurse responsible for general care.

## **Pursuit of the professional activities of nurses responsible for general care.**

44. For the purposes of this Act, the professional activities of nurses responsible for general care are the activities pursued on a professional basis and referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.2.2.

## **Acquired rights specific to nurses responsible for general care.**

45.(1) Where the general rules of acquired rights apply to nurses responsible for general care, the activities referred to in section 35 must have included full responsibility for the planning, organisation and administration of nursing care delivered to the patient.

(2) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must recognise the following evidence of formal qualifications in nursing–

- (a) qualifications awarded in Poland, to nurses who completed training before 1 May 2004, which–
  - (i) did not comply with the minimum training requirements laid down in section 43; and
  - (ii) are attested by the diploma “bachelor” which has been obtained on the basis of a special upgrading programme contained in–
    - (A) 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 30 April 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 13 May 2004 No 110, pos. 1170 and of 2010, No 65, pos. 420); or
    - (B) 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



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nurse and a midwife (Official Journal of the Republic of Poland of 2012, pos. 770),

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 Schedule 3;

- (b) qualifications awarded in Romania to nurses whose
  - (i) training does not satisfy the minimum training requirements laid down in section 43; and
  - (ii) are accompanied by a certificate stating that the professional has 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 3 consecutive years during the 5 years prior to the date of issue of the certificate, which may be either-
    - (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; or
    - (C) Diplomă de licență de asistent medical generalist with long-time higher education studies, attesting to training started before 1 October 2003.

## SUBCHAPTER 4

## Dental Practitioners

**Basic dental training.**

46.(1) Admission by the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority 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 Gibraltar or an EEA State.

(2) Basic dental training must comprise–

- (a) a total of at least 5 years of study, which may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits, and must consist of at least 5,000 hours of full-time theoretical and practical study, comprising at least the programme described in Schedule 3, point 5.3.1; and
- (b) be given in a university, in a higher institute providing training recognised as being of an equivalent level or under the supervision of a university.

(3) Basic dental training must 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; and

- (e) suitable clinical experience under appropriate supervision,

intended to provide the training and 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.

### **Specialist dental training.**

47.(1) Without prejudice to subsection (3) admission by the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority to specialist dental training must entail the completion and validation of 5 years of theoretical and practical instruction within the framework of the training referred to in section 46, or possession of the documents referred to in sections 35 and 49.

- (2) Specialist dental training must—

- (a) 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 a competent authority of an EEA State; and
- (b) consist of a minimum of 3 years full time duration supervised by the a competent authority of an EEA States, involving the personal participation of the dental practitioner training to be a specialist in the activity and in the responsibilities of the establishment concerned.

(3) The issuance of evidence of specialist dental training must be contingent upon possession of evidence of basic dental training referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2.

### **Pursuit of the professional activities of dental practitioners.**

48.(1) For the purposes of this Act, the professional activities of dental practitioners are the activities defined in subsection (3) and pursued under the professional qualifications listed in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2.

- (2) The profession of dental practitioner must—

- (a) be based on dental training referred to in section 46;
- (b) constitute a specific profession which is distinct from other general or specialised medical professions; and
- (c) the pursuit of the activities of a dental practitioner must require the possession of evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2, holders of which must be treated by

the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority in the same way as those to whom sections 35 or 49 apply.

(3) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must 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 Schedule 3, point 5.3.2.

**Acquired rights specific to dental practitioners.**

49.(1) Without prejudice to subsection (2) and subject to subsection (3) the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must, for the purposes of the pursuit of the professional activities of dental practitioners under the qualifications listed in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2, recognise evidence of formal qualifications as a doctor 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 Schedule for the EEA State concerned, accompanied by a certificate issued by a competent authority of an EEA State showing that the two following conditions are met—

- (a) the person in question has been effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in that EEA State in the activities referred to in section 30B for at least 3 consecutive years during the 5 years preceding the award of the certificate;
- (b) that that person is authorised to pursue the said activities under the same conditions as holders of evidence of formal qualifications listed for that EEA State in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2.

(2) Persons who have successfully completed at least 3 years of study, certified by a competent authority of an EEA State as being equivalent to the training referred to in section 46, must be exempt from the 3-year practical work experience referred to in subsection (1)(a).

(3) With regard to the Czech Republic and Slovakia, evidence of formal qualifications obtained in the former Czechoslovakia must be accorded by the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority the same level of recognition as Czech and Slovak evidence of formal qualifications and under the same conditions as set out in the preceding subsections.

(4) Without prejudice to subsection (5) the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must recognise the following evidence of formal qualifications—

- (a) 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 relevant Italian competent authority showing that the three following conditions are met—
  - (i) the person in question passed the relevant aptitude test held by the Italian competent authority 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 Schedule 3, point 5.3.2;
  - (ii) the person in question has been effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in section 48 in Italy for at least 3 consecutive years during the 5 years preceding the award of the certificate;
  - (iii) the person in question is authorised to engage in or is effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in section 48, under the same conditions as the holders of evidence of formal qualifications listed for Italy in Schedule 3, point 5.3.2;
  
- (b) 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 relevant Spanish competent authority, showing that the three following conditions are met—
  - (i) the professional in question has successfully completed at least 3 years of study, certified by the relevant Spanish competent authority as being equivalent to the training referred to in section 46;
  - (ii) the professional in question was effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in section 48 in Spain for at least 3 consecutive years during the 5 years preceding the award of the certificate;
  - (iii) the professional in question is authorised to engage in or is effectively, lawfully and principally engaged in the activities referred to in section 48, under the same conditions as the holders of evidence of formal qualifications listed for Spain in point 5.3.2 of Schedule 3.

(5) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must exempt from the aptitude test referred to in subsection 4(a)(i) the following persons–

- (a) those who have successfully completed at least 3 years of study certified by a competent authority as being equivalent to the training referred to in section 46;
- (b) those who began their university medical training after 31 December 1984 must be treated by the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority in the same way as those referred to in subsection (5), provided that the abovementioned 3 years of study began before 31 December 1994;
- (c) dental practitioners pursuant to section 32 in cases where the applicants began their training on or before 18 January 2016.

## SUBCHAPTER 5

### Veterinary Surgeons

#### **The training of veterinary surgeons.**

50.(1) Admission by the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority to veterinary training must 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 an EEA State to be of an equivalent level for the purpose of the relevant study.

(2) The training of veterinary surgeons must comprise a total of at least 5 years of full-time theoretical and practical study at a university or at a higher institute providing training recognised as being of an equivalent level, or under the supervision of a university, covering at least the study programme referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.4.1.

(3) Training as a veterinary surgeon must 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 relevant EU 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;

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- (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; and
- (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.

## **Acquired rights specific to veterinary surgeons.**

51. Without prejudice to section 35(4) with regard to nationals of EEA States whose evidence of formal qualifications as a veterinary surgeon was issued by, or whose training commenced in, Estonia before 1 May 2004, the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must 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 5 consecutive years during the 7 years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

## **SUBCHAPTER 6**

### **Midwives**

#### **The training of midwives.**

52.(1) The training of midwives must—

- (a) comprise a total of at least—
  - (i) specific full-time training as a midwife comprising at least 3 years of theoretical and practical study

(hereinafter “route I”) comprising at least the programme described in Schedule 3, point 5.5.1; or

- (ii) specific full-time training as a midwife of 18 months' duration (hereinafter “route II”), comprising at least the study programme described in Schedule 3, point 5.5.1, which was not the subject of equivalent training of nurses responsible for general care,

and the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must ensure that institutions providing midwife training are responsible for coordinating theory and practise throughout the programme of study.

- (b) be contingent upon one of the following conditions—
  - (i) 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 1; or
  - (ii) possession of evidence of formal qualifications as a nurse responsible for general care referred to in point 5.2.2 of Schedule 3 for route II;
- (c) provide an assurance that the professional in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills—
  - (i) detailed knowledge of the sciences on which the activities of midwives are based, particularly midwifery, obstetrics and gynaecology;
  - (ii) adequate knowledge of the ethics of the profession and the legislation relevant for the practice of the profession;
  - (iii) 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;
  - (iv) 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



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supervise labour and birth, postnatal care and neonatal resuscitation while awaiting a medical practitioner; and

- (v) adequate understanding of the training of health personnel and experience of working with such personnel.

## **Procedures for the recognition of evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife.**

53.(1) The evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.5.2 must be subject to automatic recognition pursuant to section 32 in so far as they satisfy one of the following criteria—

- (a) full-time training of at least 3 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 2 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 Schedule 3;
- (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 Schedule 3, and followed by 1 year professional practice for which a certificate has been issued in accordance with subsection (2).

(2) The certificate referred to in subsection (1) must be issued by the competent authorities in the professionals' EEA State, and must 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.

## **Pursuit of the professional activities of a midwife.**

54.(1) The provisions of this section applies to the activities of midwives as defined by each EEA State, without prejudice to subsection (2), and pursued under the professional titles set out in Schedule 3, point 5.5.2.

(2) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must 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.

**Acquired rights specific to midwives.**

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55.(1) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must, in the case of EEA State nationals-

- (a) whose evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife satisfies all the minimum training requirements laid down in section 52; but
- (b) by virtue of section 53, is not recognised unless it is accompanied by a certificate of professional practice referred to in that section,

recognise as sufficient proof evidence of formal qualifications issued by those EEA States before the reference date referred to in Schedule 3, point 5.5.2, as long as it is accompanied by a certificate stating that those nationals have been effectively and lawfully engaged in the activities in question for at least 2 consecutive years during the 5 years preceding the award of the certificate.

(2) With regards to the recognition of formal qualifications for midwives, and subject to subsection (3) and without prejudice to subsections 56 and 57, the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must-

- (a) automatically recognise qualifications where-
  - (i) the applicant started the training before 18 January 2016; and
  - (ii) 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 qualifications referred to in point 5.2.2 of Schedule 3 before starting midwifery training falling under route II; and
- (b) recognise qualifications that-
  - (i) 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 section 52; and
  - (ii) are attested by the diploma 'bachelor' which was obtained on the basis of a special upgrading programme contained in-
    - (A) 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

- (B) 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 Schedule 3.

(3) The conditions laid down in subsection (1)(a) must apply to the nationals of EEA States—

- (a) 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 section 52; but
- (b) where the evidence of formal qualifications, by virtue of section 53, is not recognised unless it is accompanied by the certificate of professional experience referred to that section,

where the said certificate attests a course of training which began before 3 October 1990.

## Acquired rights excluded for Croatian midwives.

56. Section 55 does not apply to the following qualifications which were obtained in Croatia before 1 July 2013–

- (a) viša medicinska sestra ginekološko-opstetričkog smjera (High Gynaecology-Obstetrical Nurse);
- (b) medicinska sestra ginekološko-opstetričkog smjera (Gynaecology-Obstetrical Nurse);
- (c) viša medicinska sestra primaljskog smjera (High Nurse with Midwifery Degree);
- (d) medicinska sestra primaljskog smjera (Nurse with Midwifery Degree);
- (e) ginekološko-opstetričkog primalja (Gynaecology-Obstetrical Midwife), and
- (f) primalja (Midwife).

## Acquired rights for Romanian midwives.

57. In the case of nationals of the EEA States whose evidence of formal qualifications as a midwife (assistant medical obstetric-gynecologie/obstetrics-gynecology nurse) were awarded by Romania before the date of accession and which do not satisfy the minimum training requirements laid down in section 52, the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must 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 EEA State nationals have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities of midwife in Romania, for at least 5 consecutive years during the 7 years prior to the issue of the certificate.

## SUBCHAPTER 7

### Pharmacists

#### Training as a pharmacist.

58.(1) Admission by the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority to a course of training as a pharmacist must be contingent upon possession of a diploma or certificate giving access, in an EEA State, to the studies in

question, at universities or higher institutes of a level recognised as equivalent.

(2) Evidence of formal qualifications as a pharmacist must attest to training of at least 5 years duration, which may in addition be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits, including at least–

- (a) 4 years of full-time theoretical and practical training at a university in an EEA State 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, a 6 month traineeship in a pharmacy which is open to the public or in a hospital, under the supervision of that hospital's pharmaceutical department; and
- (c) a training cycle including at least the programme described in Schedule 3, point 5.6.1.

(3) Training for pharmacists must 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.

**Pursuit of the professional activities of a pharmacist.**

59.(1) For the purposes of this Act, the activities of a pharmacist are those, access to which and pursuit of which are contingent, in Gibraltar or in one or more EEA States, upon professional qualifications and which are open to

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holders of evidence of formal qualifications of the types listed in Schedule 3, point 5.6.2.

(2) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must ensure that the holders of evidence of formal qualifications in pharmacy at university level or a level deemed to be equivalent, which satisfies the requirements of section 58, 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; and
- (j) contribution to local or national public health campaigns.

(3) Without prejudice to subsection (4) if the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority 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 Schedule 3, the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must recognise as sufficient proof in this regard a certificate issued by the relevant competent authority in the applicants' EEA State stating that the person

concerned has been engaged in those activities in that EEA State for a similar period.

- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

## SUBCHAPTER 8

### Architects

#### Training of architects.

60.(1) Training as an architect must—

- (a) comprise of—
- (i) a total of at least 5 years of full-time study at a university or a comparable teaching institution, leading to successful completion of a university-level examination; or
  - (ii) not less than 4 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 2 years of professional traineeship in accordance with subsection (3); and
- (b) must maintain a balance between theoretical and practical aspects of architectural training and guarantee the acquisition of the following knowledge, skills and competences—
- (i) ability to create architectural designs that satisfy both aesthetic and technical requirements;
  - (ii) adequate knowledge of the history and theories of architecture and the related arts, technologies and human sciences;
  - (iii) knowledge of the fine arts as an influence on the quality of architectural design;
  - (iv) adequate knowledge of urban design, planning and the skills involved in the planning process;
  - (v) understanding of the relationship between people and buildings, and between buildings and their environment,



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- and of the need to relate buildings and the spaces between them to human needs and scale;
- (vi) understanding of the profession of architecture and the role of the architect in society, in particular in preparing briefs that take account of social factors;
  - (vii) understanding of the methods of investigation and preparation of the brief for a design project;
  - (viii) understanding of the structural design, constructional and engineering problems associated with building design;
  - (ix) 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;
  - (x) the necessary design skills to meet building users' requirements within the constraints imposed by cost factors and building regulations;
  - (xi) adequate knowledge of the industries, organisations, regulations and procedures involved in translating design concepts into buildings and integrating plans into overall planning.
- (2) The number of years of studying referred to in subsection (1) may be expressed with the equivalent ECTS credits.
  - (3) Subject to subsection (4) the professional traineeship referred to in subsection 1(a)(ii) must take place only after completion of the first 3 years of the study, of which at least 1 year of the professional traineeship must build upon knowledge, skills and competences acquired during the study referred to in subsection (1)(b).
  - (4) The professional traineeship must be carried out under the supervision of a person or body that has been authorised and evaluated by the relevant Competent Authority, and such traineeships may take place in any country.

## **Exceptions from the conditions for the training of architects.**

61. By way of exception from section 60, there must also be recognised as complying with section 32, training as part of social betterment schemes or

part-time university studies which satisfies the requirements referred to in section 60(1)(b), as attested by an examination in architecture passed by a person who has been working for 7 years or more in the field of architecture under the supervision of an architect or architectural bureau: provided the examination is of university level and equivalent to the final examination referred to in section 60(1)(a).

#### **Pursuit of the professional activities of architects.**

62.(1) For the purposes of this Act, the professional activities of an architect are the activities regularly carried out under the professional title of “architect”.

(2) Where a national of an EEA State or a British national in Gibraltar is authorised by the law of an EEA State or Gibraltar to use the title of “architect” because he is especially distinguished by the quality of his work in the field of architecture, he must be deemed under this Act to satisfy the conditions required for the pursuit of the activities of an architect, under the professional title of “architect”, and the architectural nature of the activities of the person concerned must be attested by a certificate awarded by his EEA State.

#### **Acquired rights specific to architects.**

63.(1) Subject to subsection (2) and without prejudice to subsection (3) the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must accept evidence of formal qualifications as an architect listed in Schedule 4, awarded by an EEA State, and attesting a course of training which began no later than the reference academic year referred to in that Schedule, even if they do not satisfy the minimum requirements laid down in section 60, and must, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities of an architect, give such evidence the same effect in Gibraltar as evidence of formal qualifications as an architect which it itself issues.

(2) Subsection (1) also applies to evidence of formal qualifications as an architect listed in Schedule 3, where the training started before 18 January 2016.

(3) For these purposes, 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 Schedule, must be recognised.

(4) Without prejudice to subsection (1), the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must recognise the following evidence of formal qualifications and must, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the

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professional activities of an architect performed, give them the same effect in Gibraltar as evidence of formal qualifications which it itself issues—

- (a) certificates issued to nationals of EEA States by the EEA States which have enacted rules governing the access to and pursuit of the activities of an architect as of the following dates are as follows—
  - (i) 1 January 1995 for Austria, Finland and Sweden;
  - (ii) 1 May 2004 for the Czech Republic, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Poland, Slovenia and Slovakia;
  - (iii) 1 July 2013 for Croatia;
  - (iv) 5 August 1987 for the other EEA States,

provided always that these certificates 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 3 consecutive years during the 5 years preceding the award of the certificate; and

- (b) 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 3 years, satisfying the requirements set out in section 60(1)(b) and giving access to the activities referred to in section 62 under the professional title of ‘architect’, in so far as the training was followed by a 4 year period of professional experience in the Federal Republic of Germany, as attested by a certificate issued by the relevant competent authority in whose roll the name of the architect wishing to benefit from the provisions of this Act appears.

## CHAPTER 4

### Automatic Recognition on the Basis of Common Training Principles

#### Common Training Framework.

64.(1) For the purposes of this Act Common Training Framework (“CTF”) means a common set of minimum knowledge, skills and competences necessary for the pursuit of a specific profession.

(2) A CTF must not replace current Gibraltar training programmes unless declared so by the relevant Competent Authority.

(3) If a professional wishes to access and pursue a profession that is regulated in Gibraltar, the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority may request evidence of professional qualifications acquired on the basis of a CTF, on condition that such CTF satisfies the conditions laid down in subsection (4).

(4) A CTF must comply with the following conditions-

- (a) the CTF enables more professionals exercise freedom of movement;
- (b) the profession to which the CTF applies is regulated, or the education and training leading to the profession is regulated in at least one third of EEA States;
- (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 EEA States: and it must 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 CTF must 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, as may be amended from time to time;
- (e) the profession concerned is neither covered by another CTF nor subject to automatic recognition under Chapter 3 of Part IV;
- (f) the CTF has been prepared following a transparent due process;
- (g) the CTF permits nationals from EEA States and Gibraltar 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.

(5) The relevant Competent Authority is exempted from the obligation of introducing a CTF and from the obligation of granting automatic

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recognition to the professional qualifications acquired under that CTF if one of the following conditions is fulfilled–

- (a) there are no education or training institutions available in Gibraltar to offer such training for the profession concerned;
- (b) the introduction of the CTF would adversely affect the organisation of its system of education and professional training; or
- (c) there are substantially different matters between the CTF and the training required in Gibraltar, 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) The relevant Competent Authority must inform the CPC of any CTF that they intend to introduce.

(7) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must, within 6 months of a CTF having been implemented, ensure that the European Commission is informed of–

- (a) the national qualifications, and where applicable the national professional titles, that comply with the CTF; or
- (b) any use of the exemption referred to in subsection (5), along with a justification of which conditions under that subsection were fulfilled.

(8) Pursuant to subsection (7) if the European Commission makes a request for further clarification, the CPC must ensure that the European Commission is informed within 3 months of any such information.

(9) This section must also apply to specialities of a profession, provided such specialities concern professional activities the access to and the pursuit of which are regulated in an EEA State, where the profession is already subject to automatic recognition under Chapter 3 of Part IV, but not the specialty concerned.

## **Common Training Tests.**

65.(1) For the purposes of this Act Common Training Tests (“CTT”) means a standardised aptitude test available in Gibraltar and participating EEA States, which is reserved to holders of a particular professional qualification and if passed by the professional must entitle that professional to pursue the profession in Gibraltar under the same conditions as British nationals in Gibraltar.

- (2) A CTT must comply with the following conditions–
- (a) the CTT must enable more professionals to move across Gibraltar and EEA States;
  - (b) the profession to which the CTT applies is regulated, or the education and training leading to the profession concerned is regulated in at least one third of the EEA States;
  - (c) the CTT has been prepared following a transparent due process, including the relevant stakeholders from EEA States where the profession is not regulated;
  - (d) the CTT permits nationals from EEA States and Gibraltar to participate in such a test and in the practical organisation of such tests without first being required to be a member of any professional organisation or to be registered with such organisation.
- (3) The relevant Competent Authority is exempted from the obligation of organising a CTT if one of the following conditions is fulfilled–
- (a) the profession concerned is not regulated in Gibraltar;
  - (b) the contents of the CTT must not sufficiently mitigate serious risks for public health or the safety of the service recipients, which are relevant in Gibraltar;
  - (c) the contents of the CTT would render access to the profession significantly less attractive compared to national requirements.
- (4) The CPC must ensure that the European Commission is informed of–
- (a) the available capacity for organising such tests; or
  - (b) any use of the exemption referred to in subsection (3), along with the justification of which conditions under that subsection were fulfilled.
- (5) Pursuant to subsection (4) if the European Commission makes a request for further clarification, the CPC must ensure that the European Commission is informed within 3 months of any such information.

## CHAPTER 5

### Common Provisions on Establishment

## Documentation and formalities.

66.(1) Subject to subsection (2) where the CPC is considering an application for authorisation to pursue the regulated profession in question by virtue of this Part, it may require that the applicant provide it with any of the documents and certificates which it requires and which are listed in Schedule 5 demand on a confidential basis the documents and certificates listed in Schedule 5.

(2) The documents referred to in Schedule 5 point 1(d), (e) and (f), must not be more than 3 months old by the date on which they are submitted in accordance with subsection (1).

(3) In the event of duly justified doubts, the CPC–

- (a) may require from the competent authority of an EEA State confirmation of the authenticity of the attestations and evidence of formal qualifications awarded in that other EEA State, as well as, where applicable, confirmation of the fact that the beneficiary fulfils, for the professions referred to in this Part, the minimum training conditions set out respectively in sections 36, 37, 40, 43, 46, 47, 50, 52, 58 and 60;
- (b) where evidence of formal qualifications, as defined in this Act, has been issued by a competent authority and includes training received in whole or in part in an establishment legally established in the territory of an EEA State, the CPC must be entitled to verify with the competent authority in the EEA State of origin of the award–
  - (i) whether the training course at the establishment which gave the training has been formally certified by the educational establishment based in the EEA State of origin of the award;
  - (ii) 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 EEA State of origin of the award; and
  - (iii) whether the evidence of formal qualifications confers the same professional rights in the territory of the EEA State of origin of the award; and
- (c) may require confirmation from a competent authority of a relevant EEA State 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 the applicant's professional activities.

(4) Exchanges by the CPC and the competent authority of an EEA State under this section must take place via the IMI.

(5) Where, pursuant to statutory provision or a rule of law it is necessary 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 an EEA State, the relevant Competent Authority must ensure, if possible, that the persons concerned may have the option of using an equivalent wording.

(6) Documents produced to the CPC under this section must not be disclosed without the consent of the applicant, except to the relevant Competent Authority, and must at all times be handled so as to guarantee the confidentiality of the information contained therein.

#### **Procedure for the mutual recognition of professional qualifications.**

67.(1) The CPC must acknowledge receipt of an application to practise a regulated profession in Gibraltar under this Act within 1 month of receipt and inform the applicant of any missing document.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) 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 CPC in any case within 3 months after the date on which the applicant's complete file was submitted.

(3) The deadline in subsection (2) may be extended by 1 month in cases falling within Chapters 1 and 2 of Part IV.

(4) The decision, or failure to reach a decision within the deadline is subject to appeal under the procedure in section 79.

#### **Use of professional titles.**

68.(1) Where, under Gibraltar law, the use of a professional title relating to one of the activities of a profession covered by this Act is regulated, nationals of EEA States who are authorised to practise such a profession on the basis of Part IV must use the professional title regulated under Gibraltar law, which corresponds to that profession in that EEA State, and make use of any associated initials.



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(2) Where a profession is regulated in Gibraltar by an association or organisation within the meaning of this Act, nationals of EEA States are not authorised to use the professional title issued by that organisation or association, or its abbreviated form—

- (a) unless they furnish proof that they are members of that association or organisation; and
- (b) where the association or organisation makes membership contingent upon certain qualifications, it may do so, only under the conditions laid down in this Act, in respect of nationals of EEA States who possess professional qualifications.

(3) Where a profession is regulated in Gibraltar by an association or organisation within the meaning of this Act, the professional association may only reserve use of a professional title to the holders of professional qualifications if it has ensured that the title has been notified to the European Commission and EEA States.

## PART V

### DETAILED RULES FOR PURSUING THE PROFESSION

#### **Knowledge of languages.**

69.(1) The CPC and the relevant Competent Authority may request that persons benefiting from the recognition of professional qualifications under this Act have a knowledge of English necessary for practising the profession in Gibraltar and may impose controls—

- (a) in cases where the profession has patient safety implications; or
- (b) where there is serious and concrete doubt about the applicant's knowledge of English in respect of the professional activities the applicant intends to pursue.

(2) Any such controls may only be carried out after the recognition of the professional qualification or the issue of a EPC.

(3) Any controls imposed must be proportionate to the activity to be pursued.

(4) A person may appeal such controls under section 79.

#### **Recognition of professional traineeship.**

70.(1) Subject to subsection (2) the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority must, when considering an application to carry out professional services where access is conditional on completion of a professional traineeship, recognise professional traineeships that have been carried out in a third country or an EEA State as long as they are in accordance with the published guidelines mentioned in subsection (2).

(2) The relevant Competent Authority may impose a reasonable time limit to the duration of any traineeship which can be carried out abroad.

(3) The relevant Competent Authority must publish guidelines on the organisation and recognition of professional traineeships carried out in EEA States or in a third country, and in particular on the role of the supervisor of the professional traineeship.

(4) Recognition of a professional traineeship does not replace any requirements to pass an examination in order to gain access to the profession.

#### **Use of academic titles.**

71.(1) Without prejudice to sections 18, 19, 20 and 68, the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority-

- (a) must ensure that the right is conferred on persons covered by this Act concerned to use academic titles conferred on the applicants' EEA State, and possibly an abbreviated form thereof, in the language of the applicants' EEA State; and
- (b) may require that title to be followed by the name and address of the establishment or examining board which awarded it.

(2) Where an academic title of the applicants' EEA State is liable to be confused in Gibraltar with a title which, in Gibraltar, requires supplementary training not acquired by the beneficiary, the CPC and the relevant Competent Authority may require the beneficiary to use the academic title of the applicants' EEA State in an appropriate form, to be laid down by the relevant Competent Authority.

#### **Approval by health insurance funds.**

72. Without prejudice to sections 16(2) and 17, where, under Gibraltar law, a person who acquired his professional qualifications in Gibraltar must complete a preparatory period of in-service training or a period of professional experience in order to be approved by a health insurance fund, this requirement must be waived for the holders of evidence of professional qualifications of doctor and dental practitioner acquired in an EEA State.

## PART VI

### ADMINISTRATIVE COOPERATION

#### Competent authorities.

73.(1) The CPC must collaborate with and provide assistance to the competent authorities of EEA States in order to facilitate application of the Directive, whilst always ensuring the confidentiality of the information which is exchanged.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) the CPC must exchange information with the competent authorities of EEA States 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 Act, and the Data Protection Act 2004 applies to information exchanged pursuant to the subsection.

(3) Without prejudice to section 78 and in such circumstances, as noted in subsection (2), the CPC must examine the veracity of the circumstances and must decide on the nature and scope of the investigations which need to be carried out and must inform the competent authority of the applicants' EEA State of the conclusions which it draws from the information available to it.

(4) For the purposes of subsections (1) to (3), the CPC must use the IMI.

(5) The CPC is the coordinator for the activities within Gibraltar of all provisions relating to this Act and is responsible for—

- (a) promoting uniform application of this Act in Gibraltar;
- (b) liaising with the relevant Competent Authorities;
- (c) collecting all the information which is relevant for application of this Act, such as on the conditions for access to regulated professions in Gibraltar;
- (d) examining suggestions for CTF and CTT;
- (e) exchanging information and best practice for the purpose of optimising continuous professional development;
- (f) exchanging information and best practice on the application of compensation measures referred to in section 27.

(6) For the purpose of complying with subsection (5), the CPC may require the production of information from any Competent Authority, person or other professional representative body, authority or board in Gibraltar and of the assistance centre referred to in section 77.

(7) It must be the statutory duty of a Competent Authority, person or other professional body to provide information like requests to do so, unless the provision of that information would be contrary to any other enactment or court order.

**Alert Mechanism.**

74.(1) The CPC upon consultation with the relevant Competent Authority must ensure that the relevant competent authorities of the EEA States are informed about a professional whose professional activities have been restricted, or prohibited, even on a temporary basis, by the relevant Competent Authority, tribunal, body or court in Gibraltar.

- (2) A profession referred to in subsection (1) is any one of the following—
- (a) 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 Schedule 3;
  - (b) a specialist doctor of medicine possessing a title referred to in point 5.1.3 of Schedule 3;
  - (c) a nurse responsible for general care possessing evidence of a formal qualification referred to in point 5.2.2 of Schedule 3;
  - (d) a dental practitioner possessing evidence of a formal qualification referred to in point 5.3.2 of Schedule 3;
  - (e) a specialist dentists possessing evidence of a formal qualification referred to in point 5.3.3 of Schedule 3;
  - (f) a veterinary surgeon possessing evidence of a formal qualification referred to in point 5.4.2 of Schedule 3;
  - (g) a midwife possessing evidence of a formal qualification referred to in point 5.5.2 of Schedule 3;
  - (h) a pharmacist possessing evidence of a formal qualification listed in point 5.6.2 of Schedule 3;
  - (i) holders of certificates mentioned in point 2 of Schedule 5 attesting that the holder completed a training which satisfies

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the minimum requirements listed in sections 36, 37, 43, 46, 47, 50, 52 or 58 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 Schedule 3;

- (j) holders of certificates of acquired rights as referred to in sections 35, 39, 45, 49, 50, 55 and 57;
- (k) other professionals exercising activities that have patient safety implications, where the professional is pursuing a profession regulated in Gibraltar;
- (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 Gibraltar.

(3) Subject to subsection (4) the CPC must ensure that the information is sent by way of alert through the IMI within 3 days of the date of the decision restricting or prohibiting the pursuit of the activity in its entirety or in part by the professional.

(4) The information referred to in subsection (3) must be limited to—

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

(5) The CPC must ensure that the competent authorities of all relevant EEA States are informed by way of alert via IMI of the identity of a professional who has been found by a court in Gibraltar of having falsified evidence of professional qualifications in an application for recognition under this Act, within 3 days of the court judgement.

(6) The CPC must ensure that the competent authorities of all relevant EEA States are informed without delay when a prohibition or restriction referred to in subsection (1) has expired together with the date of expiry and any subsequent change to that date.

(7) The CPC must inform the professional concerned—

- (a) of the decision to submit an alert in writing at the same time the alert is sent out to the relevant EEA States;
- (b) of the right to appeal against the decision or to apply for rectification;
- (c) the access to remedies for damage caused by false alerts sent out to the relevant EEA States.

(8) In cases where the professional takes action under subsection (7)(b) the CPC must qualify the alert to show that it is subject to proceedings by the professional concerned.

(9) The CPC must delete an alert within 3 days of a decision revoking it, or the expiry of the prohibition or restriction referred to in subsection (1).

#### **Central online access to information.**

75.(1) The CPC must make the following information available online–

- (a) a list of all regulated professions in Gibraltar including contact details of the relevant Competent Authority and the assistance centre referred to in section 77;
- (b) a list of the professions for which a EPC is available, the functioning of that EPC, including all related fees to be paid by professionals, and contact address for issuing the EPC;
- (c) a list of all professions for which Gibraltar applies section 20;
- (d) a list of regulated education and training, and training with a special structure, referred to in section 24(c)(ii);
- (e) the requirements and procedures referred to in sections 18, 19, 20, 66, 67 and 69 for the professions regulated in Gibraltar, including all related fees to be paid by citizens and documents to be submitted by citizens to the CPC;
- (f) details on how to appeal.

(2) The CPC must ensure that the information referred to in subsection (1) is provided in a clear and comprehensive way for users that is easily accessible remotely, by electronic means and is kept updated.

(3) The CPC must ensure that any request for information they receive is replied to as soon as possible.

## **Procedures by electronic means.**

76.(1) Without prejudice to subsection (2) the CPC must ensure that all requirements, procedures and formalities relating to matters covered by this Act may be easily completed, remotely and by electronic means.

(2) Subsection (1) must not prevent the CPC from requesting certified copies at a later stage in the event of justified doubts and where strictly necessary.

(3) Subsection (1) must not apply to the carrying out of an adaptation period or aptitude test.

(4) The procedural time limits set out in sections 20 and 67 must commence at the point when an application or any missing document has been submitted by an applicant to the CPC.

(5) Any request for certified copies referred to in subsection (2) must not be considered as a request for missing documents.

## **Assistance centre.**

77.(1) For the purposes of this Act the CPC will also act as the assistance centre with the remit of providing citizens with assistance concerning the recognition of professional qualifications provided for in this Act.

(2) The assistance centre must assist citizens in exercising the rights conferred on them by this Act, in cooperation, where appropriate, with assistance centres and competent authorities from relevant EEA States.

(3) The Minister may appoint a subsequent body to act as assistance centre instead of or in conjunction with the CPC.

(4) If the European Commission makes a request for information regarding the handling of enquiries, the assistance centre must ensure that the European Commission is informed within 2 months of the result of enquiries with which it is dealing.

## **Information request powers.**

78.(1) Subject to this section, the CPC may by notice in writing require a Competent Authority, person or other representative professional body to provide any relevant information with regards to an individual who is practicing a regulated profession in Gibraltar, including for the purpose of finding out if any disciplinary actions, criminal sanctions or other serious, specific circumstances are likely to have consequences as per section 73.

(2) For the purposes of a notice to be issued under subsection (1) the person whose status the CPC is enquiring into must be named.

(3) A person on whom a notice under this section is delivered to must—

(a) respond within 2 weeks with—

(i) the relevant information;

(ii) an explanation noting that the information is not in their possession;

(b) strive to assist the CPC as far as possible.

### **Appeal process.**

79.(1) There is hereby established an appeals body to be known as the Professional Qualifications Appeal Tribunal.

(2) The Professional Qualifications Appeal Tribunal shall hear and determine any appeal made under this Act.

(3) The Professional Qualifications Appeal Tribunal shall comprise of such persons and the Minister shall appoint one of those persons to be the chairperson.

(4) The Professional Qualification Appeal Tribunal shall have the power to confirm, vary, quash or substitute a decision.

(5) The Professional Qualifications Appeal Tribunal shall establish its own procedures.

(6) Any decision arrived at by the tribunal as a result of deliberations on any matter before it, must be subject to a single further appeal on a point of law to a judge of the Supreme Court.

(7) A person who has lodged an appeal under section 45 of the Medical Health Act may not lodge a further appeal under this section.

## **PART VII**

### **FINAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Reports.**



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80.(1) The Minister must ensure that, every 2 years, the European Commission is informed of the application of this Act.

(2) In addition to general observations, the report must contain a statistical summary of–

- (a) decisions taken and a description of the main problems arising from the application of this Act;
- (b) the number and types of decisions taken in accordance with this Act, including the types of decisions on partial access.

(3) The CPC must provide the European Commission with any information the European Commission requires for the purpose of the report referred to in subsection (1).

## **Regulations.**

81.(1) The Minister may, by regulations, prescribe anything requiring to be prescribed and generally do anything requiring to be done pursuant to the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) the Minister may, by regulations,–

- (a) provide for applications for authorisations, registration, approvals, permits, fees, forms and offences as he may deem appropriate in order to make better provision for the execution of this Act;
- (b) make such provision as he deems appropriate in cases where a condition subject to which an authorisation, registration, approval or permit is granted has been breached, including penalties, withdrawal or suspension thereof or other sanctions.

## **Guidelines.**

82. The Minister may prepare guidelines comprising such directions as appear to be proper for the guidance of persons responsible for executing the provisions of this Act.

## **Offences.**

83.(1) A person who without reasonable excuse contravenes sections 14(6), 14(7), 17(3), 18(1), 18(2), 19(1), 19(2), 22, 68(1), 68(2), 69(1), 71(2), 72, 78(2) or 78(3), whether by deliberate act or omission, commits an offence.

(2) A person who is found guilty of subsection (1) shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding twice level 5 on the standard scale, to imprisonment for a term of up to 12 months, or both.

**Transparency.**

84.(1) Subject to subsection (4) the CPC must ensure that the European Commission is notified as soon as reasonably practicable of-

- (a) subject to subsection (3), a list of existing regulated profession, specifying the activities covered by each profession, and a list of regulated education and training, and training with a special structure, referred to in section 24(c)(ii);
- (b) a list of professions for which a prior check of qualifications is necessary under section 20, including a specific justification for the inclusion of each of those professions;
- (c) information on the requirements they intend to maintain and the reasons for considering that those requirements comply with subsection (2), including information on the requirements they subsequently introduced, within 6 months of the adoption of the measure

(2) The CPC must periodically examine that the requirements under this Act 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 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.

(3) Subsection (1)(a) must also apply to professions regulated in Gibraltar by an association or organisation within the meaning of section 4 and any requirements for membership of those associations or organisations.

(4) The CPC must ensure that the European Commission is informed of any change to the information to be supplied under subsection (1).

This version is out of date

(5) Every 2 years, starting from the 18 January 2016, the CPC must ensure that the European Commission is informed about the requirements which have been removed or made less stringent.

## ANNEX I

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

#### IRELAND<sup>2</sup>

1. The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland<sup>3</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

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<sup>2</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>3</sup> Only for the activity of auditing accounts.

23. Institution of Structural Engineers
24. Institution of Civil Engineers
25. Institution of Mining Engineers
26. Institution of Mining and Metallurgy
27. Institution of Electrical Engineers
28. Institution of Gas Engineers
29. Institution of Mechanical Engineers
30. Institution of Chemical Engineers
31. Institution of Production Engineers
32. Institution of Marine Engineers
33. Royal Institution of Naval Architects
34. Royal Aeronautical Society
35. Institute of Metals
36. Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers
37. Institute of Measurement and Control
38. British Computer Society

#### 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

##### 1 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

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	255	Manufacture of other wooden products (except furniture)
	259	Manufacture of straw, cork, basketware, wicker-work and rattan products; brush-making
Major group	26	260 Manufacture of wooden furniture
Major group	27	Manufacture of paper and paper products
	271	Manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard
	272	Processing of paper and paperboard, and manufacture of articles of pulp
Major group	28	280 Printing, publishing and allied industries
Major group	29	Leather industry
	291	Tanneries and leather finishing plants
	292	Manufacture of leather products
ex major group	30	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products, man-made fibres and starch products
	301	Processing of rubber and asbestos
	302	Processing of plastic materials
	303	Production of man-made fibres
Major group	31	Chemical industry
	311	Manufacture of chemical base materials and further processing of such materials
	312	Specialised manufacture of chemical products principally for industrial and agricultural purposes (including the manufacture for industrial use of fats and oils of vegetable or animal origin falling within ISIC group 312)
	313	Specialised manufacture of chemical products principally for domestic or office use [excluding the manufacture of medicinal and pharmaceutical products (ex ISIC group 319)]
Major group	32	320 Petroleum industry
Major group	33	Manufacture of non-metallic mineral products
	331	Manufacture of structural clay products
	332	Manufacture of glass and glass products
	333	Manufacture of ceramic products, including refractory goods
	334	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster
	335	Manufacture of structural material, in concrete, cement and plaster
	339	Stone working and manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
Major group	34	Production and primary transformation of ferrous and non-ferrous metals
	341	Iron and steel industry (as defined in the ECSC treaty, including integrated steelworks-owned coking plants)
	342	Manufacture of steel tubes
	343	Wire-drawing, cold-drawing, cold-rolling of strip, cold-forming
	344	Production and primary transformation of non-ferrous metals
	345	Ferrous and non-ferrous metal foundries
Major group	35	Manufacture of metal products (except machinery and transport equipment)
	351	Forging, heavy stamping and heavy pressing
	352	Secondary transformation and surface-treatment
	353	Metal structures
	354	Boilermaking, manufacture of industrial hollow-ware
	355	Manufacture of tools and implements and finished articles of metal (except electrical equipment)
	359	Ancillary mechanical engineering activities
Major group	36	Manufacture of machinery other than electrical machinery
	361	Manufacture of agricultural machinery and tractors
	362	Manufacture of office machinery
	363	Manufacture of metal-working and other machine- tools and fixtures and attachments for these and for other powered tools
	364	Manufacture of textile machinery and accessories, manufacture of sewing machines
	365	Manufacture of machinery and equipment for the food-manufacturing and beverage industries and for the chemical and allied industries
	366	Manufacture of plant and equipment for mines, iron and steel works foundries, and for the construction industry; manufacture of mechanical handling equipment
	367	Manufacture of transmission equipment
	368	Manufacture of machinery for other specific industrial purposes
	369	Manufacture of other non-electrical machinery and equipment
Major group	37	Electrical engineering
	371	Manufacture of electric wiring and cables
	372	Manufacture of motors, generators, transformers, switchgear, and other similar equipment for the provision of electric power

# Qualifications (Right to Practise)

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	373	Manufacture of electrical equipment for direct commercial use
	374	Manufacture of telecommunications equipment, meters, other measuring appliances and electromedical equipment
	375	Manufacture of electronic equipment, radio and television receivers, audio equipment
	376	Manufacture of electric appliances for domestic use
	377	Manufacture of lamps and lighting equipment
	378	Manufacture of batteries and accumulators
	379	Repair, assembly, and specialist installation of electrical equipment
ex major group	38	Manufacture of transport equipment
	383	Manufacture of motor vehicles and parts thereof
	384	Repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and cycles
	385	Manufacture of motorcycles, cycles and parts thereof
	389	Manufacture of transport equipment not elsewhere classified
Major group	39	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
	391	Manufacture of precision instruments, and measuring and controlling instruments
	392	Manufacture of medico-surgical instruments and equipment and orthopaedic appliances (except orthopaedic footwear)
	393	Manufacture of photographic and optical equipment
	394	Manufacture and repair of watches and clocks
	395	Jewellery and precious metal manufacturing
	396	Manufacture and repair of musical instruments
	397	Manufacture of games, toys, sporting and athletic goods
	399	Other manufacturing industries
Major group	40	Construction
	400	Construction (non-specialised); demolition
	401	Construction of buildings (dwellings or other)
	402	Civil engineering; building of roads, bridges, railways, etc.
	403	Installation work
	404	Decorating and finishing

## 2

### Directive 68/366/EEC

#### (liberalisation Directive 68/365/EEC)

#### NICE nomenclature

Major group	20A	200 Industries producing animal and vegetable fats and oils
	20B	Food manufacturing industries (excluding the beverage industry)
	201	Slaughtering, preparation and preserving of meat
	202	Milk and milk products industry
	203	Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables
	204	Canning and preserving of fish and other sea foods
	205	Manufacture of grain mill products
	206	Manufacture of bakery products, including rusks and biscuits
	207	Sugar industry
	208	Manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
	209	Manufacture of miscellaneous food products
Major group	21	Beverage industry
	211	Production of ethyl alcohol by fermentation, production of yeasts and spirits
	212	Production of wine and other unmalted alcoholic beverages
	213	Brewing and malting
	214	Soft drinks and carbonated water industries
	ex 30	Manufacture of rubber products, plastic materials, artificial and synthetic fibres and starch products
	304	Manufacture of starch products

## 3

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## Directive 82/489/EEC

### ISIC nomenclature

ex 855		hairdressing establishments (excluding chiropodists' activities and beauticians' training schools)
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### 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 boathouses)
73	Communications: postal services and telecommunications	
ex 85	Personal services	
	854	Laundries and laundry services, dry-cleaning and dyeing
	ex 856	Photographic studios: portrait and commercial photography, except journalistic photographers
	ex 859	Personal services not elsewhere classified (only maintenance and cleaning of buildings or accommodation)

### 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



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(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.

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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	
859	

### 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	

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	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, racecourses, etc.) — Other recreation services (circuses, amusement parks and other entertainment)
ex 85	Personal services	
	ex 851	Domestic services
	ex 855	Beauty parlours and services of manicurists, excluding services of chiropodists and professional beauticians' and hairdressers' training schools
	ex 859	Personal services not elsewhere classified, except sports and paramedical masseurs and mountain guides, divided into the following groups: — Disinfecting and pest control — Hiring of clothes and storage facilities — Marriage bureaux and similar services — Astrology, fortune telling and the like — Sanitary services and associated activities — Undertaking and cemetery maintenance — Couriers and interpreter-guides

## 5

### Directive 75/369/EEC (Article 5)

The following itinerant activities:

(a) the buying and selling of goods:

— by itinerant tradesmen, hawkers or pedlars (ex ISIC Group 612)

— in covered markets other than from permanently fixed installations and in open-air markets

(b) activities covered by transitional measures already adopted that expressly exclude or do not mention the pursuit of such activities on an itinerant basis.

## 6

### Directive 70/523/EEC

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

## 7

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

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

These activities comprise in particular:

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

## ANNEX V

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

#### 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 Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap		20 December 1976
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
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 universitetsfakultet	— Autorisation som læge, udstedt af Sundhedsstyrelsen og — Tilladelse til selvstændigt virke som læge (dokumentation for gennemført praktisk uddannelse), udstedt af Sundhedsstyrelsen	20 December 1976
Deutschland	— Zeugnis über die Ärztliche	Zuständige Behörden		20

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	Prüfung — Zeugnis über die Ärztliche Staatsprüfung und Zeugnis über die Vorbereitungszeit als Medizinalassistent, soweit diese nach den deutschen Rechtsvorschriften noch für den Abschluss der ärztlichen Ausbildung vorgesehen war			December 1976
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
Hrvatska	Diploma 'doktor medicine/doktorica medicine'	Medicinski fakulteti sveučilišta u Republici Hrvatskoj		1 July 2013
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 mokslų 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-Mediċina u l-Kirurgija	Università ta' Malta	Certifikat ta' registrazzjoni mahruġ mill-Kunsill Mediku	1 May 2004
Nederland	Getuigschrift van met goed gevolg afgelegd artsexamen	Faculteit Geneeskunde		20 December 1976
Österreich	1. Urkunde über die Verleihung des akademischen Grades Doktor der gesamten Heilkunde (bzw. Doctor medicinae universae, Dr.med.univ.)  2. Diplom über die spezifische Ausbildung zum Arzt für Allgemeinmedizin bzw. Facharzt Diplom	1. Medizinische Fakultät einer Universität  2. Österreichische Ärztekammer		1 January 1994
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 lisensiaatin tutkinto/ Medicine licentiatexamen	— Helsingin yliopisto/ Helsingfors universitet — Kuopion yliopisto — Oulun yliopisto — Tampereen yliopisto — Turun yliopisto	Todistus lääkäriin perusterveidenhuollon lisäkoulutuksesta/ Examenbevis om tilläggsutbildning för läkare inom primärvården	1 January 1994
Sverige	Läkarexamen	Universitet	Bevis om praktisk utbildning som utfärdas av Socialstyrelsen	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Primary qualification	Competent examining body	Certificate of experience	20 December 1976

## 5.1.2. Evidence of formal qualifications of specialised doctors

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the qualifications	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Bijzondere beroepstitel van geneesheerspecialist/Titre professionnel particulier de médecin spécialiste	Minister bevoegd voor Volksgezondheid/Ministre de la Santé publique	20 December 1976

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България	Свидетелство за призната специалност	Медицински университет, Висш медицински институт или Военномедицинска 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
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	Titulo 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
Hrvatska	Diploma o specijalističkom usavršavanju	Ministarstvo nadležno za zdravstvo	1 July 2013
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	Certifikat 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-Genesekundigen 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	Potrdilo o opravljenem specialističnem izpitu	1. Ministrstvo za zdravje 2. Zdravniška zbornica Slovenije	1 May 2004
Slovensko	Diplom o specializácii	Slovenská zdravotnícka univerzita	1 May 2004
Suomi/Finland	Erikoislääkärin tutkinto/Specialläkarexamen	1. Helsingin yliopisto/Helsingfors universitet 2. Kuopion yliopisto 3. Oulun yliopisto 4. Tampereen yliopisto 5. Turun yliopisto	1 January 1994
Sverige	Bevis om specialkompetens som läkare, utfärdat av Socialstyrelsen	Socialstyrelsen	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of Completion of specialist training	Competent authority	20 December 1976

## 5.1.3. Titles of training courses in specialised medicine

Country	Anaesthetics Minimum period of training: 3 years	General surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Anesthésie-réanimation/Anesthésie réanimatie	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

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España	Anesteziologija un reanimatologija	Cirurgia general y del aparato digestivo
France	Anesthésiologie-Réanimation chirurgicale	Chirurgie générale
Hrvatska	Anesteziologija, reanimatologija i intenzivna medicina	Opća kirurgija
Irland	Anaesthesia	Cirurgia general
Italia	Anestesia e rianimazione	Chirurgia generale
Κύπρος	Ανασθησιολογία	Γενική Χειρουργική
Latvija	Anesteziologija un reanimatologija	Kirurgija
Lietuva	Anesteziologija reanimatologija	Chirurgija
Luxembourg	Anesthésie-réanimation	Chirurgie générale
Magyarország	Aneszteziológia és intenzív terápia	Szélszét
Malta	Anesteżija u Kura Intensiva	Kirurgija Ġenerali
Nederland	Anesthesiologie	Heelkunde
Österreich	Anästhesiologie und Intensivmedizin	Chirurgie
Polska	Anesteziologia 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
Slovensko	Anestéziológia a intenzívna medicína	Chirurgia
Suomi/Finland	Anestesiologia ja tehohoitto/Anestesiologi och intensivvård	Yleiskirurgia/Allmän kirurgi
Sverige	Anestesi och intensivvård	Kirurgi
United Kingdom	Anaesthetics	General surgery

Country	Neurological surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years	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
Hrvatska	Neurokirurgija	Ginekologija i opstetrijca
Irland	Neurosurgery	Obstetrics and gynaecology
Italia	Neurochirurgia	Ginecologia e ostetricia
Κύπρος	Νευροχειρουργική	Μαιευτική — Γυναικολογία
Latvija	Neirokirurgija	Ginekologija un dzemdnieciba
Lietuva	Neurochirurgija	Akuserija ginekologija
Luxembourg	Neurochirurgie	Gynécologie — obstétrique
Magyarország	Idegsebészet	Szülészeti-nőgyógyászat
Malta	Neurokirurgija	Ostetriċja u Ginekologija
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	Neurokirurgija	Ginekologija in porodništvo
Slovensko	Neurochirurgia	Gynekológia a pôrodnictvo
Suomi/Finland	Neurokirurgia/Neurokirurgi	Naistentaudit ja synnytykset/Kvinnosjukdomar och förlösningar
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
Hrvatska	Opća interna medicina	Oftalmologija i optometrija
Irland	General medicine	Ophthalmic surgery
Italia	Medicina interna	Oftalmologia
Κύπρος	Παθολογία	Οφθαλμολογία
Latvija	Internā medicīna	Oftalmologija
Lietuva	Vidaus ligos	Oftalmologija
Luxembourg	Médecine interne	Ophtalmologie
Magyarország	Belgyógyászat	Szemészet
Malta	Medicina Interna	Oftalmologija
Nederland	Innere geneeskunde	Oogheelkunde
Österreich	Innere Medizin	Augenheilkunde und Optometrie
Polska	Choroby wewnętrzne	Okulistyka
Portugal	Medicina interna	Oftalmologia
România	Medicină internă	Oftalmologie
Slovenija	Interna medicina	Oftalmologija

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Slovensko	Vnútrorečné lekárstvo	Oftalmológia
Suomi/Finland	Sisätauti/Inre medicin	Silmätauti/Ogonsjukdomar
Sverige	Intermedicine	Ögonsjukdomar (oftalmologi)
United Kingdom	General (internal) medicine	Ophthalmology

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/Pediatric
България	Ушно-носно-гърлени болести	Детски болести
Česká republika	Otorinolaryngologie	Dětské lékařství
Danmark	Oto-rhino-laryngologi eller øre-næse-hals sygdomme	Pædiatri eller sygdomme hos børn
Deutschland	Hals-Nasen-Ohrenheilkunde	Kinder — und Jugendheilkunde
Eesti	Otorinolaringoloogia	Pediaatria
Ελλάς	Ωτορινολαρυγγολογία	Παιδιατρική
España	Otorrinolaringología	Pediatría y sus áreas específicas
France	Oto-rhino-laryngologie	Pédiatrie
Hrvatska	Otorinolaringologija	Pedijatrija
Ireland	Otolaryngology	Paediatrics
Italia	Otorinolaringoiatria	Pediatria
Κύπρος	Ωτορινολαρυγγολογία	Παιδιατρική
Latvija	Otolaringoloģija	Pedijatrija
Lietuva	Otorinolaringologija	Vaikų ligos
Luxembourg	Oto-rhino-laryngologie	Pédiatrie
Magyarország	Fül-orr-gégegyógyászat	Csecsemő- és gyermekgyógyászat
Malta	Otorinolaringologija	Pedjatrija
Nederland	Keel-, neus- en oorheelkunde	Kindergeneeskunde
Österreich	Hals-, Nasen- und Ohrenkrankheiten	Kinder — und Jugendheilkunde
Polska	Otorynolaryngologia	Pediatria
Portugal	Otorrinolaringologia	Pediatria
România	Otorinolaringologie	Pediatrie
Slovenija	Otorinolaringologija	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
Danmark	Medicinske lungesygdomme	Urologi eller urinvejenes kirurgiske sygdomme
Deutschland	Pneumologie	Urologie
Eesti	Pulmonoloogia	Uroloogia
Ελλάς	Φυματιολογία- Πνευμονολογία	Ουρολογία
España	Neumología	Urología
France	Pneumologie	Urologie
Hrvatska	Pulmologija	Urologija
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	Uroloġija
Nederland	Longziekten en tuberculose	Urologie
Österreich	Lungenkrankheiten	Urologie
Polska	Choroby płuc	Urologia
Portugal	Pneumologia	Urologia
România	Pneumologie	Urologie
Slovenija	Pnevmoologija	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	Ortopedia	Patoloogia
Ελλάς	Ορθοπαιδική	Παθολογική Ανατομική
España	Cirugía ortopédica y traumatología	Anatomía patológica
France	Chirurgie orthopédique et traumatologie	Anatomie et cytologie pathologiques
Hrvatska	Ortopedija i traumatologija	Patologija
Ireland	Trauma and orthopaedic surgery	Morbid anatomy and histopathology
Italia	Ortopedia e traumatologia	Anatomia patologica



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Kύπρος	Ορθοπαιδική	Παθολογοανατομία — Ιστολογία
Latvija	Traumatoloģija un ortopēdija	Patoloģija
Lietuva	Ortopedija traumatologija	Patologija
Luxembourg	Orthopédie	Anatomie pathologique
Magyarország	Ortopédia	Patológia
Malta	Kirurgija Ortopedika	Istopatoloģija
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 anatomia
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
Hrvatska	Neurologija	Psijijatrija
Ireland	Neurology	Psychiatry
Italia	Neurologia	Psichiatria
Kύπρος	Νευρολογία	Ψυχιατρική
Latvija	Neiroloģija	Psijiatrija
Lietuva	Neurologija	Psichiatrija
Luxembourg	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Magyarország	Neurologia	Pszihiatria
Malta	Neuroloģija	Psikjatrija
Nederland	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Österreich	Neurologie	Psychiatrie
Polska	Neurologia	Psychiatria
Portugal	Neurologia	Psiquiatria
România	Neurologie	Psihiatrie
Slovenija	Nevrologija	Psijiatrija
Slovensko	Neurologia	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/Radiothérapie-oncologie
България	Образна диагностика	Лъчелечение
Česká republika	Radiologie a zobrazovací metody	Radiální 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
Hrvatska	Klinička radiologija	Onkologija i radioterapija
Ireland	Diagnostic radiology	Radiation oncology
Italia	Radiodiagnostica	Radioterapia
Kύπρος	Ακτινολογία	Ακτινοθεραπευτική Ογκολογία
Latvija	Diagnostiskā radioloģija	Terapeitiskā radioloģija
Lietuva	Radiologija	Onkologija radioterapija
Luxembourg	Radiodiagnostic	Radiothérapie
Magyarország	Radiológia	Sugarterápia
Malta	Radjoloģija	Onkoloģija u Radjoterapija
Nederland	Radiologie	Radiotherapie
Österreich	Medizinische Radiologie-Diagnostik	Strahlentherapie — Radioonkologie
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 heekunde	Biologie clinique/Klinische biologie
България	Пластично-възстановителна хирургия	Клинична лаборатория
Česká republika	Plastická chirurgie	

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Danmark	Plastikkirurgi	
Deutschland	Plastische (und Ästhetische) Chirurgie	
Eesti	Plastika- ja rekonstruktiivkirurgia	Laborimeditiin
Ελλάς	Πλαστική Χειρουργική	Χειρουργική Θώρακος
España	Cirugía plástica, estética y reparadora	Análisis clínicos
France	Chirurgie plastique, reconstructrice et esthétique	Biologie médicale
Hrvatska	Plastična, rekonstrukcijska i estetska kirurgija	
Ireland	Plastic, reconstructive and aesthetic surgery	
Italia	Chirurgia plastica e ricostruttiva	Patologia clinica
Κύπρος	Πλαστική Χειρουργική	
Latvija	Plastiskā kirurgija	
Lietuva	Plastinė ir rekonstrukcinė chirurgija	Laboratorinė medicina
Luxembourg	Chirurgie plastique	Biologie clinique
Magyarország	Plasztikai (égési) sebészet	Orvosi laboratórium diagnosztika
Malta	Kirurgija Plastika	
Nederland	Plastische chirurgie	
Österreich	Plastische Chirurgie	Medizinische Biologie
Polska	Chirurgia plastyczna	Diagnostyka laboratoryjna
Portugal	Cirurgia plástica e reconstrutiva	Patologia clinica
România	Chirurgie plastică — microchirurgie reconstructivă	Medicină de laborator
Slovenija	Plastična, rekonstrukcijska in estetska kirurgija	
Slovensko	Plastická chirurgija	Laboratórna medicina
Suomi/Finland	Plastiikkirurgia/Plastikkirurgi	
Sverige	Plastikkirurgi	
United Kingdom	Plastic surgery	

Country	Microbiology-bacteriology Minimum period of training: 4 years Title	Biological chemistry Minimum period of training: 4 years 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 clinica
France		
Hrvatska	Klinička mikrobiologija	
Ireland	Microbiology	Chemical pathology
Italia	Microbiologia e virologia	Biochimica clinica
Κύπρος	Μικροβιολογία	
Latvija	Mikrobioloģija	
Lietuva		
Luxembourg	Microbiologie	Chimie biologique
Magyarország	Orvosi mikrobiológia	
Malta	Mikrobijoloģija	Patoloģija 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
Sverige	Klinisk bakteriologi	Klinisk kemi
United Kingdom	Medical microbiology and virology	Chemical pathology

Country	Immunology Minimum period of training: 4 years Title	Thoracic surgery Minimum period of training: 5 years Title
Belgique/België/Belgien		Chirurgie thoracique/Heelkunde op de thorax(1)
България	Клинична имунология Имунология	Гръдна хирургия Кардиохирургия
Česká republika	Alergologie a klinická imunologie	Kardiochirurgie
Danmark	Klinisk immunologi	Thoraxkirurgi eller brystulens kirurgiske sygdomme
Deutschland		Thoraxchirurgie
Eesti		Torakaalkirurgia
Ελλάς		Χειρουργική Θώρακος
España	Inmunología	Cirugía torácica
France		Chirurgie thoracique et cardiovasculaire
Hrvatska	Alergologija i klinička imunologija	
Ireland	Immunology (clinical and laboratory)	Thoracic surgery
Italia		Chirurgia toracica; Cardiochirurgia
Κύπρος	Ανοσολογία	Χειρουργική Θώρακος
Latvija	Imunoloģija	Torakālā kirurgija
Lietuva		Krūtinės chirurgija
Luxembourg	Immunologie	Chirurgie thoracique
Magyarország	Allergológia és klinikai immunológia	Mellkassebészet
Malta	Immunoloģija	Kirurgija Kardjo-Toraciķa
Nederland		Cardio-thoracale chirurgie
Österreich	Immunologie	
Polska	Immunologia kliniczna	Chirurgia klatki piersiowej
Portugal		Cirurgia cardioratória
România		Chirurgie toracică
Slovenija		Torakalna kirurgija
Slovensko	Klinická imunológia a alergológia	Hrudníková chirurgia
Suomi/Finland		Sydän- ja rintaelinkirurgia/Hjärt- och thoraxkirurgi

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Sverige	Klinisk immunologi	Thoraxkirurgi
United Kingdom	Immunology	Cardo-thoracic surgery
(1) 1 January 1983 Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):		

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(1)
България	Детска хирургия	Съдова хирургия
Česká republika	Dětská chirurgie	Čevní chirurgie
Danmark		Karkirurgi eller kirurgiske blodkarsygdomme
Deutschland	Kinderchirurgie	Gefäßchirurgie
Eesti	Lastekirurgia	Kardiovaskulaarkirurgia
Ελλάς	Χειρουργική Παιδίων	Αγγειοχειρουργική
España	Cirugía pediátrica	Angiología y cirugía vascular
France	Chirurgie infantile	Chirurgie vasculaire
Hrvatska	Dječja kirurgija	Vaskularna kirurgija
Ireland	Paediatric surgery	
Italia	Chirurgia pediatrica	Chirurgia vascolare
Κύπρος	Χειρουργική Παιδίων	Χειρουργική Αγγείων
Latvija	Bērnu kirurgija	Asinsvadu kirurgija
Lietuva	Vaiķu chirurgija	Kraujagyslių chirurgija
Luxembourg	Chirurgie pédiatrique	Chirurgie vasculaire
Magyarország	Gyermeksebészet	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	Dětská chirurgija	Cievna chirurgija
Suomi/Finland	Lastenkirurgia/Barnkirurgi	Verisuonikirurgia/Kärlkirurgi
Sverige	Barn- och ungdomskirurgi	
United Kingdom	Paediatric surgery	
(1) 1 January 1983 Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):		

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
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
Hrvatska	Kardiologija	Gastroenterologija
Ireland	Cardiology	Gastro-enterology
Italia	Cardiologia	Gastroenterologia
Κύπρος	Καρδιολογία	Γαστρεντερολογία
Latvija	Kardioloģija	Gastroenteroloģija
Lietuva	Kardioloģija	Gastroenteroloģija
Luxembourg	Cardiologie et angiologie	Gastro-enterologie
Magyarország	Kardiológia	Gasztróenterológia
Malta	Kardioloģija	Gastroenteroloģija
Nederland	Cardiologie	Leer van maag-darm-leverziekten
Österreich		
Polska	Kardiologia	Gastrenterologia
Portugal	Cardiologia	Gastrenterologia
România	Cardiologie	Gastroenterologie
Slovenija		Gastroenterologija
Slovensko	Kardiologija	Gastroenterologija
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
España	Reumatología	Hematología y hemoterapia
France	Rhumatologie	
Hrvatska	Reumatologija	Hematologija
Ireland	Rheumatology	Haematology (clinical and laboratory)

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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 fisiaatria
Ελλάς	Ενδοκρινολογία	Φυσική Ιατρική και Αποκατάσταση
España	Endocrinología y nutrición	Medicina física y rehabilitación
France	Endocrinologie, maladies métaboliques	Rééducation et réadaptation fonctionnelles
Hrvatska	Endokrinologija i dijabetologija	Fizikalna medicina i rehabilitacija
Ireland	Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus	
Italia	Endocrinologia e malattie del ricambio	Medicina fisica e riabilitazione
Κύπρος	Ενδοκρινολογία	Φυσική Ιατρική και Αποκατάσταση
Latvija	Endokrinoloģija	Rehabilitoģija 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	Endokrinoloģija 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	Fyziatra, balneológia a liečebná rehabilitácia
Suomi/Finland	Endokrinologia/Endokrinologi	Fysiatria/Fysiatrit
Sverige	Endokrina sjukdomar	Rehabiliteringsmedicin
United Kingdom	Endocrinology and diabetes mellitus	

Country	Neuropsychiatry Minimum period of training: 5 years	Dermato-venerology Minimum period of training: 3 years
	Title	Title
Belgique/België/Belgien	Neuropsychiatrie (1)	Dermato-vénérologie/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 venerología
France	Neuropsychiatrie (2)	Dermatologie et vénéréologie
Hrvatska		Dermatologija i venerologija
Ireland		
Italia	Neuropsichiatria (3)	Dermatologia e venerologia
Κύπρος	Νευρολογία — Ψυχιατρική	Δερματολογία — Αφροδισιολογία
Latvija		Dermatoloģija un veneroloģija
Lietuva		Dermatovenerologija
Luxembourg	Neuropsychiatrie (4)	Dermato-vénérologie
Magyarország		Bőrgyógyászat
Malta		Dermato-veneroloģija
Nederland	Zenuw — en zielsiekten (5)	Dermatologie en venerologie
Österreich	Neurologie und Psychiatrie	Haut- und Geschlechtskrankheiten
Polska		Dermatologia i venerologia
Portugal		Dermatovenerologia
România		Dermatovenerologie
Slovenija		Dermatovenerologija
Slovensko	Neuropsychiatria	Dermatovenerológia
Suomi/Finland		Ihotaudit ja allergologia/Hudsjukdomar och allergologi
Sverige		Hud- och könssjukdomar
United Kingdom		

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

(2) 31 December 1971

(3) 31 October 1999

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(4) Evidence of qualifications is no longer awarded for training commenced after 5 March 1982 (5) 9 July 1984 Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):
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Country	Radiology Minimum period of training: 4 years Title	Child psychiatry Minimum period of training: 4 years Title
Belgique/België/Belgien		Psychiatrie infanto-juvénile/Kinder- en jeugdpsychiatrie
България	Радиобиология	Детска психиатрия
Česká republika		Dětská a dorostová psychiatrie
Danmark		Børne- og ungdomspsykiatri
Deutschland	Radiologie	Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie und -psychotherapie
Eesti		
Ελλάς	Ακτινολογία — Ραδιολογία	Παιδοψυχιατρική
España	Electroradiología	
France	Electro-radiologie (1)	Pédo-psychiatrie
Hrvatska	Klinička radiologija	Dječja i adolescentna psihijatrija
Ireland	Radiology	Child and adolescent psychiatry
Italia	Radiologia (2)	Neuropsichiatria infantile
Κύπρος		Παιδοψυχιατρική
Latvija		Bērnu psihiatrija
Lietuva		Vaikų ir paauglių psichiatrija
Luxembourg	Électroradiologie (3)	Psychiatrie infantile
Magyarország	Radiológia	Gyermek-és ifjúságpszichiátria
Malta		
Nederland	Radiologie (4)	
Österreich	Radiologie	
Polska		Psychiatria dzieci i młodzieży
Portugal	Radiologia	Pedopsiquiatria
România		Psihiatrie pediatrică
Slovenija		Otroška in mladostniška psihijatrija
Slovensko		Detická psychiatria
Suomi/Finland		Lastenpsykiatria/Barnpsykiatri
Sverige		Barn- och ungdomspsykiatri
United Kingdom		Child and adolescent psychiatry
(1) 3 December 1971 (2) 31 October 1993 (3) Evidence of qualifications is no longer awarded for training commenced after 5 March 1982 (4) 8 July 1984 Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):		

Country	Geriatrics Minimum period of training: 4 years Title	Renal diseases Minimum period of training: 4 years 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		Nefrologia
Ελλάς		Νεφρολογία
España	Geriatría	Nefrología
France		Néphrologie
Hrvatska		Nefrologija
Ireland	Geriatric medicine	Nephrology
Italia	Geriatría	Nefrologia
Κύπρος	Γηριατρική	Νεφρολογία
Latvija		Nefrologija
Lietuva	Geriatrija	Nefrologija
Luxembourg	Gériatrie	Néphrologie
Magyarország	Geriatría	Nefrológia
Malta	Gerjatrija	Nefrologija
Nederland	Klinische geriatrie	
Österreich		
Polska	Geriatría	Nefrologia
Portugal		Nefrologia
România	Geriatric și gerontologie	Nefrologie
Slovenija		Nefrologija
Slovensko	Geriatría	Nefrológia
Suomi/Finland	Geriatría/Geriatri	Nefrologia/Nefrologi
Sverige	Geriatrisk	Medicinska njursjukdomar (nefrologi)
United Kingdom	Geriatrics	Renal medicine

Country	Communicable diseases Minimum period of training: 4 years Title	Community medicine Minimum period of training: 4 years 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
Hrvatska	Infektologija	Javnozdravstvena medicina
Ireland	Infectious diseases	Public health medicine
Italia	Malattie infettive	Igiene e medicina preventiva

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Κύπρος	Λοιμώδη Νοσήματα	Υγειονομία/Κοινωνική Ιατρική
Latvija	Infektologija	
Lietuva	Infektologija	
Luxembourg	Maladies contagieuses	Santé publique
Magyarország	Infektológia	Megeelőző 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 infectioase	Sănătate publică și management
Slovenija	Infektologija	Javno zdravje
Slovensko	Infektológia	Verejné zdravotníctvo
Suomi/Finland	Infektiosairaudet/Infektionssjukdomar	Terveydenhuolto/Hälsövärd
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/Arbeitsgenesekunde
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
Hrvatska	Klinička farmakologija s toksikologijom	Medicina rada i športa
Ireland	Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics	Occupational medicine
Italia	Farmacologia	Medicina del lavoro
Κύπρος		Ιατρική της Εργασίας
Latvija		Aradslimibas
Lietuva		Darbo medicina
Luxembourg		Médecine du travail
Magyarország	Klinikai farmakológia	Foglalkozás-orvostan (üzemorvostan)
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 lekárstvo
Suomi/Finland	Kliininen farmakologia ja lääkehoito/Klinisk farmakologi och läkemedelsbehandling	Työterveyshuolto/Företagshälsövärd
Sverige	Klinisk farmakologi	Yrkes- och miljömedicin
United Kingdom	Clinical pharmacology and therapeutics	Occupational medicine

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 overfølsomheds sygdomme	Klinisk fysiologi og nuklearmedicin
Deutschland		Nuklearmedizin
Eesti		
Ελλάς	Αλλεργιολογία	Πορηνική Ιατρική
España	Alergología	Medicina nuclear
France		Médecine nucléaire
Hrvatska	Alergologija i klinička imunologija	Nuklearna medicina
Ireland		
Italia	Allergologia ed immunologia clinica	Medicina nucleare
Κύπρος	Αλλεργιολογία	Πορηνική Ιατρική
Latvija	Alergologija	
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 medicina
Suomi/Finland		Kliininen fysiologia ja isotooppiiläketiede/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

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Belgique/België/Belgien	
България	Лицево-челюстна хирургия
Česká republika	Maxilofaciální chirurgie
Danmark	
Deutschland	
Eesti	
Ελλάδα	
España	Cirugia oral y maxilofacial
France	Chirurgie maxillo-faciale et stomatologie
Hrvatska	Maksilofacijalna kirurgija
Irland	
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 szczękowo-twarzowa
Portugal	Cirurgia maxilo-facial
România	
Slovenija	Maxilofaciálna 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 (1)	
Deutschland		
Eesti		
Ελλάδα		
España		
France	Hématologie	
Hrvatska		
Irland		
Italia		
Κύπρος		
Latvija		
Lietuva		
Luxembourg	Hématologie biologique	
Magyarország		
Malta		
Nederland		
Österreich		
Polska		
Portugal	Hematologia clinica	
România		
Slovenija		
Slovensko		
Suomi/Finland		
Sverige		
United Kingdom		
(1) 1 January 1983, except for persons having commenced training before that date and completing it before the end of 1988 Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):		

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		
Ελλάδα		
España	Estomatología	
France	Stomatologie	
Hrvatska		
Irland		Dermatology
Italia	Odontostomatologia (1)	
Κύπρος		
Latvija		
Lietuva		
Luxembourg	Stomatologie	
Magyarország		
Malta		Dermatologija
Nederland		
Österreich		
Polska		
Portugal	Estomatologia	

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România		
Slovenija		
Slovensko		
Suomi/Finland		
Sverige		
United Kingdom		Dermatology
(1) 31 December 1994 Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):		

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		
Hrvatska		
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
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 (1)	
България		Спешна медицина
Česká republika		Traumatologie Urgentní medicína
Danmark	Kirurgisk gastroenterologi eller kirurgiske mave- tarmsygdomme	
Deutschland	Visceralchirurgie	
Eesti		
Ελλάς		
España	Cirugia del aparato digestivo	
France	Chirurgie viscérale et digestive	
Hrvatska	Abdominalna kirurgija	Hitna medicina
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
Suomi/Finland	Gastroenterologinen kirurgia/Gastroenterologisk kirurgi	
Sverige		
United Kingdom		Accident and emergency medicine
(1) 1 January 1983 Dates of repeal within the meaning of Article 27(3):		

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



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Deutschland		Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie
Eesti		
Ελλάς		
España	Neurofisiología clínica	
France		
Hrvatska		
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-szájsebészet
Malta	Newrofiżjoloġija 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
Sverige	Klinisk neurofysiologi	
United Kingdom	Clinical neurophysiology	Oral and maxillo-facial surgery

(1) Training leading to the award of evidence of formal qualifications as a specialist in dental, oral and maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical and dental training) assumes completion and validation of basic medical studies (Article 24) and, in addition, completion and validation of basic dental studies (Article 34).

Country	Medical oncology	Medical genetics
	Minimum period of training: 5 years	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		Meditsiinigenetika
Ελλάς	Παθολογική Ογκολογία	
España		
France	Oncologie	Génétique médicale
Hrvatska		
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 genetica
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	Lékařska genetika
Suomi/Finland		Perinnöllisyyslääketiede/ Medicinsk genetik
Sverige		
United Kingdom	Medical oncology	Clinical genetics

## 5.1.4. Evidence of formal qualifications of general practitioners

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Professional title	Reference date
België/Belgique/B elgien	Ministerieel erkenningsbesluit van huisarts/Arrêté ministériel d'agrément de médecin généraliste	Huisarts/Médecin généraliste	31 December 1994
България	Свидетелство за призната специалност по Обща медицина	Лекар-специалист по Обща медицина	1 January 2007
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
Hrvatska	Diploma o specijalističkom usavršavanju	specijalist obiteljske medicine	1 July 2013
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

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Latvija	Gimenes ārsta sertifikāts	Gimenes (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
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 specializácii 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

## 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
- 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	— Diploma verpleger/verpleegster/Diplôme d'infirmier(ère) gradué(e)/Diplom (einer) graduierten	— De opleidingsinstututen/Les établissements reconnus/Die Ausbildungsanstalten	— Hospitalier (ère)/Verpleegassistent(e) — Infirmier(ère) hospitalier(ère)/Ziekenhuisve rpleger(-verpleegster)	29 June 1979

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	Krankenpflegers (-pflegerin) — Diploma in de ziekenhuisverpleegkunde/Brevet d'infirmier(ère) hospitalier(ère)/Brevet eines (einer) Krankenpflegers (-pflegerin) — Brevet van verpleegassistent(e)/Brevet d'hospitalier(ère)/Brevet einer Pflegeassistentin	— De bevoegde Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française/Der zuständige Prüfungsausschüß der Deutschsprachigen Gemeinschaft		
България	Диплома за висше образование на образователно-квалификационна степен 'Бакалавър' с професионална квалификация 'Медицинска сестра'	Университет	Медицинска сестра	1 January 2007
Česká republika	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	1. Vysoká škola zřízená nebo uznaná státem	1. Všeobecná sestra	1 May 2004
	2. Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním oboru diplomovaná všeobecná sestra (diplomovaný specialista, DiS.), accompanied by the following certificate: Vysvědčení o absolutoriu	2. Vyšší odborná škola zřízená nebo uznaná státem	2. Všeobecný ošetrovatel	
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 õerialal	1. Tallinna Meditsiiniikool 2. Tartu Meditsiiniikool 3. Kohtla-Järve Meditsiiniikool	õde	1 May 2004
Ελλάς	1. Πτυχίο Νοσηλευτικής Παν/μίου Αθηνών	1. Πανεπιστήμιο Αθηνών	Διπλωματούχος ή πτυχιούχος νοσοκόμος, νοσηλεύτης ή νοσηλεύτρια	1 January 1981
	2. Πτυχίο Νοσηλευτικής Τεχνολογικών Εκπαιδευτικών Ιδρυμάτων (Τ.Ε.Ι.)	2. Τεχνολογικά Εκπαιδευτικά Ιδρύματα Υπουργείου Εθνικής Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων		
	3. Πτυχίο Αξιωματικών Νοσηλευτικής	3. Υπουργείο Εθνικής Άμυνας		
	4. Πτυχίο Αδελφών Νοσοκόμων πρώην Ανωτέρων Σχολών Υπουργείου Υγείας και Πρόνοιας	4. Υπουργείο Υγείας και Πρόνοιας		
	5. Πτυχίο Αδελφών Νοσοκόμων και Επισκεπτριών πρώην Ανωτέρων Σχολών Υπουργείου Υγείας και Πρόνοιας	5. Υπουργείο Υγείας και Πρόνοιας		
	6. Πτυχίο Τμήματος Νοσηλευτικής	6. ΚΑΤΕΕ Υπουργείου Εθνικής Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων		
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
Ireland	Certificate of Registered General Nurse	An Bord Altranais (The Nursing Board)	Registered General Nurse	29 June 1979
Italia	Diploma di infermiere professionale	Scuole riconosciute dallo Stato	Infermiere professionale	29 June 1979
Κύπρος	Δίπλωμα Γενικής Νοσηλευτικής	Νοσηλευτική Σχολή	Εγγεγραμμένος Νοσηλεύτης	1 May 2004
Latvija	1. Diploms par māsas kvalifikācijas iegūšanu	1. Māsu skolas	Māsa	1 May 2004
	2. Māsas diploms	2. Universitātes tipa augstskola pamatojoties uz Valsts eksāmenu komisijas lēmumu		
Lietuva	1. Aukštojo mokslo diplomas, nurodantis suteiktą bendrosios praktikos slaugytojo profesinę kvalifikaciją	1. Universitetas	Bendrosios praktikos slaugytojas	1 May 2004
	2. Aukštojo mokslo diplomas	2. Kolegija		

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	(neuniversitetinės studijos), nurodantis suteiktą bendrosios praktikos slaugytojo profesinę kvalifikaciją			
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. Apólo bizonyítvány 2. Diplomás apólo oklevél 3. Egyetemi okleveles apólo oklevél	1. Iskola 2. Egyetem/főiskola 3. Egyetem	Apoló	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 beroepsopleiding verpleegkundige — Kwalificatieniveau 4 5. Diploma hogere beroepsopleiding verpleegkundige — Kwalificatieniveau 5	1. Door een van overheidswege benoemde examencommissie 2. Door een van overheidswege benoemde examencommissie 3. Door een van overheidswege benoemde examencommissie 4. Door een van overheidswege aangewezen opleidingsinstelling 5. Door een van overheidswege aangewezen opleidingsinstelling	Verpleegkundige	29 June 1979
Österreich	1. Diplom als 'Diplomierter Gesundheits- und Krankenschwester, Diplomierter Gesundheits- und Krankenpfleger' 2. Diplom als 'Diplomierter Krankenschwester, Diplomierter Krankenpfleger'	1. Schule für allgemeine Gesundheits- und Krankenpflege 2. Allgemeine Krankenpfleschule	— Diplomierter Krankenschwester — Diplomierter Krankenpfleger	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)	Pielęgniarka	1 May 2004
Portugal	1. Diploma do curso de enfermagem geral 2. Diploma/carta de curso de bacharelato em enfermagem 3. Carta de curso de licenciatura em enfermagem	1. Escolas de Enfermagem 2. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem 3. Escolas Superiores de Enfermagem; Escolas Superiores de Saúde	Enfermeiro	1 January 1986
România	1. Diplomă de absolvire de asistent medical generalist cu studii superioare de scurtă durată 2. Diplomă de licență de asistent medical generalist cu studii superioare de lungă durată	1. Universități 2. Universități	asistent medical generalist	1 January 2007
Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naslov 'diplomirana medicinska sestra/diplomirani zdravstvenik'	1. Univerza 2. Visoka strokovna šola	Diplomirana medicinska sestra/Diplomirani zdravstvenik	1 May 2004
Slovensko	1. Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'magister z ošetrovatel'stva' ('Mgr.')	1. Vysoká škola	Sestra	1 May 2004
	2. Vysokoškolský diplom o udelení akademického titulu 'bakalár z ošetrovatel'stva' ('Bc.')	2. Vysoká škola		
	3. Absolventský diplom v študijnom odbore diplomovaná všeobecná sestra	3. Stredná zdravotnícka škola		
Suomi/Finland	1. Sairaanhoidajan tutkinto/Sjukskötarexamen 2. Sosiaali- ja terveysalan ammattikorkeakoulututkinto, sairaanhoidaja (AMK)/Yrkeshögskoleexamen inom hälsovård och det sociala området, sjukskötare (YH)	1. Terveydenhuolto-oppilaitokset/Hälsovårdsläroanstalter 2. Ammattikorkeakoulut/Yrkeshögskolor	Sairaanhoidaja/Sjukskötare	1 January 1994
Sverige	Sjuksköterskeexamen	Universitet eller högskola	Sjuksköterska	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Statement of Registration as a Registered General Nurse in part 1 or part 12 of the register kept by the United Kingdom Central	Various	— State Registered Nurse — Registered General Nurse	29 June 1979

	Council for Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting		
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### V.3. DENTAL PRACTITIONER

#### 5.3.1 Study programme for dental practitioners

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

##### A. Basic subjects

- Chemistry
- Physics
- Biology

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

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

## C. Subjects directly related to dentistry

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

### 5.3.2. Evidence of 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/Bel gien	Diploma van tandarts/Diplôme licencié en science dentaire	— De universiteiten/Les universités — De bevoegde Examen- commissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française		Licentiaat in de tandheelkunde/Licencié en science dentaire	28 January 1980
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
Česká republika	Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu zubní lékařství (doktor zubního lékařství, MDDr.)	Lékařská fakulta univerzity v České republice	Vysvědčení o státní rigorózní zkoušce	Zubní lékař	1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis tandlegeeksamen (odontologisk kandidateksamen)	Tandlegehøjskolerne, Sundhedsvidenskabeligt universitetsfakultet	Autorisation som tandlæge, udstedt af Sundhedsstyrelsen	Tandlæge	28 January 1980
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die Zahnärztliche Prüfung	Zuständige Behörden		Zahnarzt	28 January 1980

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Eesti	Diplom hambaarstiteaduse õppekava läbimise kohta	Tartu Ülikool		Hambaarst	1 May 2004
Ελλάς	Πτυχίο Οδοντιατρικής	Πανεπιστήμιο		Οδοντίατρος ή χειρο ύργος οδοντίατρος	1 January 1981
España	Título de Licenciado en Odontología	El rector de una universidad		Licenciado en odontología	1 January 1986
France	Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en chirurgie dentaire	Universités		Chirurgien-dentiste	28 January 1980
Ireland	— 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
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 zobārsta 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, röv.: 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
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em medicina dentária	— Faculdades — Institutos Superiores		Médico dentista	1 January 1986
România	Diplomă de licență de medic dentist	Universități		medic dentist	1 October 2003
Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naslov 'doktor dentalne medicine/doktorica dentalne medicine'	— Univerza	Potrdilo 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	Terveystieteiden oikeusturvakeskuksen päätös käytännön palvelun hyväksymisestä/Beslut av Rättskyddscentralen för hälsovården om	Hammaslääkäri/Tandläkare	1 January 1994



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			godkännande av praktisk tjänstgöring		
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

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
België/Belgium	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
България	Свидетелство за призната специалност по 'Ортодонтия'	Факултет по дентална медицина към Медицински университет	1 January 2007
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 Οδοντίατρου 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	Certifikat 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	Potrđilo 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

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
България	Свидетелство за призната специалност по 'Орална хирургия'	Факултет по дентална медицина към Медицински университет	1 January 2007
Danmark	Bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som specialtandlæge i hospitalsodontology	Sundhedsstyrelsen	28 January 1980
Deutschland	Fachzahnärztliche Anerkennung für Oralchirurgie/Mundchirurgie	Landes Zahnärztekammer	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 Οδοντίατρου 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

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Malta	Certifikat 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, suu- ja leuka-kirurgia/Specialtandläkar-examen, oral och maxillofacial kirurgi	— Helsingin yliopisto/Helsingfors universitet — Oulun yliopisto — Turun yliopisto	1 January 1994
Sverige	Bevis om specialist-kompetens i tandsystemets kirurgiska sjukdomar	Socialstyrelsen	1 January 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of completion of specialist training in oral surgery	Competent authority recognised for this purpose	28 January 19

#### 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

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b. Clinical sciences:

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

c. Animal production

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

d. Food hygiene

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

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

The distribution of the theoretical and practical training among the various groups of subjects shall be balanced and coordinated in such a way that the

knowledge and experience may be acquired in a manner which will enable veterinary surgeons to perform all their duties.

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

Country	Evidence of formal qualifications	Body awarding the evidence of qualifications	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	Diploma van dierenarts/Diplôme de docteur en médecine vétérinaire	— De universiteiten/Les universités — De bevoegde Examen-commissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française		21 December 1980
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
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 i veterinærvidenskaben	Kongelige Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole		21 December 1980
Deutschland	Zeugnis über das Ergebnis des Dritten Abschnitts der Tierärztlichen Prüfung und das Gesamtergebnis der Tierärztlichen Prüfung	Der Vorsitzende des Prüfungsausschusses für die Tierärztliche Prüfung einer Universität oder Hochschule		21 December 1980
Eesti	Diplom: täitnud veterinaarmeditsiini õppekava	Eesti Põllumajandusülikool		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
Ireland	— Diploma of Bachelor in/of Veterinary Medicine (MVB) — Diploma of Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons (MRCVS)			21 December 1980
Italia	Diploma di laurea in medicina veterinaria	Università	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio della medicina veterinaria	1 January 1985
Κύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό 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
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 Állatorvostudományi Kar		1 May 2004
Malta	Liċenzja ta' Kirurgu Veterinarju	Kunsill tal-Kirurgi Veterinarji		1 May 2004
Nederland	Getuigschrift van met goed gevolg afgelegd diergeneeskundig/veeartsenijkundig 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		1 May 2004

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		3. Akademia Rolnicza w Lublinie 4. Uniwersytet Warmińsko-Mazurski w Olsztynie		
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 veterinarskej 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
United Kingdom	1. Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc)	1. University of Bristol		21 December 1980
	2. Bachelor of Veterinary Science (BVSc)	2. University of Liverpool		
	3. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine (BvetMB)	3. University of Cambridge		
	4. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery (BVM&S)	4. University of Edinburgh		
	5. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery (BVM&S)	5. University of Glasgow		
	6. Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine (BvetMed)	6. University of London		

## V.5. MIDWIFE

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

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

#### A. Theoretical and technical instruction

##### a. General subjects

- Basic anatomy and physiology
- Basic pathology
- Basic bacteriology, virology and parasitology
- Basic biophysics, biochemistry and radiology
- Paediatrics, with particular reference to new-born infants
- Hygiene, health education, preventive medicine, early diagnosis of diseases
- Nutrition and dietetics, with particular reference to women, new-born and young babies
- Basic sociology and socio-medical questions
- Basic pharmacology
- Psychology
- Principles and methods of teaching

- Health and social legislation and health organisation
- Professional ethics and professional legislation
- Sex education and family planning
- Legal protection of mother and infant
- b. Subjects specific to the activities of midwives
  - Anatomy and physiology
  - Embryology and development of the foetus
  - Pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium
  - Gynaecological and obstetrical pathology
  - Preparation for childbirth and parenthood, including psychological aspects
  - Preparation for delivery (including knowledge and use of technical equipment in obstetrics)
  - Analgesia, anaesthesia and resuscitation
  - Physiology and pathology of the new-born infant
  - Care and supervision of the new-born infant
  - Psychological and social factors

#### B. Practical and clinical training

This training is to be dispensed under appropriate supervision:

- Advising of pregnant women, involving at least 100 pre-natal examinations.
- Supervision and care of at least 40 pregnant women.
- Conduct by the student of at least 40 deliveries; where this number cannot be reached owing to the lack of available women in labour, it may be reduced to a minimum of 30, provided that the student assists with 20 further deliveries.
- Active participation with breech deliveries. Where this is not possible because of lack of breech deliveries, practice may be in a simulated situation.
- Performance of episiotomy and initiation into suturing. Initiation shall include theoretical instruction and clinical practice. The practice of suturing includes suturing of the wound following an episiotomy and a simple perineal laceration. This may be in a simulated situation if absolutely necessary.

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- 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	Certificate accompanying the evidence of qualifications	Reference date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	van Diploma vroedvrouw/Diplôme d'accoucheuse	— De erkende opleidingsinstututen/Les établissements d'enseignement — De bevoegde Examencommissie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap/Le Jury compétent d'enseignement de la Communauté française	Vroedvrouw/Accoucheuse	23 January 1983
България	Диплома за висше образование на образователно-квалификационна степен 'Бакалавър' с професионална квалификация 'Акушерка'	Университет	Акушерка	1 January 2007
Česká republika	1. Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním programu ošetrovatelství ve studijním oboru porodní asistentka (bakalář, Bc.) — Vysvědčení o státní závěrečné zkoušce 2. Diplom o ukončení studia ve studijním oboru diplomovaná porodní asistentka (diplomovaný specialista, DiS.) — Vysvědčení o absolutoriu	1. Vysoká škola zřízená nebo uznaná státem 2. Vyšší odborná škola zřízená nebo uznaná státem	Porodní asistentka/porodní asistent	1 May 2004
Danmark	Bevis for jordemodereksamen	Danmarks jordemoderskole	Jordemoder	23 January 1983
Deutschland	Zeugnis über die staatliche Prüfung für Hebammen und Entbindungspfleger	Staatlicher Prüfungsausschuss	— Hebamme — Entbindungspfleger	23 January 1983
Eesti	Diplom ämmaemandaerialal	1. Tallinna Meditsiinikool 2. Tartu Meditsiinikool	— Ämmaemand	1 May 2004
Ελλάδα	1. Πτυχίο Τμήματος Μαιευτικής	1. Τεχνολογικά Εκπαιδευτικά	— Μαία	23 January

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	Τεχνολογικών Εκπαιδευτικών Ιδρυμάτων (Τ.Ε.Ι.)	Ιδρύματα (Τ.Ε.Ι.)	— Μαιευτής	1983
	2. Πτυχίο του Τμήματος Μαιών της Ανωτέρας Σχολής Στελεχών Υγείας και Κοινων. Πρόνοιας (ΚΑΤΕΕ)	2. ΚΑΤΕΕ Υπουργείου Εθνικής Παιδείας και Θρησκευμάτων		
	3. Πτυχίο Μαιας Ανωτέρας Σχολής Μαιών	3. Υπουργείο Υγείας και Πρόνοιας		
España	— Título de Matrona — Título de Asistente obstétrico (matrona) — Título de Enfermería obstétrica-ginecológica	Ministerio de Educación y Cultura	— Matrona — Asistente obstétrico	1 January 1986
France	Diplôme de sage-femme	L'Etat	Sage-femme	23 January 1983
Ireland	Certificate in Midwifery	An Board Altranais	Midwife	23 January 1983
Italia	Diploma d'ostetrica	Scuole riconosciute dallo Stato	Ostetrica	23 January 1983
Κύπρος	Δίπλωμα στο μεταβασικό πρόγραμμα Μαιευτικής	Νοσηλευτική Σχολή	Εγγεγραμμένη Μαία	1 May 2004
Latvija	Diploms par vecmātes kvalifikācijas iegūšanu	Māsu skolas	Vecmāte	1 May 2004
Lietuva	1. Aukštojo mokslo diplomas, nurodantis suteiktą bendrosios praktikos slaugytojo profesinę kvalifikaciją, ir profesinės kvalifikacijos pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą akušerio profesinę kvalifikaciją — Pažymėjimas, liudijantis profesinę praktiką akušerijoje 2. Aukštojo mokslo diplomas (neuniversitetinės studijos), nurodantis suteiktą bendrosios praktikos slaugytojo profesinę kvalifikaciją, ir profesinės kvalifikacijos pažymėjimas, nurodantis suteiktą akušerio profesinę kvalifikaciją — Pažymėjimas, liudijantis profesinę praktiką akušerijoje 3. Aukštojo mokslo diplomas (neuniversitetinės studijos), nurodantis suteiktą akušerio profesinę kvalifikaciją	1. Universitetas 2. Kolegija 3. Kolegija	Akušeris	1 May 2004
Luxembourg	Diplôme de sage-femme	Ministère de l'éducation nationale, de la formation professionnelle et des sports	Sage-femme	23 January 1983
Magyarország	Szülészni bizonysítvány	Iskola/főiskola	Szülészni	1 May 2004
Malta	Lawrja jew diploma fl-Istudji ta'Qwiebel	Universita' ta' Malta	Qabla	1 May 2004
Nederland	Diploma van verloskundige	Door het Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport erkende opleidings-instellingen	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'	Institucja 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. Escolas 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
România	Diplomă de licență de moașă	Universități	Moașă	1 January 2007
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' ('Be.')	1. Vysoká škola 2. Stredná zdravotnícka škola	Pôrodná asistentka	1 May 2004
	2. Absolventský diplom v			



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	študijnom odbore diplomovaná pôrodná asistentka			
Suomi/ Finland	1. Kätilön tutkinto/barmorskeexamen	1. Terveysthuoltooppilaitokset/hälsövärdsläroanstalter	Kättilö/Barmorska	1 January 1994
	2. Sosiaali- ja terveysalan ammattikorkeakoulututkinto, kätilö (AMK)/yrkeshögskoleexamen inom hälsövärd och det sociala området, barnmorska (YH)	2. Ammattikorkeakoulut/ Yrkeshögskolor		
Sverige	Barmorskeexamen	Universitet eller högskola	Barmorska	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 evidence of qualifications	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
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 provvisori õppekava läbimisest	Tartu Ülikool		1 May 2004
Ελλάς	Άδεια άσκησης φαρμακευτικῶν επαγγέλματος	Νομαρχιακή Αυτοδιοίκηση		1 October 1987

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España	Título de Licenciado en Farmacia	— Ministerio de Educación y Cultura — El rector de una universidad		1 October 1987
France	— Diplôme d'Etat de pharmacien — Diplôme d'Etat de docteur en pharmacie	Universités		1 October 1987
Ireland	Certificate of Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist			1 October 1987
Italia	Diploma o certificato di abilitazione all'esercizio della professione di farmacista ottenuto in seguito ad un esame di Stato	Università		1 November 1993
Κύπρος	Πιστοποιητικό Εγγραφήs Φαρμακοποιού	Συμβούλιο Φαρμακευτικής		1 May 2004
Latvija	Farmaceita diploms	Universitātes tīpa augstskola		1 May 2004
Lietuva	Aukštojo mokslo diplomas, nurodantis suteiktą vaistininko profesinę kvalifikaciją	Universitetas		1 May 2004
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, röv: mag. Pharm)	Egyetem		1 May 2004
Malta	Lawrja fil-farmacija	Universita' ta' Malta		1 May 2004
Nederland	Getuigschrift van met goed gevolg afgelegd apothekerexamen	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
România	Diplomă de licență de farmacist	Universități		1 January 2007
Slovenija	Diploma, s katero se podeljuje strokovni naziv 'magister farmacije/magistra farmacije'	Univerza	Potrdilo 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/Provisorexamen	— Helsingin yliopisto/Helsingfors universitet — Kuopion yliopisto		1 October 1994
Sverige	Apotekarexamen	Uppsala universitet		1 October 1994
United Kingdom	Certificate of Registered Pharmaceutical Chemist			1 October 1987

## 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 date
België/ Belgique/ Belgien	1. Architect/Architecte 2. Architect/Architecte 3. Architect 4. Architect/Architecte 5. Architect/Architecte 6. Burgelijke ingenieur-architect	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		1988/1989
	1. Architecte/Architect 2. Architecte/Architect 3. Architect 4. Architecte/Architect 5. Architecte/Architect 6. Ingénieur-civil — architecte	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		

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		5. Ecoles Saint-Luc 6. Facultés des sciences appliquées des universités 6. Faculté polytechnique de Mons		
Danmark	Arkitekt cand. arch.	—Kunstakademiets Arkitektskole i København — Arkitektskolen i Århus		1988/1989
Deutschland	Diplom-Ingenieur, Diplom-Ingenieur Univ.	— Universitäten (Architektur/Hochbau) — Technische Hochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) — Technische Universitäten (Architektur/Hochbau) — Universitäten-Gesamthochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) — Hochschulen für bildende Künste — Hochschulen für Künste		1988/1989
	Diplom-Ingenieur, Diplom-Ingenieur FH	— Fachhochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) (1) — Universitäten-Gesamthochschulen (Architektur/Hochbau) bei entsprechendem Fachhochschulstudiengang		
Ελλάς	Δίπλωμα αρχιτέκτονα μηχανικού	— Εθνικό Μετσόβιο Πολυτεχνείο (ΕΜΠ), τμήμα αρχιτεκτόνων μηχανικών — Αριστοτέλειο Πανεπιστήμιο Θεσσαλονίκης (ΑΠΘ), τμήμα αρχιτεκτόνων μηχανικών της Πολυτεχνικής σχολής	Βεβαίωση που χορηγεί το Τεχνικό Επιμελητήριο Ελλάδας (ΤΕΕ) και η οποία επιτρέπει την άσκηση δραστηριοτήτων στον τομέα της αρχιτεκτονικής	1988/1989
España	Título oficial de arquitecto	Rectores de las universidades enumeradas a continuación:		1988/1989
		— Universidad politécnica de Cataluña, escuelas técnicas superiores de arquitectura de Barcelona o del Vallés;		
		— Universidad politécnica de Madrid, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Madrid;		
		— Universidad politécnica de Las Palmas, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Las Palmas;		
		— Universidad politécnica de Valencia, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Valencia;		
		— Universidad de Sevilla, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Sevilla;		
		— Universidad de Valladolid, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Valladolid;		
		— Universidad de Santiago de Compostela, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de La Coruña;		
		— Universidad del País Vasco, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de San Sebastián;		
		— Universidad de Navarra, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Pamplona;		
		— Universidad de Alcalá de Henares, escuela politécnica de Alcalá de Henares;		1999/2000
		— Universidad Alfonso X El Sabio, centro politécnico superior de Villanueva de la Cañada;		1999/2000
		— Universidad de Alicante, escuela politécnica superior de Alicante;		1997/1998
		— Universidad Europea de Madrid;		1998/1999
		— Universidad de Cataluña, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de Barcelona;		1999/2000
	— Universidad Ramón Llull, escuela técnica superior de arquitectura de La Salle;		1998/1999	
	— Universidad S.E.K. de Segovia, centro de estudios integrados de		1999/2000	

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		arquitectura de Segovia.		
		— Universidad de Granada, Escuela Técnica Superior de Arquitectura de Granada		1994/1995
France	1. Diplôme d'architecte DPLG, y compris dans le cadre de la formation professionnelle continue et de la promotion sociale.	1. Le ministre chargé de l'architecture		1988/1989
	2. Diplôme d'architecte ESA	2. Ecole spéciale d'architecture de Paris		
	3. Diplôme d'architecte ENSAIS	3. Ecole nationale supérieure des arts et industries de Strasbourg, section architecture		
Ireland	1. Degree of Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch. NUI)	1. National University of Ireland to architecture graduates of University College Dublin		1988/1989
	2. Degree of Bachelor of Architecture (B.Arch.) (Previously, until 2002 - Degree standard diploma in architecture (Dip. Arch))	2. Dublin Institute of Technology, Bolton Street, Dublin (College of Technology, Bolton Street, Dublin)		
	3. Certificate of associateship (ARIAI)	3. Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland		
	4. Certificate of membership (MRIA)	4. Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland		
Italia	— Laurea in architettura	— Università di Camerino — Università di Catania — Sede di Siracusa — Università di Chieti — Università di Ferrara — Università di Firenze — Università di Genova — Università di Napoli Federico II — Università di Napoli II — Università di Palermo — Università di Parma — Università di Reggio Calabria — Università di Roma 'La Sapienza' — Università di Roma III — Università di Trieste — Politecnico di Bari — Politecnico di Milano — Politecnico di Torino — Istituto universitario di architettura di Venezia	Diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio indipendente della professione che viene rilasciato dal ministero della Pubblica Istruzione dopo che il candidato ha sostenuto con esito positivo l'esame di Stato davanti ad una commissione competente	1988/1989
	Laurea in ingegneria edile — architettura	— Università dell'Aquila — Università di Pavia — 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 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	1998/1999

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	— Laurea specialistica quinquennale in Architettura	— Università di Ferrara — Università di Genova — Università di Palermo — Politecnico di Milano — Politecnico di Bari	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
	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
Nederland	1. Het getuigschrift van het met goed gevolg afgelegde doctoraal examen van de studierichting bouwkunde, afstudeerrichting architectuur 2. Het getuigschrift van het met goed gevolg afgelegde doctoraal examen van de studierichting bouwkunde, differentiatie architectuur en urbanistiek 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: — de Amsterdamse Hogeschool voor de Kunsten te Amsterdam — de Hogeschool Rotterdam en omstreken te Rotterdam — de Hogeschool Katholieke Leergangen te Tilburg — de Hogeschool voor de Kunsten te Arnhem — de Rijkshogeschool Groningen te Groningen — de Hogeschool Maastricht te Maastricht	1. Technische Universiteit te Delft 2. Technische Universiteit te Eindhoven	Verklaring van de Stichting Bureau Architectenregister die bevestigt dat de opleiding voldoet aan de normen van artikel 46.	1988/1989
Österreich	1. Diplom-Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing. Diplom-Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing. 3. Diplom-Ingenieur, Dipl.-Ing. 4. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch. 5. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch. 6. Magister der Architektur, Magister architecturae, Mag. Arch.	1. Technische Universität Graz (Erzherzog-Johann-Universität Graz) 2. Technische Universität Wien 3. Universität Innsbruck (Leopold-Franzens-Universität Innsbruck) 4. Hochschule für Angewandte Kunst in Wien 5. Akademie der Bildenden Künste in Wien 6. Hochschule für künstlerische und industrielle Gestaltung in Linz		1998/1999
Portugal	Carta de curso de licenciatura em Arquitectura  Para os cursos iniciados a partir do ano académico de 1991/1992	— Faculdade de arquitectura da Universidade técnica de Lisboa — Faculdade de arquitectura da Universidade do Porto — Escola Superior Artística do Porto  — Faculdade de Arquitectura e Artes da Universidade Lusíada do Porto		1988/1989 1991/1992
Suomi/Finland	Arkkitehdin tutkinto/Arkiteksamen	— Teknillinen korkeakoulu /Tekniska högskolan (Helsinki) — Tampereen teknillinen korkeakoulu/Tammerfors — tekniska högskola		1998/1999

## Qualifications (Right to Practise)

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		— Oulun yliopisto/Uleåborgs universitet		
Sverige	Arkitektexamen	Chalmers Tekniska Högskola AB Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan Lunds Universitet		1998/1999
United Kingdom	1. Diplomas in architecture	1. — Universities — Colleges of Art — Schools of Art	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
	2. Degrees in architecture	2. Universities		
	3. Final examination	3. Architectural Association		
	4. Examination in architecture	4. Royal College of Art		
	5. Examination Part II	5. Royal Institute of British Architects		
(1) Diese Diplome sind je nach Dauer der durch sie abgeschlossenen Ausbildung gemäß Artikel 47 Absatz 1 anzuerkennen.				

## ANNEX VI

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

**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</li> </ul>	1987/1988

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	architecture/engineering diplomas awarded by the faculties of applied sciences of the universities and by the Polytechnical Faculty of Mons (ingénieur — architecte, ingénieur-architect)	
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: specialities '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' (hydraulics 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 thermotechnics), '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> <li>— 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.</li> </ul>	2009/2010
Česká republika	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— Diplomas awarded by the faculties of 'České vysoké učení technické' (Czech Technical University in Prague): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>'Vysoká škola architektury a pozemního stavitelství' (Faculty of Architecture and Building Construction) (until 1951),</li> <li>'Fakulta architektury a pozemního stavitelství' (Faculty of Architecture and Building Construction) (from 1951 until 1960),</li> <li>'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> <li>'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,</li> </ul> </li> <li>— Diplomas awarded by 'Vysoká škola technická Dr. Edvarda Beneše' (until 1951) in the field of architecture and construction,</li> <li>— Diplomas awarded by 'Vysoká škola stavitelství v Brně' (from 1951 until 1956) in the field of architecture and construction,</li> <li>— Diplomas awarded by 'Vysoké učení technické v Brně', by</li> </ul>	2006/2007

	<p>'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 (bygningkonstruktoer), 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
Eesti	— diplom arhitektuuri erialal, väljastatud Eesti Kunstiakadeemia	2006/2007



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	<p>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)</p>	
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	<p>the official formal qualification of an architect (título oficial de arquitecto) awarded by the Ministry of Education and Science or by the universities</p>	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
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</li> </ul>	1987/1988

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	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)	
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	— engineer architect/architect diplomas awarded by Kauno politechnikos institutas until 1969 (inžinierius architektas/architektas), — 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), — 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), — the bachelor of architecture/master of architecture diplomas awarded by Kauno technologijos universitetas since 1997 (architektūros bakalauras/architektūros magistras),  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)	2006/2007
Magyarország	— 'okleveles építészmérnök' diploma (diploma in architecture, master of sciences in architecture) awarded by universities, — 'okleveles építész tervező művész' diploma (diploma of master of sciences in architecture and building engineering) awarded by universities	2006/2007
Malta	— Perit: Lawrja ta' Perit awarded by the Università ta' Malta, which gives entitlement to registration as a Perit	2006/2007
Nederland	— the certificate stating that its holder has passed the degree examination in architecture awarded by the departments of architecture of the technical colleges of Delft or Eindhoven (bouwkundig ingenieur) — the diplomas awarded by State-recognized architectural academies (architect) — the diplomas awarded until 1971 by the former architectural colleges (Hoger Bouwkundonderricht) (architect HBO) — the diplomas awarded until 1970 by the former architectural colleges (voortgezet Bouwkundonderricht) (architect VBO)	1987/1988

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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>	
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> <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 (Ziviltechniker-gesetz, BGBl. No 156/1994)</li> </ul>	1997/1998
Polska	The diplomas awarded by the faculties of architecture of:	2006/2007

	<p>— 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 architekta; from 1983 until 1990, title: magister inżynier architekt; since 1991 title: magistra inżyniera architekta),</p> <p>— 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),</p> <p>— 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 architektury; magister inżynier architekt (from 1949 until 1964, title: inżynier architekt, magister nauk technicznych; from 1956 until 1964, title: magister inżynier architektury; since 1964, title: magister inżynier architekt),</p> <p>— 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),</p> <p>— Poznań University of Technology, Faculty of Architecture in Poznań (Politechnika Poznańska, Wydział Architektury); the professional title of architect: inżynier architektury; inżynier architekt; magister inżynier architekt (from 1945 until 1955 Engineering School, Faculty of Architecture — Szkoła Inżynierska, Wydział Architektury title: inżynier architektury; since 1978, title: magister inżynier architekt and since 1999, title: inżynier architekt),</p> <p>— 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),</p> <p>— 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),</p> <p>— Technical University of Łódź, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Architecture and Environmental Engineering in Łódź</p>	
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	<p>(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>	
<p>Portugal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— the Diploma 'diploma do curso especial de arquitectura' awarded by the Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and of Porto</li> <li>— the Architects Diploma 'diploma de arquitecto' awarded by the Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and of Porto</li> <li>— the Diploma 'diploma do curso de arquitectura' awarded by the Higher Schools of Fine Arts of Lisbon and Porto</li> <li>— the Diploma 'diploma de licenciatura em arquitectura' awarded by the Higher School of Fine Arts of Lisbon</li> <li>— the Diploma 'carta de curso de licenciatura em arquitectura' awarded by the Technical University of Lisbon and the University of Porto</li> <li>— the university diploma in civil engineering (licenciatura em engenharia civil) awarded by the Higher Technical Institute of the Technical University of Lisbon</li> <li>— the university diploma in civil engineering (licenciatura em engenharia civil) awarded by the Faculty of Engineering (de Engenharia) of the University of Porto</li> <li>— the university diploma in civil engineering (licenciatura em engenharia civil) awarded by the Faculty of Science and Technology of the University of Coimbra</li> <li>— the university diploma in civil engineering, production (licenciatura em engenharia civil, produção) awarded by the University of Minho</li> </ul>	<p>1987/1988</p>
<p>România</p>	<p>Universitatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism 'Ion Mincu' București (University of Architecture and Urbanism 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— 1953-1966: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest), Arhitect (Architect);</li> <li>— 1967-1974: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest), Diplomă de Arhitect, Specialitatea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, specialisation architecture);</li> <li>— 1975-1977: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București, Facultatea de Arhitectură (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, Specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, specialisation Architecture);</li> <li>— 1978-1991: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București,</li> </ul>	<p>2009/2010</p>

	<p>Facultatea de Arhitectură și Sistemalizare (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture and Systematisation), Diplomă de Arhitect, Specializarea Arhitectură și Sistemalizare (Diploma of Architect, specialisation architecture and systematisation);</p> <p>— 1992-1993: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București, Facultatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism), Diplomă de Arhitect, specializarea Arhitectură și Urbanism (Diploma of Architect, specialisation architecture and urbanism);</p> <p>— 1994-1997: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București, Facultatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— 1998-1999: Institutul de Arhitectură 'Ion Mincu' București, Facultatea de Arhitectură (Institute of Architecture 'Ion Mincu' Bucharest, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— Since 2000: Universitatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism 'Ion Mincu' București, 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 Construcții (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 Construcții (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 Construcții (Technical University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— 1998-1999: Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca, Facultatea de Arhitectură și Urbanism (Technical University Cluj-Napoca, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— Since 2000: Universitatea Tehnică din Cluj-Napoca, Facultatea de Arhitectură și 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' Iași ('Gh. Asachi' Technical University Iași):</p> <p>— 1993: Universitatea Tehnică 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Facultatea de Construcții și Arhitectură (Technical University 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma</p>	
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	<p>of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— 1994-1999: Universitatea Tehnică 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Facultatea de Construcții și Arhitectură (Technical University 'Gh.Asachi' Iași, Faculty of Civil Engineering and Architecture), Diplomă de Licență, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Licență, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture);</p> <p>— 2000-2003: Universitatea Tehnică 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Facultatea de Construcții și Arhitectură (Technical University 'Gh.Asachi' Iași, 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' Iași, Facultatea de Arhitectură (Technical University 'Gh. Asachi' Iași, Faculty of Architecture), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură, specializarea Arhitectură (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture, specialisation architecture).</p> <p>Universitatea Politehnica din Timișoara (University 'Politehnica' Timișoara):</p> <p>— 1993-1995: Universitatea Tehnică din Timișoara, Facultatea de Construcții (Technical University Timișoara, Faculty of Civil Engineering), Diplomă de Arhitect, profilul Arhitectură și urbanism, specializarea Arhitectură generală (Diploma of Architect, field of study architecture and urbanism, specialisation general architecture);</p> <p>— 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);</p> <p>— 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);</p> <p>— 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).</p> <p>Universitatea din Oradea (University of Oradea):</p> <p>— 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);</p> <p>— 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).</p> <p>Universitatea Spiru Haret București (University Spiru Haret Bucharest):</p> <p>— 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).</p>
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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> <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</li> </ul>	2006/2007



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	<p>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.),</p> <p>— 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),</p> <p>— 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.),</p> <p>All these diplomas must be accompanied by:</p> <p>— 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'),</p> <p>— Authorisation certificate issued by the Slovak Chamber of Civil Engineers (Slovenská komora stavebných inžinierov) in Bratislava in the field of building construction ('pozemné stavby')</p>	
Suomi/Finland	<p>— the diplomas awarded by the architecture departments of Universities of Technology and the University of Oulu (arkkitehti/arkitekt)</p> <p>— the diplomas awarded by the Institutes of Technology (rakennusarkkitehti/byggnadsarkitekt)</p>	1997/1998
Sverige	<p>— 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)</p> <p>— 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</p>	1997/1998
United Kingdom	<p>— the qualifications awarded following the passing of examinations of:</p> <p>— the Royal Institute of British Architects</p> <p>— 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)</p> <p>— 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)</p> <p>— 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)</p>	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

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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,

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

## 2. Certificates

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.