

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

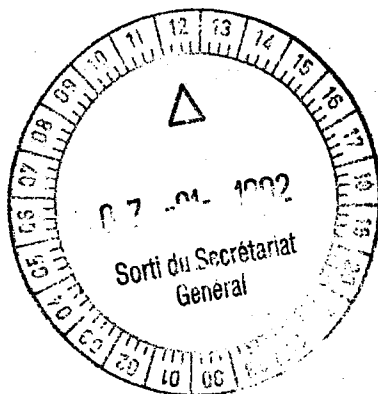
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Brussels, 12 December 1991

Proposal for a COUNCIL DIRECTIVE

to facilitate the free movement of doctors and the mutual recognition
of their diplomas, certificates and other evidence of
formal qualifications

(presented by the Commission)



EXPLANATORY MEMORANDUM

1. In the context of a people's Europe, the Commission attaches great importance to simplifying and clarifying Community law so as to make it clearer and more accessible to the ordinary citizen, thus giving him new opportunities and the chance to make use of the specific rights it gives him.

This aim cannot be achieved so long as numerous provisions which have been amended several times, often quite substantially, remain scattered; so that they must be sought partly in the original instrument and partly in later amending ones. Considerable research work, comparing many different instruments, is thus needed to identify the current rules.

For this reason a consolidation of rules that have frequently been amended is essential if Community law is to be clear and transparent.

2. By its decision of 1 April 1987 the Commission instructed its departments to produce a formal consolidated version of legislative instruments no later than after their tenth amendment, but made it clear that this was a minimum requirement, and that in the interests of clarity and of the ready comprehension of Community law, an effort should be made by each department to consolidate the instruments for which it is responsible at more frequent intervals.
3. The attached proposal of the Commission for a consolidation of Council Directive, regrouping in a single text Directives
 - 75/362/EEC of the Council of 16 June 1975 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services
 - 81/1057/EEC of the Council of 14 December 1981 supplementing Directives 75/362/EEC, 77/686/EEC and 78/1026/EEC concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of the formal qualifications of doctors, nurses responsible for general care, dental practitioners and veterinary surgeons respectively, with regard to acquired rights
 - 75/363/EEC of the Council of 16 June 1975 concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of activities of doctors
 - 86/457/EEC of the Council of 15 September 1986 on specific training in general medical practice

has been drafted in accordance with the fundamental principles agreed by Council, Parliament and the Commission in 1974; it aims at legislative consolidation: the existing Directives would be replaced by one new one, which would leave their substance untouched but would assemble them into a single text, with only the formal amendments required by the operation itself.

4. As in the past the text supplied here is collated from the original Directives as published in the Official Journal; the use of photocopies means that any improvements to the wording are immediately identifiable. The old numbering of the Articles has been retained in the margin for ease of reference, the new numbering being entered above the Articles: Annex C contains a concordance table relating the old system of numbering to the new. In order to preserve the dates for transposal of all the Directives concerned, a new Annex B lists the deadline for implementation of each of the Directives now being repealed.

LIST OF DIRECTIVES

1. COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 75/362/EEC of 16 June 1975 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services

(OJ No L 167, 30.6.1975, p. 1.)

Supplemented by directive :

81/1057/EEC (OJ No L 385, 31.12.1981, p. 25.)

Modified by directives :

82/76/EEC (OJ No L 43, 15.2.1982, p. 21.)

89/594/EEC (OJ No L 341, 23.11.1989, p. 19.)

Modified by :

- Act of Accession of Greece (OJ No L 291, 19.11.1979, p. 90.) and the Act of Accession of Spain and of Portugal (OJ No L 302, 15.11.1985, p. 158.)

- Directive 90/658/EEC of 4 December 1990 amending certain Directives on the recognition of professional qualifications consequent upon the unification of Germany
(OJ No L 353, 17.12.1990, p. 73.)

2. COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 75/363/EEC of 16 June 1975 concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of activities of doctors
(OJ No L 167, 30.6.1975, p. 14.)

Modified by directives :

82/76/EEC (OJ No L 43, 15.2.1982, p. 21.)

89/594/EEC (OJ No L 341, 23.11.1989, p. 19.)

Modified by :

- Act of Accession of Greece (OJ No L 291, 19.11.1979, p. 90.) and Act of accession of Spain and of Portugal (OJ No L 302, 15.11.1985, p. 158.)

- Directive 90/658/EEC of 4 December 1990 amending certain Directives on the recognition of professional qualifications consequent upon the unification of Germany
(OJ No L 353, 17.12.1990, p. 73.)

3. COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 86/457/EEC of 15 September 1986 on specific training in general medical practice
(OJ No L 267, 19.9.1986, p. 26.)

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Proposal for a
COUNCIL DIRECTIVE
to facilitate the free movement of doctors and the mutual recognition
of their diplomas, certificates and other evidence of
formal qualifications

THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European
Economic Community, and in particular Article 49, Article
57 (1) and (2), first and third sentences, and Article 66
thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

In cooperation with the European Parliament (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social
Committee (2),

Whereas the directives to facilitate the free
movement of doctors and the mutual recognition of
their diplomas, certificates and other evidence of
formal qualifications, set out in Annex A, have
been amended frequently and substantially; whereas
for reasons of clarity and rationality, the said
directives should be consolidated in a single text;

Whereas, pursuant to the Treaty, all discriminatory
treatment based on nationality with regard to
establishment and provision of services is prohibited
as from the end of the transitional period; whereas
the principle of such treatment based on nationality
applies in particular to the grant of any
authorization required to practise as a doctor and
also to the registration with or membership of
professional organizations or bodies;

Whereas it nevertheless seems desirable that certain
provisions be introduced to facilitate the effective
exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to
provide services in respect of the activities of
doctors;

Whereas, pursuant to the Treaty, the Member States
are required not to grant any form of aid likely to
distort the conditions of establishment;

Whereas Article 57 (1) of the Treaty provides that
directives be issued for mutual recognition of

1. 75/362/EEC

2.

3.

4.

(1) OJ No C
(2) OJ No C

diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications; whereas the aim of this Directive is the recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications whereby activities in the field of medicine can be taken up and pursued and the recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in respect of specialists;

Whereas, with regard to the training of specialists, mutual recognition of training qualifications is advisable where these qualifications, while not being a condition of access to take up the activities of a specialist, nonetheless entitle him to use a specialist title;

Whereas changes in the legislation of the Member States have made certain technical amendments necessary in order to take into account, in particular, the changes in the titles of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in these professions or in the designation of certain medical specializations, as well as of the establishment of certain new medical specializations or the discontinuing of certain former specializations which have taken place in some Member States;

Whereas it is advisable to make provision for measures relating to acquired rights with regard to the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine issued by the Member State and approving training which had commenced at least before the implementation of this Directive;

Whereas, with regard to the possession of a formal certificate of training, since a directive on the mutual recognition of diplomas does not necessarily imply equivalence in the training covered by such diplomas, the use of such qualifications should be authorized only in the language of the Member State of origin or of the Member State from which the foreign national comes;

Whereas, to facilitate the application of this Directive by the national authorities, Member States may prescribe that, in addition to formal certificates of training, the person who satisfies the conditions of training required by this Directive must provide a certificate from the competent authorities of his country of origin or of the country from which he comes stating that these certificates of training are those covered by the Directive;

Whereas this Directive does not affect the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in the Member States, which prohibit companies or firms from practising medicine or impose on them certain conditions for such practice;

75/362/EEC

5.

1. 82/76/EEC
(adapted)

+

1. 89/594/EEC

8. 75/362/EEC

9.

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Whereas, in the case of the provision of services, the requirement of registration with or membership of professional organizations or bodies, since it is related to the fixed and permanent nature of the activity pursued in the host country, would undoubtedly constitute an obstacle to the person wishing to provide the service, by reason of the temporary nature of his activity; whereas this requirement should therefore be abolished; whereas however, in this event, control over professional discipline, which is the responsibility of these professional organizations or bodies, should be guaranteed; whereas, to this end, it should be provided, subject to the application of Article 62 of the Treaty, that the person concerned may be required to submit to the competent authority of the host Member State particulars relating to the provision of services;

Whereas, with regard to the requirements relating to good character and good repute, a distinction should be drawn between the requirements to be satisfied on first taking up the profession and those to be satisfied to practice it;

Whereas with a view to mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in specialized medicine and in order to put all members of the profession who are nationals of the Member States on an equal footing within the Community, some coordination of the requirements for training in specialized medicine seems necessary; whereas certain minimum criteria should be laid down for this purpose concerning the right to take up specialized training, the minimum training period, the method by which such training is given and the place where it is to be carried out, as well as the supervision to which it should be subject; whereas these criteria only concern the specialities common to all the Member States or to two or more Member States;

Whereas the coordination of the conditions for the pursuit of these activities, as envisaged by this Directive, does not exclude any subsequent coordination;

Whereas the point has now been reached where it is almost universally recognized that there is a need for specific training for the general medical practitioner to enable him better to fulfil his function; whereas this function, which depends to a great extent on the doctor's personal knowledge of his patients' environment, consists of giving advice on the prevention of illness and on the protection of the patient's general health, besides giving appropriate treatment;

Whereas this need for specific training in general medical practice has emerged mainly as a result of the development of medical science, which has increasingly widened the gap between medical research and teaching on the one hand and general medical practice on the other, so that important aspects of general medical practice can no longer be taught in a satisfactory manner within the framework of the Member States' current basic medical training;

75/362/EEC

11.

12.

2. 75/363/EEC

3.

3. 86/457/EEC
(adapted)

4.

Whereas, apart from the benefit to patients, it is also recognized that improved training for the specific function of general medical practitioner would contribute to an improvement in health care, particularly by developing a more selective approach to the consultation of specialists, use of laboratories and other highly specialized establishments and equipment;

Whereas improved training for general medical practice will upgrade the status of the general medical practitioner;

Whereas, although this situation seems irreversible, it has developed at different rates in the various Member States; whereas it is desirable to ensure that the various trends converge in successive stages, without however forcing the pace, with a view to appropriate training for every general medical practitioner in order to satisfy the specific requirements of general medical practice;

Whereas, to ensure the gradual introduction of this reform, it is necessary in an initial stage to institute in each Member State specific training in general medical practice which satisfies minimum quality and quantity requirements, and supplements the minimum basic training which medical practitioners must receive in accordance with this Directive; whereas it is immaterial whether this training in general medical practice is received as part of, or separately from, basic medical training as laid down nationally; whereas, in a second stage, provision should be made to subject the exercise of general medical practice under a social security scheme to completion of specific training in general medical practice; whereas further proposals to complete the reform should subsequently be put forward;

Whereas this Directive does not affect the power of the Member States to organize their national social security schemes and to determine what activities are to be carried out under those schemes;

Whereas the coordination, pursuant to this Directive, of the minimum conditions governing the issue of diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications certifying completion of specific training in general medical practice will render possible the mutual recognition of these diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications by the Member States;

5. 86/457/EEC

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Whereas, under this Directive, a host Member State is not entitled to require medical practitioners, in possession of diplomas obtained in another Member State and recognized under this Directive, to complete any additional training in order to practise within its social security scheme, even where such training is required of holders of diplomas of medicine obtained in its own territory; whereas this consequence of this Directive will remain in effect as regards the exercise of general medical practice under social security schemes until 1 January 1995, from which date this Directive requires all Member States to make the exercise of general medical practice in the context of their social security schemes subject to the possession of specific training in general medical practice; whereas medical practitioners established in practice before that date under this Directive must have an acquired right to practise as general medical practitioners under the national social security scheme of the host country even if they have not completed specific training in general medical practice;

Whereas the coordination envisaged by this Directive covers the professional training of doctors; whereas, as far as training is concerned, most Member States do not at present distinguish between doctors who pursue their activities as employed persons and those who are self-employed; whereas rules relating to good character or good repute, professional discipline or use of title for the professions covered are or may be applicable, depending on the individual Member State, both to employed and self-employed persons; whereas the activities of doctors are subject in all Member States to possession of a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualification in medicine; whereas such activities are pursued by both employed and self-employed persons, or by the same persons in both capacities in the course of their professional career; whereas, in order to encourage as far as possible the free movement of those professional persons within the Community, it therefore appears necessary to extend this Directive to employed doctors;

Whereas this Directive must not affect the obligations of the Member States concerning the deadlines for transposal set out in Annex B,

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

11. 86/457/EEC

4. 75/363/EEC

+ (adapted)

13. 75/362/EEC

TITLE I

SCOPE

Article 1

75/362/EEC

This Directive shall apply to the activities of doctors.

TITLE II

MUTUAL RECOGNITION OF DIPLOMAS CERTIFICATES AND OTHER EVIDENCE OF FORMAL QUALIFICATIONS IN MEDICINE

CHAPTER I

DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES AND OTHER EVIDENCE OF FORMAL QUALIFICATIONS IN MEDICINE

Article 2

Each Member State shall recognize the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications awarded to nationals of Member States by the other Member States in accordance with Article 23 _____ and which are listed in Article 3, by giving such qualifications, as far as the right to take up and pursue the _____ activities of a doctor is concerned, the same effect in its territory as those which the Member State itself awards.

Article 3

The diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 2 are as follows:

(a) *in Germany:*

1. 'Zeugnis über die ärztliche Staatsprüfung' (the State examination certificate in medicine) awarded by the competent authorities and the 'Zeugnis über die Vorbereitungszeit als Medizinalassistent' (certificate stating that the preparatory period as medical assistant has been completed) in so far as German law still requires such a period to complete medical training;

75/362/EEC

2. 'Zeugnis über die ärztliche Staatsprüfung' (the State examination certificate in medicine) awarded by the competent authorities after 30 June 1988 and the certificate attesting to the practice of medicine during a period of practical training ('Arzt im Praktikum');

89/594/EEC

(b) *in Belgium:*

'diplôme légal de docteur en médecine, chirurgie et accouchements/Wettelijk diploma van doctor in de genees-, heel- en verloskunde' (diploma of doctor of medicine, surgery and obstetrics required by law) awarded by the university faculties of medicine, the Central Examining Board or the State University Education Examining Board;

75/362/EEC

(c) *in Denmark:*

'bevis for bestået lægevidenskabelig embeds-eksamen' (diploma of doctor of medicine required by law) awarded by a university faculty of medicine and 'dokumentation for gennemført praktisk uddannelse' (certificate of practical training issued by the competent authorities of the health service);

(d) *in France:*

1. 'diplôme d'État de docteur en médecine' (State diploma of doctor of medicine) awarded by the university faculties of medicine, the university joint faculties of medicine and pharmacy, or by the universities;
2. 'diplôme d'université de docteur en médecine' (university diploma of doctor of medicine) where that diploma certifies completion of the same training course as that laid down for the State diploma of doctor of medicine;

(c) *in Ireland:*

a primary qualification granted in Ireland after passing a qualifying examination held by a competent examining body and a certificate of experience granted by that body which give entitlement to registration as a fully registered medical practitioner;

75/362/EEC

(f) *in Italy:*

'diploma di laurea in medicina e chirurgia' (diploma of graduate in medicine and surgery) awarded by a university, accompanied by a 'diploma di abilitazione all'esercizio della medicina e chirurgia' (diploma conferring the right to practise medicine and surgery) awarded by the State Examining Commission;

89/594/EEC

(g) *in Luxembourg:*

'diplôme d'État de docteur en médecine, chirurgie et accouchements' (State diploma of doctor of medicine, surgery and obstetrics) awarded by the State Examining Board, and endorsed by the Minister of Education, and 'certificat de stage' (certificate of practical training) endorsed by the Minister for Public Health;

82/76/EEC

(h) *in the Netherlands:*

'universitair getuigschrift van arts' (university certificate of doctor);

75/362/EEC

(i) *in the United Kingdom:*

a primary qualification granted in the United Kingdom after passing a qualifying examination held by a competent examining body and a certificate of experience granted by that body which give entitlement to registration as a fully registered medical practitioner;

(j) *in Greece:*

'Πτυχίο Ιατρικής' (degree in medicine) awarded by:

- the faculty of medicine of a university, or
- the faculty of health sciences, department of medicine, of a university;

89/594/EEC

(k) *in Spain:*

'Título de Licenciado en Medicina y Cirugía' (university degree in medicine and surgery) awarded by the Ministry of Education and Science or the rector of a university;

(l) *in Portugal:*

'Carta de curso de licenciatura em medicina' (diploma confirming the completion of medical studies), awarded by a university, and the 'Diploma comprovativo da conclusão do internato geral' (diploma confirming the completion of general internship), awarded by the competent authorities of the Ministry of Health.

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Portugal

75/362/EEC

CHAPTER II

DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES AND OTHER EVIDENCE
OF FORMAL QUALIFICATIONS IN SPECIALIZED
MEDICINE COMMON TO ALL MEMBER STATES

Article 4

Each Member State shall recognize the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in specialized medicine awarded to nationals of Member States by the other Member States in accordance with Articles

24, 25, 26 and 29 — and which are listed in Article 5, by giving such qualifications the same effect in its territory as those which the Member State itself awards.

Article 5

1. The diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 4 shall be those which, having been awarded by the competent authorities or bodies listed in paragraph 2, correspond, for the purpose of the specialized training concerned, to the qualifications recognized in the various Member States and listed in paragraph 3.

2. The diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications awarded by the competent authorities or bodies referred to in paragraph 1 are as follows:

75/362/EEC

in Germany:

'die von den Landesärztekammern erteilte fachärztliche Anerkennung' (recognized certificate of medical specialist, issued by the Chamber of Physicians of the 'Land' concerned);

in Belgium:

'Le titre d'agrégation en qualité de médecin spécialiste/erkenningstitel van geneesheer specialist' (formal evidence of having qualified as a medical specialist) issued by the Minister responsible for public health;

89/594/EEC

in Denmark:

'bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som speciallæge' (certificate concerning the title of specialist) issued by the competent authorities of the health service;

75/362/EEC

in France:

— 'le certificat d'études spéciales de médecine' (certificate of specialized studies in medicine) issued by a university faculty of medicine, university joint faculties of medicine and pharmacy or by universities;

— certificates of qualified medical specialist, drawn up by the Council of the Ordre des médecins;

— 'le certificat d'études spéciales de médecine' (certificate of specialized studies in medicine) issued by a university faculty of medicine, university joint faculties of medicine and pharmacy or equivalent certificates drawn up under a decree of the Minister for Education;

— 'le diplôme d'études spécialisées de médecine délivré par les universités;' (diploma of specialized studies in medicine awarded by a university);

89/594/EEC

in Ireland:

certificate of specialist doctor issued by the competent authority recognized for this purpose by the Minister for Health;

75/362/EEC

in Italy:

'diploma di medico specialista, rilasciati dal rettore di una universita' (diploma of specialized doctor, granted by a Rector of a University);

75/362/EEC

in Luxembourg:

'certificat de médecin spécialiste' (certificate of specialist doctor) issued by the Minister for Public Health on the advice of the medical college;

in the Netherlands:

- 'het door de Specialisten-Registratiecommissie (SRC) afgegeven getuigschrift van erkenning en inschrijving in het Specialistenregister' (certificate of recognition and registration in the Register of Specialists, issued by the Commission for the Registration of Specialists (CRS));

- 'Het door de Sociaal-Geneskundigen Registratie-Comissie (SGRC) afgegeven getuigschrift van erkenning en inschrijving in het Register von Sociaal-Geneskundigen' (certificate of approval and registration issued by the board of registration of doctors of social medicine);

89/594/EEC

in the United Kingdom:

certificate of completion of specialist training issued by the competent authority recognized for this purpose;

75/362/EEC

in Greece:

Τίτλος Ιατρικής ειδικότητας χορηγούμενος από τις Νομαρχίες (certificate of medical specialization), awarded by the prefectures;

89/594/EEC

in Spain:

'Título de Especialista' (professional qualification of specialist) awarded by the Ministry of Education and Science;

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in Portugal:

'Grau de Assistente' (assistant grade), awarded by the competent authorities of the Ministry of Health, or 'Título de Especialista' (professional qualification of specialist) awarded by the professional association for medical practitioners;

3. The titles currently used in the Member States which correspond to the specialized training courses in question are as follows:

— *anaesthetics:*

Germany:	Anästhesiologie
Belgium:	anesthésiologie/anesthesiologie
Denmark:	anæstesiologi
France:	anesthésiologie-réanimation chirurgicale
Ireland:	anaesthetics
Italy:	anestesia e rianimazione
Luxembourg:	anesthésie-réanimation
Netherlands:	anesthesiologie
United Kingdom:	anaesthetics;
Greece:	άναισθησιολογία
Spain:	anestesiología y reanimación
Portugal:	anestesiologia ;

75/362/EEC

82/76/EEC

89/594/EEC

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Portugal

— *general surgery:*

Germany:	Chirurgie
Belgium:	chirurgie/heelkunde
Denmark:	kirurgi eller kirurgiske sygdomme
France:	chirurgie générale
Ireland:	general surgery
Italy:	chirurgia generale
Luxembourg:	chirurgie générale
Netherlands:	heelkunde
United Kingdom:	general surgery
Greece:	χειρουργική
Spain:	cirugía general y del aparato digestivo
Portugal:	cirurgia geral ;

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89/594/EEC

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Spain and Portugal

— *neurological surgery:*

Germany:	Neurochirurgie
Belgium:	neurochirurgie/neurochirurgie
Denmark:	neurokirurgi eller kirurgiske nervesygdomme
France:	neurochirurgie
Ireland:	neurological surgery
Italy:	neurochirurgia
Luxembourg:	neurochirurgie
Netherlands:	neurochirurgie
United Kingdom:	neurological surgery
Greece:	νευροχειρουργική
Spain:	neurocirugía
Portugal:	neurocirurgia ;

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Portugal

— *obstetrics and gynaecology:*

Germany:	Frauenheilkunde und Geburts- hilfe
Belgium:	gynécologie-obstétrique/gynecologie- verloskunde
Denmark:	gynækologi og obstetrik eller kvindesygdomme og fødsels- hjælp
France:	gynécologie-obstétrique
Ireland:	obstetrics and gynaecology
Italy:	obstetricia e ginecologia
Luxembourg:	gynécologie-obstétrique
Netherlands:	verloskunde en gynaecologie
United Kingdom:	obstetrics and gynaecology
Greece:	μαιευτική—γυναικολογία
Spain:	obstetricia y ginecologia
Portugal:	ginecologia e obstetricia ;

75/362/EEC

82/76/EEC

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Portugal

— *general (internal) medicine:*

Germany:	Innere Medizin
Belgium:	médecine interne/inwendigie geneeskunde
Denmark:	intern medicin eller medicinske sygdomme
France:	médecine interne
Ireland:	general (internal) medicine
Italy:	medicina interna
Luxembourg:	maladies internes
Netherlands:	inwendige geneeskunde
United Kingdom:	general medicine
Greece:	παθολογία
Spain:	medicina interna
Portugal:	medicina interna ;

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— *ophthalmology:*

Germany:	Augenheilkunde
Belgium:	ophthalmologie-oftalmologic
Denmark:	oftalmologi eller øjensygdomme
France:	ophthalmologie
Ireland:	ophthalmology
Italy:	oculistica
Luxembourg:	ophthalmologie
Netherlands:	oogheelkunde
United Kingdom:	ophthalmology
Greece:	ὀφθαλμολογία
Spain:	oftalmología
Portugal:	oftalmologia ;

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— *oto rhino laryngology:*

Germany:	Hals-Nasen-Ohrenheilkunde	75/362/EEC
Belgium:	oto-rhino-laryngologie/otorhino-laryngologie	82/76/EEC
Denmark:	oto-rhino-laryngologi eller øre-næse-halssygdomme	
France:	oto-rhino-laryngologie	
Ireland:	otolaryngology	
Italy:	otorinolaringoiatria	
Luxembourg:	oto-rhino-laryngologie	
Netherlands:	keel-, neus-, en oorheelkunde	
United Kingdom:	otolaryngology	
Greece:	ωτορινολαρυγγολογία	Acts of Accession of Greece, Spain and Portugal
Spain:	otorrinolaringología	
Portugal:	otorrinolaringologia;	

— *paediatrics:*

Germany:	Kinderheilkunde	
Belgium:	pédiatrie/kindergeneeskunde	82/76/EEC
Denmark:	pædiatri eller børnesygdomme	
France:	pédiatrie	
Ireland:	paediatrics	
Italy:	pediatria	
Luxembourg:	pediatrie	
Netherlands:	kindergeneeskunde	
United Kingdom:	paediatrics	
Greece:	παιδιατρική	Acts of Accession of Greece, Spain and Portugal
Spain:	pediatria y sus áreas específicas	
Portugal:	pediatria;	

— *respiratory medicine:*

Germany:	Lungen- und Bronchialheilkunde	
Belgium:	pneumologie/pneumologie	
Denmark:	medicinske lungesygdomme	
France:	pneumologie	89/594/EEC
Ireland:	respiratory medicine	
Italy:	tisiologia e malattie dell'apparato respiratorio	
Luxembourg:	pneumo-phtisiologie	
Netherlands:	longziekten en tuberculose	
United Kingdom:	respiratory medicine	
Greece:	φυματιολογία — πνευμονολογία	Acts of Accession of Greece, Spain and Portugal
Spain:	neumología	
Portugal:	pneumologia;	

— *urology:*

Germany:	Urologie
Belgium:	urologie/urologie
Denmark:	urologi eller urinvejenes kirurgiske sygdomme
France:	chirurgie urologique
Ireland:	urology
Italy:	urologia
Luxembourg:	urologie
Netherlands:	urologie
United Kingdom:	urology;
Greece:	ουρολογία
Spain:	urologia
Portugal:	urologia;

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— *orthopaedics:*

Germany:	Orthopädie
Belgium:	orthopédie/orthopedie
Denmark:	ortopædisk kirurgi
France:	chirurgie orthopédique et traumatologie
Ireland:	orthopaedic surgery
Italy:	ortopedia e traumatologia
Luxembourg:	orthopédie
Netherlands:	orthopedie
United Kingdom:	orthopaedic surgery
Greece:	ὀρθοπαιδική
Spain:	traumatología y cirugía ortopédica
Portugal:	ortopedia;

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— *pathological anatomy*

Germany:	Pathologie
Belgium:	anatomie pathologique/ pathologische anatomie
Denmark:	patologisk anatomi og histologi eller vaevsundersøgelse
France:	anatomie et cythologie pathologique
Ireland:	morbid anatomy and histopathology
Italy:	anatomia patologica
Luxembourg:	anatomie pathologique
Netherlands:	pathologische anatomie
United Kingdom:	morbid anatomy and histopathology
Greece:	παθολογική ανατομική
Spain:	anatomía patológica
Portugal:	anatomia patológica;

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— *neurology*

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Germany:	Neurologie
Belgium:	neurologie/neurologie
Denmark:	neuromedicin eller medicinske nervesygdomme
France:	neurologie
Ireland:	neurology
Italy:	neurologia
Luxembourg:	neurologie
Netherlands:	neurologie
United Kingdom:	neurology
Greece:	Νευρολογία
Spain:	neurologia
Portugal:	neurologia;

— *psychiatry*

Germany:	Psychiatrie
Belgium:	psychiatrie/psychiatrie
Denmark:	psykiatri
France:	psychiatrie
Ireland:	psychiatry
Italy:	psichiatria
Luxembourg:	psychiatrie
Netherlands:	psychiatrie
United Kingdom:	psychiatry
Greece:	Ψυχιατρική
Spain:	psiquiatria
Portugal:	psiquiatria.

CHAPTER III

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DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES AND OTHER EVIDENCE
OF FORMAL QUALIFICATIONS IN SPECIALIZED
MEDICINE PECULIAR TO TWO OR MORE
MEMBER STATES

Article 6

Each Member State with provisions on this matter laid down by law, regulation or administrative action shall recognize the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in specialized medicine awarded to nationals of Member States by the other Member States in accordance with Articles 24, 25, 27 and 29 _____ and which are listed in Article 7, by giving such qualifications the same effect in its territory as those which the Member State itself awards.

Article 7

1. The diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 6 shall be those which, having been awarded by the competent authorities or bodies listed in Article 5 (2), correspond for the purposes of the specialized training in question to the designations listed in paragraph 2 of this Article in respect of those Member States which give such training.

2. The designations currently used in the Member States which correspond to the specialist training courses in question are as follows:

clinical biology:

Belgium:	biologie clinique/klinische biologie
France:	biologie médicale
Italy:	patologia diagnostica di laboratorio
Spain:	análisis clínicos
Portugal:	patologia clinica;

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biological haematology:

Denmark:	klinisk blodtypeserologi
France:	hématologie
Luxembourg:	hématologie biologique
Portugal:	hematologia clinica;

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microbiology — bacteriology:

Germany:	Mikrobiologie und Infektionsepidemiologie
Denmark:	klinisk mikrobiologi
Ireland:	microbiology
Italy:	microbiologia
Luxembourg:	microbiologie
Netherlands:	medische microbiologie
United Kingdom:	medical microbiology
Greece:	μικροβιολογία
Spain:	microbiologia y parasitología;

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biological chemistry:

Denmark:	klinisk kemi
Ireland:	chemical pathology
Luxembourg:	chimie biologique
Netherlands:	klinische chemie
United Kingdom:	chemical pathology
Spain:	bioquímica clinica;

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immunology:

Ireland: clinical immunology
United Kingdom: immunology
Spain: immunologia ;

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plastic surgery:

Belgium: chirurgie plastique/
plastische heelkunde
Denmark: plastikkirurgi
France: chirurgie plastique, reconstructrice et
esthétique
Ireland: plastic surgery
Italy: chirurgia plastica
Luxembourg: chirurgie plastique
Netherlands: plastische chirurgie
United Kingdom: plastic surgery
Greece: πλαστική χειρουργική
Spain: cirugía plástica y reparadora
Portugal: cirurgia plastica ;

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thoracic surgery:

Belgium: chirurgie thoracique/heelkunde op
de thorax
Denmark: thoraxkirurgi eller brysthulens
kirurgiske sygdomme
France: chirurgie thoracique et cardio-vascu-
laire
Ireland: thoracic surgery
Italy: chirurgia toracica
Luxembourg: chirurgie thoracique
Netherlands: cardio-pulmonale chirurgie
United Kingdom: thoracic surgery
Greece: χειρουργική θώρακος
Spain: cirugía torácica
Portugal: cirurgia torácica;

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paediatric surgery:

France: chirurgie infantile
Ireland: paediatric surgery
Italy: chirurgia pediatrica
Luxembourg: chirurgie pédiatrique
United Kingdom: paediatric surgery;
Greece: χειρουργική παιδων
Spain: cirugía pediátrica
Portugal: cirurgia pediátrica;

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vascular surgery:

Belgium: chirurgie des vaisseaux/
bloedvatenheelkunde
France: chirurgie vasculaire
Italy: chirurgia vascolare
Luxembourg: chirurgie cardio-vasculaire
Spain: angiologia y cirugía vascular
Portugal: cirurgia vascular;

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cardiology:

Belgium: cardiologie/cardiologie
Denmark: cardiologi eller hjerte —
og kredsløbssygdomme
France: pathologie cardio-vasculaire
Ireland: cardiology
Italy: cardiologia
Luxembourg: cardiologie et angiologie
Netherlands: cardiologie
United Kingdom: cardio-vascular disease
Greece: καρδιολογία
Spain: cardiologia
Portugal: cardiologia;

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gastro-enterology:

Belgium: gastro-entérologie/
gastro-enterologie
Denmark: medicinsk gastroenterologi eller
medicinske mave-tarmsygdomme
France: gastro-entérologie et hépatologie
Ireland: gastroenterology
Italy: malattie dell'apparato digerente
della nutrizione e del ricambio
Luxembourg: gastro-entérologie
Netherlands: gastro-enterologie
United Kingdom: gastroenterology
Greece: γαστρεντεολογία
Spain: aparato digestivo
Portugal: gastro-enterologia;

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rheumatology:

Belgium: rhumatologie/reumatologie
Denmark: reumatologi
France: rhumatologie
Ireland: rheumatology
Italy: reumatologia
Luxembourg: rhumatologie
Netherlands: reumatologie
United Kingdom: rheumatology
Greece: ρευματολογία
Spain: reumatologia
Portugal: reumatologia;

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Portugal

general haematology:

Ireland: haematology
Italy: ematologia
Luxembourg: hématologie
United Kingdom: haematology
Greece: αιματολογία
Spain: hematología y hemoterapia
Portugal: imunohemoterapia;

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Portugal

endocrinology:

France: endocrinologie — maladies
métaboliques
Ireland: endocrinology and diabetes
mellitus
Italy: endocrinologia
Luxembourg: endocrinologie, maladies du
métabolisme et de la nutrition
United Kingdom: endocrinology and diabetes
mellitus
Spain: endocrinología y nutrición
Portugal: endocrinologia-nutrição;

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physiotherapy:

Belgium: médecine physique/fysische
geneeskunde
Denmark: fysiurgi og rehabilitering
France: rééducation et réadaptation
fonctionnelles
Italy: fisioterapia
Luxembourg: rééducation et réadaptation
fonctionnelles
Netherlands: revalidatie
Greece: φυσική ιατρική και αποκατάσταση
Spain: rehabilitación
Portugal: fisioterapia;

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stomatology:

France: stomatologie
Italy: odontostomatologia
Luxembourg: stomatologie
Spain: estomatología
Portugal: estomatologia;

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neuro-psychiatry:

Germany:	Nervenheilkunde (Neurologie und Psychiatrie)
Belgium:	neuro-psychiatrie/ neuropsychiatrie
France:	neuro-psychiatrie
Italy:	neuropsichiatria
Luxembourg:	neuro-psychiatrie
Netherlands:	zenuw- en zielsziekten;
Greece:	νευρολογία — ψυχιατρική ;

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dermato-venereology:

Germany:	Dermatologie und Venerologie
Belgium:	dermato-vénérologie/ dermato-venereologie
Denmark:	dermato-venerologi eller hud- og kønssygdomme
France:	dermatologie et vénéréologie
Italy:	dermatologia e venerologia
Luxembourg:	dermato-vénérologie
Netherlands:	dermatologie en venerologie
Greece:	δερματολογία — ἀφροδισιολογία
Spain:	dermatologia médico-quirurgica y venereologia
Portugal:	dermatovenereologia ;

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dermatology:

Ireland:	dermatology
United Kingdom:	dermatology;

venereology:

Ireland:	venereology
United Kingdom:	venereology;

radiology:

Germany:	Radiologie
France:	électro-radiologie
Italy:	radiologia
Luxembourg:	électro-radiologie
Netherlands:	radiologie
Greece:	ἀκτινολογία — ραδιολογία
Spain:	electroradiologia
Portugal:	radiologia ;

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diagnostic radiology:

Germany:	Radiologische Diagnostik
Belgium:	radiodiagnostic/röntgendiagnose
Denmark:	diagnostisk radiologi eller røntgenundersøgelse
France:	radiodiagnostic et imagerie médicale
Ireland:	diagnostic radiology
Luxembourg:	radiodiagnostic
Netherlands:	radiodiagnostiek
United Kingdom:	diagnostic radiology
Greece:	Ἀκτινοδιαγνωστική
Spain:	radiodiagnostico
Portugal:	radiodiagnostico ;

radiotherapy:

Germany:	Strahlentherapie
Belgium:	radio- et radiumthérapie/radio- en radiumtherapie
Denmark:	terapeutisk radiologi eller strålebehandling
France:	oncologie, option radiothérapie
Ireland:	radiotherapy
Luxembourg:	radiothérapie
Netherlands:	radiotherapie
United Kingdom:	radiotherapy
Greece:	ἀκτινοθεραπευτική
Spain:	oncologia radioterapica
Portugal:	radioterapia ;

tropical medicine:

Denmark:	tropemedicin
Ireland:	tropical medicine
Italy:	medicina tropicale
United Kingdom:	tropical medicine
Portugal:	medicina tropical ;

child psychiatry:

Germany:	Kinder- und Jugendpsychiatrie
Denmark:	børnepsykiatri
France:	pédo-psychiatrie
Ireland:	child and adolescent psychiatry
Italy:	neuropsichiatria infantile
Luxembourg:	psychiatrie infantile
United Kingdom:	child and adolescent psychiatry
Greece:	παιδοψυχιατρική
Portugal:	pedopsiquiatria ;

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Portugal

geriatrics:

Ireland: geriatrics
Netherlands: klinische geriatrie
United Kingdom: geriatrics
Spain: geriatria ;

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renal diseases:

Denmark: nefrologi eller medicinske
nyresygdomme
France: néphrologie
Ireland: nephrology
Italy: nefrologia
Luxembourg: néphrologie
United Kingdom: renal diseases
Greece: νεφρολογία
Spain: nefrologia
Portugal: nefrologia ;

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Portugal

communicable diseases:

Ireland: communicable diseases
Italy: malattie infettive
United Kingdom: communicable diseases;

community medicine:

France: santé publique et médecine sociale
Ireland: community medicine
United Kingdom: community medicine;

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pharmacology:

Germany: Pharmakologie
Ireland: clinical pharmacology and
therapeutics
United Kingdom: clinical pharmacology and
therapeutics
Spain: farmacologia clinica ;

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occupational medicine:

Germany:	Arbeitsmedizin
Denmark:	samfundsmedicin/ arbejdsmedicin
France:	médecine du travail
Ireland:	occupational medicine
Italy:	medicina del lavoro
Netherlands:	arbeids- en bedrijfsgezondheidskunde
United Kingdom:	occupational medicine
Greece:	ιατρική της εργασίας
Portugal:	medicina do trabalho;

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allergology:

Italy:	allergologia ed immunologia clinica
Netherlands:	allergologie
Greece:	αλλεργιολογία
Spain:	alergologia
Portugal:	imuno-alergologia;

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gastro-enterological surgery:

Belgium:	chirurgie abdominale/heelkunde op het abdomen
Denmark:	kirurgisk gastroenterologi eller kirurgiske mave-tarmsygdomme
France:	chirurgie viscérale
Italy:	chirurgia dell'apparato digerente
Spain:	cirugía del aparato digestivo;

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nuclear medicine:

Germany:	Nuklearmedizin
Belgium:	médecine nucléaire/ nucléaire geneeskunde
France:	médecine nucléaire
Italy:	medicina nucleare
Netherlands:	nucléaire geneeskunde
United Kingdom:	nuclear medicine
Greece:	πυρηνική ιατρική
Spain:	medicina nuclear
Portugal:	medicina nuclear;

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*maxillo-facial surgery
(basic medical training):*

France:	chirurgie maxillo-faciale et stomatologie
Italy:	chirurgia maxillo-facciale
Spain:	cirugía oral y maxilofacial;

*dental, oral and maxillo-facial surgery
(basic medical and dental training):*

Germany:	Zahn-, Mund-, Kiefer- und Gesichtschirurgie
Belgium:	stomatologie/chirurgie orale et maxillo-faciale, stomatologie/orale en maxillo-faciale chirurgie
Ireland:	oral and maxillo-facial surgery
United Kingdom:	oral and maxillo-facial surgery.

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Article 8

1. Nationals of Member States wishing to acquire one of the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications of specialist doctors not referred to in Articles 4 and 6, or which, although referred to in Article 6, are not awarded in the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes, may be required by a host Member State to fulfil the conditions of training laid down in respect of the specialty by its own law, regulation or administrative action.

2. The host Member State shall, however, take into account, in whole or in part, the training periods completed by the nationals referred to in paragraph 1 and attested by the award of a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal training by the competent authorities of the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes provided such training periods correspond to those required in the host Member State for the specialized training in question.

3. The competent authorities or bodies of the host Member State, having verified the content and duration of the specialist training of the person concerned on the basis of the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications submitted, shall inform him of the period of additional training required and of the fields to be covered by it.

CHAPTER IV

EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES

Article 9

1. The diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in specialized medicine issued to nationals of the Member States and not satisfying the minimum training requirements laid down in Articles 24 to 27 shall be assimilated with those diplomas satisfying to these requirements when they attest to training which has commenced at least before :

- 1 January 1986 for Spain and Portugal;
- 1 January 1981 for Greece;
- 20 December 1976 for the other Member States;

without prejudice to paragraphs 2 and 3.

The host Member State may, however, require that the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine be accompanied by a certificate stating that those nationals have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question for at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

The host Member State may require that the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in specialized medicine be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authorities or bodies of the Member State of origin or in the Member State from which they come, stating that the holders have, in specialized medicine, been engaged in activities in question for a period equivalent to twice the difference between the period of specialized training of the Member State of origin or of the Member State from which they come, and the minimum requirements regarding the duration of training laid down in Title III.

2. In the case of nationals of Member States whose diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine attest to training received on the territory of the former German Democratic Republic which does not satisfy all the minimum training requirements laid down in Article 23,

Member States other than Germany shall recognize those diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications as being sufficient proof if:

- they attest to training commenced before German unification,
- they entitle the holder to pursue the activities of a doctor throughout the territory of Germany under the same conditions as the qualifications awarded by the competent German authorities and referred to in points 1 and 2 of Article 3 (a), and
- they are accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent German authorities stating that those nationals have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question in Germany for at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

3. In the case of nationals of Member States whose diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in specialized medicine attest to training received on the territory of the former German Democratic Republic which does not satisfy the minimum training requirements laid down in Articles 24 to 27. _____ Member States other than Germany shall recognize those diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications as being sufficient proof if:

- they attest to training commenced before _____ 3 April 1992, and
- they permit the pursuit, as a specialist, of the activity in question throughout the territory of Germany under the same conditions as the qualifications awarded by the competent German authorities and referred to in Articles 5 and 7.

They may, however, require that these diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent German authorities or bodies stating that the holders have, as specialists, been engaged in the activity in question for a period equivalent to twice the difference between the period of specialized training received on German territory and the minimum duration of training laid down in Title III _____ where they do not satisfy the minimum requirements regarding the duration of training laid down in Articles 26 and 27.

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Article 9 a

4. In the case of nationals of the Member States whose diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine or in specialized medicine do not conform with the qualifications or designations set out in Articles 3, 5 or 7, each Member State shall recognize as being sufficient proof the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications awarded by those Member States, accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authorities or bodies. The certificate shall state that these diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine or in specialized medicine were awarded following training in accordance with the provisions of Title III referred to, as appropriate, in Article 2, 4 or 6, and are treated by the Member State which awarded them as the qualifications or designations set out, as appropriate, in Article 3, 5 or 7.

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5. Those Member States which have repealed the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action relating to the award of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in neuro-psychiatry, radiology, thoracic surgery, vascular surgery, gastro-enterological surgery, biological haematology, physiotherapy or tropical medicine and have taken measures relating to acquired rights on behalf of their own nationals, shall recognize the right of nationals of the Member States to benefit from those same measures, provided their diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in neuropsychiatry, radiology, thoracic surgery, vascular surgery, gastro-enterological surgery, biological haematology, physiotherapy or tropical medicine fulfil the relevant conditions set out either in Article 9 (2) or in Articles 2, 3 and 5 or in Articles

24, 25 and 27 and in so far as the said diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications were awarded before the date on which the host Member State stopped awarding such diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualification in the specialization concerned.

6. The dates on which the Member States concerned repealed the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in paragraph 5 are set out in Annex II.

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CHAPTER V

USE OF ACADEMIC TITLE

Article 10

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1. Without prejudice to Article 19, host Member States shall ensure that the nationals of Member States who fulfil the conditions laid down in Articles 2, 4, 6 and 9 have the right to use the lawful academic title or, where appropriate, the abbreviation thereof, of their Member State of origin or of the Member State from which they come, in the languages of that State. Host Member States may require this title to be followed by the name and location of the establishment or examining board which awarded it.

2. If the academic title used in the Member State of origin, or in the Member State from which a foreign national comes, can be confused in the host Member State with a title requiring in that State additional training which the person concerned has not undergone, the host Member State may require such a person to use the title employed in the Member State of origin or the Member State from which he comes in a suitable form to be drawn up by the host Member State.

CHAPTER VI

PROVISIONS TO FACILITATE THE EFFECTIVE EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT OF ESTABLISHMENT AND FREEDOM TO PROVIDE SERVICES IN RESPECT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF DOCTORS

A. Provisions specifically relating to the right of establishment

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Article 11

1. A host Member State which requires of its nationals proof of good character or good repute when they take up for the first time any activity of a doctor — shall accept as sufficient evidence, in respect of nationals of other Member States, a certificate issued by a competent authority in the Member State of origin or in the Member State from which the foreign national comes, attesting that the requirements of the Member State as to good character or good repute for taking up the activity in question have been met.

2. Where the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes does not require proof of good character or good repute of persons wishing to take up the activity in question for the first time, the host Member State may require of nationals of the Member State of origin or of the Member State from which the foreign national comes an extract from the 'judicial record' or, failing this, an equivalent document issued by a competent authority in the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes.

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3. If the host Member State has detailed knowledge of a serious matter which has occurred prior to the establishment of the person concerned in that State, outside its territory and which is likely to affect the taking up within its territory of the activity concerned, it may inform the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes.

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The Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes shall verify the accuracy of the facts. Its authorities shall decide on the nature and extent of the investigation to be made and shall inform the host Member State of any consequential action which they take with regard to the certificates or documents they have issued.

Member States shall ensure the confidentiality of the information which is forwarded.

Article 12

1. Where, in a host Member State, provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action are in force laying down requirements as to good character or good repute including provisions for disciplinary action in respect of serious professional misconduct or conviction of criminal offences and relating to the pursuit of any of the activities of a doctor, — the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes shall forward to the host Member State all necessary information regarding measures or disciplinary action of a professional or administrative nature taken in respect of the person concerned or criminal penalties imposed on him when pursuing his profession in the Member State of origin or in the Member State from which he came.

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2. If the host Member State has detailed knowledge of a serious matter which has occurred prior to the establishment of the person concerned in that State, outside its territory and which is likely to affect the pursuit within its territory of the activity concerned, it may inform the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes.

82/76/EEC

The Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes shall verify the accuracy of the facts. Its authorities shall decide on the nature and extent of the investigation to be made and shall inform the host Member State of any consequential action which they take with regard to the information which they have forwarded in accordance with paragraph 1.

Member States shall ensure the confidentiality of the information which is forwarded.

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Article 13

Where a host Member State requires of its own nationals wishing to take up or pursue any activity of a doctor, ——— a certificate of physical or mental health, that State shall accept as sufficient evidence thereof the presentation of the document required in the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes.

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Where the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes does not impose any requirements of this nature on those wishing to take up or pursue the activity in question, the host Member State shall accept from such national a certificate issued by a competent authority in that State corresponding to the certificates issued in the host Member State.

Article 14

Documents issued in accordance with Articles 11, 12 and 13 may not be presented more than three months after their date of issue.

Article 15

1. The procedure for authorizing the person concerned to take up any activity of a ——— doctor, pursuant to Articles 11, 12 and 13, must be completed as soon as possible and not later than three months after presentation of all the documents relating to such person, without prejudice to delays resulting from any appeal that may be made upon the termination of this procedure.

2. In the cases referred to in Article 11 (3) and Article 12 (2), a request for re-examination shall suspend the period laid down in paragraph 1.

The Member State consulted shall give its reply within a period of three months.

On receipt of the reply or at the end of the period the host Member State shall continue with the procedure referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 16

Where a host Member State requires its own nationals wishing to take up or pursue one of the activities of a doctor to take an oath or make a solemn declaration and where the form of such an oath or declaration cannot be used by nationals of other Member States, that Member State shall ensure that an appropriate and equivalent form of oath or declaration is offered to the person concerned.

82/76/EEC

Article 15 a

B. Special provisions relating to the provision
of services

Article 17

75/362/EEC
Article 16

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

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

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

82/76/EEC

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

75/362/EEC

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

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

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

- the declaration referred to in paragraph 2;
- a certificate stating that the person concerned is lawfully pursuing the activities in question in the Member State where he is established;

— a certificate that the person concerned holds one or other of the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualification appropriate for the provision of the services in question and referred to in this Directive.

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

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

Article 18

Where registration with a public social security body is required in a host Member State for the settlement with insurance bodies of accounts relating to services rendered to persons insured under social security schemes, that Member State shall exempt nationals of Member States established in another Member State from this requirement, in cases of provision of services entailing travel on the part of the person concerned.

However, the persons concerned shall supply information to this body in advance, or, in urgent cases, subsequently, concerning the services provided.

C. Provisions common to the right of establishment and freedom to provide services

Article 19

Where in a host Member State the use of the professional title relating to one of the activities of a doctor — is subject to rules, nationals of other Member States who fulfil the conditions laid down in Article 2 and Article 9 (1) and (2) shall use the professional title of the host Member State which, in that State, corresponds to those conditions of qualification and shall use the abbreviated title.

The first paragraph shall also apply to the use of professional titles of specialist doctors by those who fulfil the conditions laid down in Articles 4 and 6 and Article 9 (1), (3), (4) and (5).

75/362/EEC

Article 17

Article 18

Article 20

75/362/EEC

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to enable the persons concerned to obtain information on the health and social security laws and, where applicable, on the professional ethics of the host Member State.

For this purpose Member States may set up information centres from which such persons may obtain the necessary information. In the case of establishment, the host Member States may require the beneficiaries to contact these centres.

2. Member States may set up the centres referred to in paragraph 1 within the competent authorities and bodies which they must designate.

3. Member States shall see to it that, where appropriate, the persons concerned acquire, in their interest and in that of their patients, the linguistic knowledge necessary to the exercise of their profession in the host country.

Article 21

Member States which require their own nationals to complete a preparatory training period in order to become eligible for appointment as a doctor of a social security scheme may impose the same requirement on nationals of the other Member States for a period of five years beginning 20 June 1975.

— The training period may not, however, exceed six months.

Article 22

In the event of justified doubts, the host Member State may require of the competent authorities of another Member State confirmation of the authenticity of the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications issued in that other Member State and referred to in Chapters I to IV and also confirmation of the fact that the person concerned has fulfilled all the training requirements laid down in Articles 23 to 29.

TITLE III

COORDINATION OF PROVISIONS LAID DOWN BY LAW, REGULATION OR ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION IN RESPECT OF ACTIVITIES OF DOCTORS

Article 23

1. The Member States shall require persons wishing to take up and pursue a medical profession to hold a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine referred to in Article 3 which guarantees that during his complete training period the person concerned has acquired:

- (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 the physical and social surroundings of the human being;
- (c) adequate knowledge of clinical disciplines and practices, providing him with a coherent picture of mental and physical diseases, of medicine from the points of view of prophylaxis, diagnosis and therapy and of human reproduction;
- (d) suitable clinical experience in hospitals under appropriate supervision.

2. A complete period of medical training of this kind shall comprise at least a six-year course or 5 500 hours of theoretical and practical instruction given in a university or under the supervision of a university.

3. In order to be accepted for this training, the candidate must have a diploma or a certificate which entitles him to be admitted to the universities of a Member State for the course of study concerned.

4. In the case of persons who started their training before 1 January 1972, the training referred to in paragraph 2 may include six months' full-time practical training at university level under the supervision of the competent authorities.

5. Nothing in this Directive shall prejudice any facility which may be granted in accordance with their own rules by Member States in respect of their own territory to authorize holders of diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications which have not been obtained in a Member State to take up and pursue the activities of a doctor.

75/363/EEC
Article 1

Article 24

1. Member States shall ensure that the training leading to a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications in specialized medicine, meets the following requirements at least:

75/363/EEC
Article 2

- (a) it shall entail the successful completion of six years' study within the framework of the training course referred to in Article 23 ;

the training leading to the award of the diploma, certificate or other evidence of specialization in dental, oral and maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical and dental training) also entails the successful completion of the training course as a dental practitioner referred to in Article 1 of Council Directive 78/687/EEC (1);

89/594/EEC

- (b) it shall comprise theoretical and practical instruction;

75/363/EEC

- (c) it shall be a full-time course supervised by the competent authorities or bodies pursuant to point 1 of the Annex 1 ;

82/76/EEC

- (d) it shall be in a university centre, in a teaching hospital or, where appropriate, in a health establishment approved for this purpose by the competent authorities or bodies;

75/363/EEC

- (e) it shall involve the personal participation of the doctor training to be a specialist in the activity and in the responsibilities of the establishments concerned.

2. Member States shall make the award of a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications in specialized medicine subject to the possession of one of the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine referred to in Article 23. Issue of the diploma,

89/594/EEC

— certificate or other evidence of specialization in dental, oral and maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical and dental training) is also subject to possession of one of the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of qualifications as a dental practitioner referred to in Article 1 of Directive 78/687/EEC.

(1) OJ No L 233, 24. 8. 1978, p. 10.

Article 25

1. Without prejudice to the principle of full-time training as set out in Article 24(1) (c), and until such time as the Council takes decisions in accordance with paragraph 3, Member States may permit part-time specialist training, under conditions approved by the competent national authorities, when training on a full-time basis would not be practicable for well-founded individual reasons.

2. Part-time training shall be given in accordance with point 2 of Annex I hereto and at a standard qualitatively equivalent to full-time training. This standard of training shall not be impaired, either by its part-time nature or by the practice of private, remunerated professional activity.

The total duration of specialized training may not be curtailed in those cases where it is organized on a part-time basis.

3. The Council shall decide, not later than 25 January 1989, whether the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 are to be maintained or amended, in the light of a re-examination of the situation and on a proposal by the Commission, with due regard to the fact that the possibility of part-time training should continue to exist in certain circumstances to be examined specialty by specialty.

Part-time specialist training begun before 1 January 1983 _____ may be completed in accordance with the provisions in effect before this date.

Article 3

82/76/EEC

82/76/EEC
Article 14
(adapted)

Article 26

Member States shall ensure that the minimum length of the specialized training courses mentioned below may not be less than the following:

First group (five years):

- general surgery
- neuro-surgery
- internal medicine
- urology
- orthopaedics;

Second group (four years):

- gynaecology and obstetrics
- paediatrics
- pneumo-phthisiology
- pathological anatomy
- neurology
- psychiatry;

Third group (three years):

- anesthesiology and reanimation
- ophthalmology
- otorhinolaryngology.

75/363/EEC
Article 4

89/594/EEC

75/363/EEC

Article 27

Member States which have laid down provisions by law, regulation and administrative action in this field shall ensure that the minimum length of the specialized training courses mentioned below may not be less than the following:

First group (five years) :

- plastic surgery
- thoracic surgery
- vascular surgery
- neuro-psychiatry
- paediatric surgery
- gastroenterological surgery
- maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical training);

75/363/EEC

Article 5

89/594/EEC

Second group (four years) :

- cardiology
- gastroenterology
- rheumatology
- clinical biology
- radiology
- diagnostic radiology
- radiotherapy
- tropical medicine
- pharmacology
- child psychiatry
- microbiology-bacteriology
- occupational medicine
- biological chemistry
- immunology
- dermatology
- venerology
- geriatrics
- renal diseases
- contagious diseases
- community medicine
- biological haematology
- nuclear medicine
- dental, oral and maxillo-facial surgery (basic medical and dental training);

75/363/EEC

89/594/EEC

Third group (three years) :

- general haematology
- endocrinology
- physiotherapy
- stomatology
- dermato-venerology
- allergology.

75/363/EEC

Article 28

As a transitional measure and notwithstanding Articles 24 (1) (c) and 25, Member States whose provisions, laid down by law, regulation, or administrative action, provided for part-time specialist training on 20 June 1975, _____

_____ may continue to apply these provisions to candidates who have begun training as specialists not later than 31 December 1983.

Each host Member State shall be authorized to require the beneficiaries of the first paragraph to produce, in addition to their diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications, an attestation certifying that for at least three consecutive years out of the five years preceding the issue of the attestation they have in fact been lawfully practising as specialists in the field concerned.

82/76/EEC

Article 7

Article 29

As a transitional measure and notwithstanding Article 24(2):

- (a) as regards Luxembourg, and in respect only of the Luxembourg diplomas covered by the law of 1939 of Luxembourg on the conferring of academic and university degrees, the issue of a certificate as a specialist shall be conditional simply upon the possession of the diploma of doctor of medicine, surgery and obstetrics awarded by the Luxembourg State Examining Board;
- (b) as regards Denmark, and in respect only of the Danish diplomas of doctors of medicine required by law awarded by a Danish university faculty of medicine in accordance with the decree of the Ministry of the Interior of 14 May 1970, the issue of a certificate as specialist shall be conditional simply upon the possession of the above-mentioned diplomas.

The diplomas referred to under (a) and (b) may be awarded to candidates who began their training before 20 December 1976.

75/363/EEC

Article 8

TITLE IV

SPECIFIC TRAINING IN GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE

Article 30

Each Member State which dispenses the complete training referred to in Article 23 within its territory shall institute specific training in general medical practice meeting requirements at least as stringent as those laid down in Articles 31 and 32, in such a manner that the first diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications awarded on completion of the course are issued not later than 1 January 1990.

86/457/EEC

Article 1

Article 31

1. The specific training in general medical practice referred to in Article 30 must meet the following minimum requirements:

Article 2

- (a) entry shall be conditional upon the successful completion of at least six years' study within the framework of the training course referred to in Article 23;
- (b) it shall be a full-time course lasting at least two years, and shall be supervised by the competent authorities or bodies;
- (c) it shall be practically rather than theoretically based; the practical instruction shall be given, on the one hand, for at least six months in an approved hospital or clinic with suitable equipment and services and, on the other hand, for at least six months in an approved general medical practice or in an approved centre where doctors provide primary care; it shall be carried out in contact with other health establishments or structures concerned with general medical practice; however, without prejudice to the aforesaid minimum periods, the practical instruction may be given for a maximum period of six months in other approved health establishments or structures concerned with general medical practice;
- (d) it shall entail the personal participation of the trainee in the professional activities and responsibilities of the persons with whom he works.

2. Member States shall be entitled to defer application of the provisions of paragraph 1 (c) relating to minimum periods of instruction until 1 January 1995 at the latest.

3. Member States shall make the issue of diplomas, certificates, or other evidence of formal qualifications awarded after specific training in general medical practice, conditional upon the candidate's holding one of the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 3.

4. Member States shall designate the authorities or bodies competent to issue the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications awarded after specific training in general medical practice.

86/457/EEC

Article 32

If, by 22 September 1986, ——— a Member State was providing training in general medical practice by means of experience in general medical practice acquired by the medical practitioner in his own surgery under the supervision of an authorized training supervisor, that Member State may retain this type of training on an experimental basis on condition that:

- it complies with Article 31(1) (a) and (b), and Article 31 (3),
- its duration is equal to twice the difference between the period laid down in Article 31(1) (b) and the sum of the periods laid down in the third indent hereof,
- it involves a period in an approved hospital or clinic with suitable equipment and services and a period in an approved general medical practice or in an approved centre where doctors provide primary care; as from 1 January 1995, each of these periods shall be of at least six months' duration.

86/457/EEC

Article 3

Article 33

On the basis of experience acquired, and in the light of developments in training in general medical practice, the Commission shall submit to the Council, by 1 January 1996 at the latest, a report on the implementation of Articles 31 and 32 and suitable proposals in order to achieve further harmonization of the training of general medical practitioners.

The Council shall act on these proposals in accordance with procedures laid down by the Treaty before 1 January 1997.

86/457/EEC

Article 4

Article 34

1. Without prejudice to the principle of full-time training laid down in Article 31(1) (b), Member States may authorize specific part-time training in general medical practice in addition to full-time training where the following particular conditions are met:

- the total duration of training may not be shortened because it is being followed on a part-time basis,
- the weekly duration of part-time training may not be less than 60 % of weekly full-time training,
- part-time training must include a certain number of full-time training periods, both for the training conducted at a hospital or clinic and for the training given in an approved medical practice or in an approved centre where doctors provide primary care. These full-time training periods shall be of sufficient number and duration as to provide adequate preparation for the effective exercise of general medical practice.

2. Part-time training must be of a level of quality equivalent to that of full-time training. It shall lead to a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualification, as referred to in Article 30.

Article 35

1. Irrespective of any acquired rights they recognize, Member States may issue the diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualification referred to in Article 30 to a medical practitioner who has not completed the training referred to in Articles 31 and 32 but who holds a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualification issued by the competent authorities of a Member State, attesting to completion of another additional training course; however, the Member States may issue such diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualification only if it attests to a level of skill equivalent to that reached on completion of the training referred to in Articles 31 and 32.

2. In adopting their rules in accordance with paragraph 1, Member States shall specify the extent to which the additional training already completed by the candidate and his professional experience may be taken into account in place of the training referred to in Articles 31 and 32.

Member States may issue the diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualification referred to in Article 30 only if the candidate has acquired at least six months' experience in general medical practice in a general medical practice or a centre where doctors provide primary care, as referred to in Article 31(1) (c).

86/457/EEC

Article 5

86/457/EEC

Article 6

Article 36

1. From 1 January 1995, and subject to the acquired rights it has recognized, each Member State shall make the exercise of general medical practice under its national social security scheme conditional on possession of a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualification as referred to in Article 30.

However, Member States may exempt from this condition persons who are undergoing specific training in general medical practice.

2. Each Member State shall specify the acquired rights that it recognizes. However, it shall recognize the right to exercise the activities of general medical practitioner under its national social security scheme without the diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualification referred to in Article 30 as having been acquired by all those doctors who on 31 December 1994 possess such a right under Articles 1 to 20 and who are established on its territory on that date by virtue of Article 2 or Article 9 (1).

3. Each Member State may apply paragraph 1 before 1 January 1995, subject to the condition that any doctor who has completed the training referred to in Article 23 in another Member State shall be able to establish himself in practice on its territory until 31 December 1994 and to practise under its national social security scheme by virtue of Article 2 or Article 9 (1).

4. The competent authorities of each Member State shall issue on request a certificate granting doctors possessing acquired rights by virtue of paragraph 2 the right to practise as general medical practitioners under its national social security scheme without the diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 30.

5. Nothing in paragraph 1 shall prejudice the possibility, which is open to Member States, of granting, in accordance with their own rules and in respect of their own territory, the right to practise as general practitioners under a social security scheme to persons who do not possess diplomas, certificates or other formal evidence of medical training and of specific training in general medical practice obtained in both cases in a Member State, but who possess diplomas, certificates or other evidence of either or both of these types of training obtained in a non-member country.

86/457/EEC

Article 7

Article 37

1. Each Member State shall recognize under its national social security scheme, for the purposes of the exercise of the activities of general medical practitioner, the diplomas, certificates, or other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 30, issued to nationals of Member States by other Member States in accordance with Articles 31, 32, 34 and 35.

2. Each Member State shall recognize the certificates referred to in Article 36(4) issued to nationals of Member States by other Member States, and shall consider them as equivalent within its territory to the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications which it issues itself, and which permit the exercise of the activities of general medical practitioner under its national social security scheme.

86/457/EEC

Article 8

Article 38

Nationals of Member States to whom a Member State has issued the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 30 or Article 36 (4) shall have the right to use in the host Member State the professional title existing in that State and the abbreviation thereof.

86/457/EEC

Article 9

Article 39

1. Without prejudice to Article 38, host Member States shall ensure that the nationals of Member States covered by Article 37 have the right to use the lawful academic title, or, where appropriate, the abbreviation thereof, of their Member State of origin or of the Member State from which they come, in the language of that Member State. Host Member States may require this title to be followed by the name and location of the establishment or examining board which awarded it.

2. If the academic title of the Member State of origin, or of the Member State from which a national comes, can be confused in the host Member State with a title requiring, in that State, additional training which the person concerned has not undergone, the host Member State concerned may require such person to use the title of the Member State of origin or of the Member State from which he comes in a suitable form to be indicated by the host Member State.

86/457/EEC

Article 10

Article 40

On the basis of experience acquired, and in the light of developments in training in general medical practice, the Commission shall submit to the Council by 1 January 1997 at the latest a report on the implementation of this

Title and, if necessary, suitable proposals with a view to appropriate training for every general medical practitioner in order to satisfy the specific requirements of general medical practice. The Council shall act on those proposals in accordance with the procedures laid down in the Treaty.

86/457/EEC

Article 11

Article 41

As soon as a Member State has notified the Commission of the date of entry into force of the measures it has taken in conformity with Article 30, the Commission shall publish an appropriate notice in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, indicating the designations adopted by that Member State for the diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications and, where appropriate, the professional title in question.

86/457/EEC

Article 12 par. 2

TITLE V

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 42

Member States shall designate the authorities and bodies competent to issue or receive the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications as well as the documents and information referred to in Title I — and shall forthwith inform the other Member States and the Commission thereof.

75/362/EEC

Article 23

Article 43

This — Directive applies to all nationals of a Member State with the intention to practise, as self-employed or employed, the occupation of doctor in a host Member State.

Article 44

Where a Member State encounters major difficulties in certain fields, when applying this Directive, the Commission shall examine these difficulties in conjunction with that State and shall request the opinion of the Committee of Senior Officials on Public Health set up by Council Decision No 75/365/EEC (1).

75/362/EEC

Article 26

and

75/363/EEC

Article 10

When necessary, the Commission shall submit appropriate proposals to the Council.

(1) OJ No L 167, 30.6.1975, p. 19.

Article 45

The Directives Listed in Annex A are hereby repealed, without prejudice to the obligations of the Member States concerning the deadlines for transposal set out in Annex B.

References to the said Directives shall be construed as references to this Directive and should be read in accordance with the correlation table in Annex C.

Article 46

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the Council
The President

Historical Archives of the European Commission

ANNEX I

82/76/EEC

Characteristics of full-time and part-time training of specialists
(as referred to by Article 24 (1) (c) and Article 25)

1. *Full-time training of specialists*

Such training shall be carried out in specific posts recognized by the competent authority.

It shall involve participation in all the medical activities of the department where the training is carried out, including on-call duties, so that the trainee specialist devotes to this practical and theoretical training all his professional activity throughout the duration of the standard working week and throughout the year according to provisions agreed by the competent authorities. Accordingly these posts shall be subject to appropriate remuneration.

Training may be interrupted for reasons such as military service, secondment, pregnancy or sickness. The total duration of the training shall not be reduced by reason of any interruption.

2. *Part-time training of specialists*

This training shall meet the same requirements as full-time training, from which it shall differ only in the possibility of limiting participation in medical activities to a period at least half of that provided for in the second subparagraph of point 1.

The competent authorities shall ensure that the total duration and quality of part-time training of specialists are not less than those of full-time trainees.

Appropriate remuneration shall consequently be attached to such part-time training.

ANNEX II

Dates from which some Member States repealed the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action concerning the award of the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 9 (6)

89/594/EEC

BELGIUM

Thoracic surgery	1 January 1983	
Vascular surgery	1 January 1983	
Neuro-psychiatry	1 August 1987,	save for persons having commenced training before that date
Gastro-enterological surgery	1 January 1983	

DENMARK

Biological haematology	1 January 1983,	save for persons having commenced training before that date and who have completed it by the end of 1988
Physiotherapy		
Tropical medicine	1 August 1987,	save for persons having commenced training before that date

FRANCE

Radiology	3 December 1971
Neuropsychiatry	31 December 1971

LUXEMBOURG

Radiology	The diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications are no longer awarded in respect of training commenced after 5 March 1982
Neuropsychiatry	

NETHERLANDS

Radiology	8 July 1984
Neuropsychiatry	9 July 1984

A N N E X A

**Repealed Directives
(referred to in Article 45)**

- Directive 75/362/EEC
- Directive 75/363/EEC

and their successive amendments :

- Directive 82/76/EEC
- Directive 86/457/EEC
- Directive 81/1057/EEC : only the references made by Article 1 to the provisions of the repealed Directives 75/362/EEC and 75/363/CEE.
- Directive 89/594/EEC : only Articles 1 to 9.
- Directive 90/658/EEC : only Article 1 points (1) and (2), and Article 2.

Historical Archives of the European Commission

ANNEX B

<u>Directive</u>	<u>Deadline for implementation</u>
75/362/EEC (OJ No L 167, 30.6.1975, p. 1.)	20 December 1976
81/1057/EEC (OJ No L 385, 31.12.1981, p. 25.)	30 June 1982
75/363/EEC (OJ No L 167, 30.6.1975, p. 14.)	20 December 1976(*)
82/76/EEC (OJ No L 43, 15.2.1982, p. 21.)	31 December 1982
89/594/EEC (OJ No L 341, 23.11.1989, p. 19.)	8 May 1991
90/658/EEC (OJ No L 353, 17.12.1990, p. 73.)	1 July 1991
86/475/EEC (OJ No L 267, 19.9.1986, p. 26.)	1 January 1995

(*)However, for the territory of the former German Democratic Republic, Germany shall take the measures necessary to comply with Articles 2 to 5 by the end of the unification period, on April 3 1992 (90/658/EEC, Article 2).

A N N E X C

CORRELATION TABLE

This directive	Directive 75/362/EEC	Directive 75/363/EEC	Directive 86/475/EEC
Article 1	Article 1		
Article 2	Article 2		
Article 3	Article 3		
Article 4	Article 4		
Article 5	Article 5		
Article 6	Article 6		
Article 7	Article 7		
Article 8	Article 8		
Article 9 (1)	Article 9 (1 and 2)		
Article 9 (2)	Article 9 a (1)		
Article 9 (3)	Article 9 a (2)		
Article 9 (4)	Article 9 (3)		
Article 9 (5)	--		
Article 9 (6)	--		
Article 10	Article 10		
Article 11	Article 11		
Article 12	Article 12		
Article 13	Article 13		
Article 14	Article 14		
Article 15	Article 15		
Article 16	Article 15 a		
Article 17	Article 16		
Article 18	Article 17		
Article 19	Article 18		
Article 20	Article 20		
Article 21	Article 21		
Article 22	Article 22		
Article 23		Article 1	
Article 24		Article 2	

