

*Framework Contract for projects relating to
Evaluation and Impact Assessment
activities of Directorate General for Internal
Market and Services*

*Providing the inventory of the existing
reserves of activities linked to professional
qualifications in 13 EU Member States and
assessing their economic impact*

Legal Inventory – Annex H of Final Report

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Legal Inventory

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H.1 Introduction – the legal inventory of reserves of activities

The purpose of the legal inventory is to provide factual information on reserves of activities within regulated professions, and the specific professional qualifications requirements linked to the exclusive (or shared) right for professionals to deliver particular types of services. The scope of the mapping exercise covered a sample of 13 EU Member States.

A two stage process was adopted to the regulatory mapping to inform the development of the legal inventory (Task 1):

- 1 **Identification of regulated professions across the 3 sectors within study scope.**
- 2 **Identification of which regulated professions are subject to a reserve of activities** – identify reserves of activities within sectoral scope that are exclusive (or shared exclusive) reserved tasks for the holders of specific professional qualifications, and specify which activities and tasks are reserved.

The legal mapping exercise was initially desk research driven. The main information sources were the EU database of regulated professions¹ overseen by DG MARKT and the websites of both the National Coordinators on the Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications Directive and Competent Authorities for the regulated professions within scope. In some instances, a complete list of regulated professions was available and from this, it was possible to identify the professions within scope and the relevant legislation.

The next step was to undertake a review of available legislation so as to establish whether the regulated professions had an exclusive or shared reserve of activities associated with them linked to a specific professional qualification requirement. Once draft summary tables of reserves of activities within regulated professions had been developed, these were then sent to the National Coordinators for review. The National Coordinators were then interviewed and asked to provide feedback on (i) the results of the initial legal mapping exercise and (ii) the overall regulatory approach in respect of reserved activities in their country.

Contact was then established with national Competent Authorities for specific regulated professions (government Ministries, Chambers of Commerce and professional associations) in order to obtain feedback on the factual accuracy of the information about reserves of activities (and professional titles) contained in the country tables (which collectively form the legal inventory).

The legal inventory consists of two parts:

- A **detailed mapping** of regulated professions within scope in 13 Member States, organised by sector/ sub-sector. The tables provide information about the regulated profession, such as relevant legislation, whether particular tasks or activities are reserved (exclusive, shared). Information on relevant professional qualifications and / or certification required, the Competent Authority responsible, and information on protected titles is also provided;
- A **summary overview** of the legal position in respect of reserves of activities for the professions within study scope. This was developed in Excel and has been used as the basis for developing a quantitative Index of Reserves of Activities through which performance at a country and sectoral level can be compared.

While the legal inventory is as comprehensive as possible, there are inevitably a small number of information gaps, for example, in instances when the precise title of specific qualification requirements was difficult to obtain directly from the legislation. In many cases, it was possible to address such gaps through contact with Competent Authorities, but it was not always possible to obtain their feedback and verification.

¹ http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.home

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In the majority of EU Member States covered through the sample, the national coordinators designated under Directive 2005/36/EC have had the opportunity to help verify and comment on the country-specific tables included in the legal inventory. This, together with contact by the country experts responsible for the Inventory's preparation with Competent Authorities has provided an important quality assurance function.

However, firstly, not all Competent Authorities that were contacted by email and phone responded or provided feedback. Secondly, while most national coordinators have provided feedback on the factual accuracy of the country tables, in two cases², no feedback was received. Overall, while the vast majority of the information contained in the inventory has been verified both through desk research to review relevant legislation and through contact with the national coordinators and Competent Authorities, this was not possible in every instance.

² In Greece and Portugal, although contact was established with the national coordinators, no feedback or written comments were received in respect of the factual verification of the tables.

Legal inventory by Member State – Czech Republic

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H.2 Legal Inventory by Member State

H.2.1 Czech Republic – Legal Inventory of Regulated Professions and Reserves of Activities

Table H.2.1.1: Business Services

No.	Occupation	In Czech	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)
1.	Accountant	Účetní <i>Činnost účetních poradců, vedení účetnictví, vedení daňové evidence</i>	1991	Trade Licensing Act ³ no. 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, 24	C.f. 455/1991, Annex 2 General qualification requirements: secondary or higher education in any field+ practical experience	N – not reserved	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll. http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701?number1=455%2F1991+Sb.&number2=&name=&text=
2.	Tax adviser	Daňový poradce <i>Daňové poradenství</i>	1992	Act No. 523/1992 Coll. on tax consultancy services and Chamber of Tax Advisers of the Czech Republic	C.f. Section 5: Higher degree (university education at least within the framework of an accredited bachelor's studying scheme) Professional examination of the Chamber of Tax Advisers Certificate of registration in Register of tax advisors (c.f. Sec 4)	Y - shared with other professions (advocate) Providing of legal assistance and economic advice in matters of taxes and other payments as well as in matters directly related with taxes (c.f. Sec 1a)	Czech Chamber of Tax Advisers; www.kdpcr.cz	Act No. 523/1992 Coll. on tax consultancy services and Chamber of Tax Advisers of the Czech Republic http://www.kdpcr.cz/article.asp?nArticleID=1&nDepartmentID=73&nLanguageID=1 OR http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701?number1=455%2F1991+Sb.&number2=&name=&text=

³ Note: The Trade Licensing Act 1991 and subsequent amendments regulates the conditions for the exercise of business activities (rather than individual professionals). It is sometimes unclear on the content and precise qualification requirements pertaining to reserves of activities.

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					Tax adviser is a natural person who has been registered in the Register of tax advisors (Section 3)			al/ s.155/701?number1=523%2F1992+&number2=&name=&text=
3.	Patent Agent / Trademark agent (Patent Attorney)	Patentový zástupce	2004	Act on Patent attorneys no. 417/2004 Coll., section 4, 27 and 33	(c.f. Sec 8): Higher education + 3 year of practical experience Professional examination of the Industrial Property Office Patent attorney must be registered in the Register of Patent Attorneys (c.f. Sec 7).	Y - shared with other professions (advocate) Providing technical assistance in matters relating to intellectual property, especially their representation before state authorities and before courts, and expert advice and other services. (c.f. Sec 1.2) The scope of assistance is given by the scope of professional exam. c.f. Section 7: registration in Register of patent attorney; professional title	Czech Chamber of Patent Attorneys; www.patzastupci.cz	Act on Patent attorneys no. 417/2004 Coll., www.patzastupci.cz/create_file. php?id=88
4.	Advocate	Advokát	1996	Act No. 85/1996 Coll., on the Legal Profession, section 1 and 5	(c.f. Sec 5): Higher degree (university degree in law) Professional training as a legal trainee for a minimum of 3 years Professional examination of the Czech Bar Association Advocate must be registered in the Register of Czech Bar Association	Y: Exclusive/Shared with other profession <u>Exclusive:</u> presenting clients in proceedings before Constitutional court acting as a defence lawyer in criminal cases <u>Shared with Tax adviser:</u> Providing of legal advice in matters of taxes and other payments <u>Shared with Patent Attorney:</u> Providing assistance in matters relating	Czech Bar Association www.cak.cz	Act No. 85/1996 Coll., on the Legal Profession http://www.cak.cz/assets/act-on-legal-profession_2009_aktualni-podoba.doc The provision of legal services shall be understood as representing clients in proceedings before courts and other bodies, acting as a defence lawyer in criminal cases, giving legal advice, preparing documents, legal analyses and other forms of legal aid where these are provided on a permanent basis

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						to intellectual property (c.f. Sec 1.1)		and for a fee. (c.f. Sec 1.1)
5.	Auditor <i>(Audit services)</i>	Auditor Auditorské služby	2009	Act No. 93/2009 Coll., on auditors, and amending certain other legislation (the Auditors' Act)	(c.f. Sec 4): Higher degree (completed university or college education within an accredited baccalauréate or magisterial study programme) Special working experience as an assistant auditor for a minimum of 3 years (at least 35 hours per week) Professional examination of the Chamber of Auditors of the Republic (c.f. Sec. 8) Continuous Education (at least 60 hour per year) (c.f. Sec.) Auditor must be registered in the Register of the Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic.	Y: Exclusive/Shared with other profession Exclusive: performance of statutory audits (c.f. Sec. 2a)	The Chamber of Auditors of the Czech Republic www.kacr.cz	Act No. 93/2009 Coll., on auditors, and amending certain other legislation (the Auditors' Act) http://www.kacr.cz/Article.aspx?nDepartmentID=152&nArticleID=366&nLanguageID=2

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Table H.2.1.2: Construction

No.	Occupation	In Czech	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)
1.	Construction design	Projektant <i>Projektová činnost ve výstavbě</i>	1991	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, and 24 Building Act 183/2006 Coll.; Section 158 and 159 Act No. 360/1992 Coll. on profession of certified architects and the profession of certified engineers and technicians in construction	A) authorization or enrolment in the list of registered persons (Act no. 360/1992 Coll.) (requirements for architect – higher education in the field of architecture, professional examination, practical experience) OR B) secondary education or higher in the field of construction or architecture + practical experience (c.f. 455/1991, Annex 2)	Y: <i>Shared w/ other professions</i> (i. e. authorized persons - architect, chartered engineer, chartered technician) Construction design, which means the processing of spatial planning documentation, territorial studies, documentation for the issuance of spatial and construction permit (<i>exercise only with authorization</i>) (c.f. 183/2006, Sec 158) Selected activities whose outcome affects the protection of public interests in construction - construction design, which means the processing of spatial planning documentation, territorial studies, documentation for the issuance of spatial and construction permit, and professional management of implementing of construction.	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll. http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701?number1=455%2F1991+Sb.&number2=&name=&text= Building Act 183/2006 Coll. http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701?number1=183%2F2006+Sb.&number2=&name=&text=
2.	Architect	Architekt	1992	Act No. 360/1992 Coll. on profession of certified architects and the profession of certified engineers and technicians in construction	c.f. 360/1992, Sec. 7 required education – higher education in the field of architecture, professional examination, practical experience Authorized person is registered in the Register of authorized	Y: <i>Shared w/ other professions</i> (i. e. chartered engineer, chartered technician) c.f. Sec 17: reserve activities within the sector of authorization: <u>Exclusive:</u> c. Design documentation for	Czech Chamber of architects www.cka.cz	Act No. 360/1992 Coll. on profession of certified architects and the profession of certified engineers and technicians in construction http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701?number1=360%2F1992+Sb&number2=

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					architects	landscaping and gardens e. Carry out building and architectonic or urbanistic surveys <u>Shared with chartered engineer:</u> a. Preparation of spatial planning documentation including spatial planning materials b. Preparation of construction design documentation (except civil engineering constructions) d. Participate in preparation of project documentation for civil engineering constructions drawn by an chartered engineer g. Prepare project documentation of the interior of buildings <u>Shared with chartered engineers and technicians:</u> i. Manage the implementation of simple constructions		r2=&name=&text=
3.	Construction/ Civil engineering <i>Construction of civil engineering structures, their alteration and demolition</i>	Provádění staveb, jejich změn a odstraňování	1991, 2006	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, and 24 Building Act 183/2006, sec. 158, 160 Act No. 360/1992 Coll. on profession of certified architects and the profession of certified engineers and technicians	A) authorization or enrolment in the list of registered persons (Act no. 360/1992 Coll.) (requirements for chartered engineer– higher education in the relevant field (c.f. 183/2006, Sec. 5.3) or related, professional examination, practical experience OR B) secondary education or higher in the field of construction or	Y: <i>Shared w/ other professions</i> (i. e. authorized persons – such as chartered engineer, chartered technician) Professional management of implementing construction (<i>exercised only with authorization</i>) (c.f. 183/2006, Sec 158) Selected activities whose outcome affects the protection of public	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll. http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701?number1=455%2F1991+Sb.&number2=&name=&text= Building Act 183/2006 Coll. http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701?number1

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				in construction	architecture + practical experience (c.f. 455/1991, Annex 2)	interests in construction - construction design, which means the processing of spatial planning documentation, territorial studies, documentation for the issuance of spatial and construction permit, and professional management of implementing of construction		=183%2F2006+Sb.&number2=&name=&text=
4..	<i>Chartered Engineer</i>	Autorizovaný inženýr	1992	Act No. 360/1992 Coll. on profession of certified architects and the profession of certified engineers and technicians in construction	C.f. 360/1992, Sec. 7 required education – higher education in the relevant field (Sec. 5.3) or related, professional examination, practical experience Authorized person is registered in the Register of authorized engineers and technicians	Y: <i>Shared w/ other professions</i> (i. e. architect, chartered technician) c.f. 360/1992, Sec. 18 <u>Exclusive:</u> f. Carry out testing and diagnostics of buildings <u>Share with architect and chartered technician:</u> a. Preparation of construction project documentation <u>Shared with architect:</u> b. Participation on preparation of project documentation of buildings, which is identified as urban or architecturally significant and is drawn up by an authorized architect c. Preparation of spatial planning materials and relevant parts of spatial planning documentation d. Carry out static and dynamic calculations of constructions h. Lead implementation of the construction <u>Share with chartered technician:</u> e. Carry out engineering and technical	Czech Chamber of Chartered Engineers and Technicians Engaged in Construction www.ckait.cz	Act No. 360/1992 Coll. on profession of certified architects and the profession of certified engineers and technicians in construction http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701?number1=360%2F1992+Sb&number2=&name=&text=

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						surveys of constructions h. Lead implementation of the construction.		
5.	Geologist <i>Geological work</i>	Geolog <i>Geologické práce</i>	1991, 1988	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8 and 24; Act on Geological Works No. 62/1988 Coll. as amended by Act No. 3 / 2005 Coll.; Art. 3.3	C.f. 62/1988, Sec. 3.4 higher education in geology, 3 year practical experience, professional examination certificate issued by the Ministry of Environment (c.f. 62/1988; Sec. 3.3)	<i>Y: Exclusive reserve</i> Geological underground work c.f. Act No. 62/1988; Sec. 2, 3 Geological work under this Act means a geological research and geological survey in the Czech Republic. Geological work are authorized to design, implement and evaluate only natural and legal persons fulfilling the conditions laid down by law ("organization") in which these works are managed by a natural person with a certificate of professional competence geological work a) exploration, evaluation, documentation and imaging of development and composition of the geological structure, b) prospecting and exploration of mineral deposits, verification of inventory and processing of geological documents for their exploitation and protection, c) detection and investigation of groundwater resources including natural medicinal waters, mineral and thermal desktop d) identification and validation of engineering-geological and hydrogeological conditions, e) monitoring and verification of geological conditions for the establishment, operation and disposal	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	Act on Geological Works No. 62/1988 Coll. http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701?number1=62%2F1988&number2=&name=&text=

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						of facilities for storage of gases, liquids and waste rock environment and underground areas, for industrial use of earth's heat energy, and for securing and disposal of old mines f) monitoring and assessment of geological factors affecting the environment, g) detection and removal of anthropogenic pollution		
6.	Building insulator	Izolátér <i>Izolátérství</i>	1991	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, 21, and 22	C.f. 455/1991 , Sec. 21, 22 Secondary education with a certificate of apprenticeship in the relevant field (or higher) + 1 year practical experience	Y: Exclusive reserve Building insulation	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll. http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701?number1=455%2F1991+Sb.&number2=&name=&text=
7.	Tinsmith NOTE: partially the construction sector	Klempřství	1991	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, 21, and 22	C.f. 455/1991 , Sec. 21, 22 Secondary education with a certificate of apprenticeship in the relevant field (or higher) + 1 year practical experience	Y: Exclusive reserve Tinsmith	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	
8.	Painter-decorator	Malíř, lakýrník natěrač <i>Malířství, lakýrnictví, natěračství</i>	1991	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, 21, and 22	C.f. 455/1991 , Sec. 21, 22 Secondary education with a certificate of apprenticeship in the relevant field (or higher) + 1 year practical experience	Y: Exclusive reserve Painting, varnishing, coating	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	
9.	Air conditioning technician/Heating/Central heating technician/installer/repairer/Maintenance	Montáž, opravy a rekonstrukce chladících zařízení a	1991	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, 21, and 22;	C.f. 455/1991 , Sec. 21, 22 Secondary education with a certificate of apprenticeship in the relevant field (or higher) + 1	Y: Exclusive reserve Air conditioning, central heating and installation services	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	

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	nance-Installation of ventilation equipment	tepelných čepadel			year practical experience			
10.	Energy auditing / <u>Energy auditor</u>	Energetický audit		Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on Energy Management; Section 9, 10 Decree of the Ministry of Industry and Trade No 213/2001 Coll. on details of energy audit requirements (as amended by Decree No 425/2004 Coll.)	C.f. 406/2000, Sec. 10 Higher education in the field of technical science and technologies + 3 year practical experience OR Secondary (or higher) education + 5 practical experience Professional examination Energy auditor must be registered in the Register of energy auditors	Y: Exclusive reserve Energy audits		Act No. 406/2000 Coll. on Energy Management http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701?number1=406%2F2000+Sb.&number2=&name=&text= Decree of the Ministry of Industry and Trade No 213/2001 Coll. on details of energy audit requirements http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701/.cmd/ad/.c/313/.ce/10821/.p/8411/_s.155/701?PC_8411_number1=213/2001Sb.&PC_8411_1=213/2001&PC_8411_ps=10#10821
11.	Electrical equipment/appliances contractor/repairer/installer	Montáž, opravy, revize a zkoušky elektrických zařízení	1991	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, 21, and 22;	C.f. 455/1991 , Sec. 21 secondary education with a certificate of apprenticeship in the relevant field (or higher) + 1 year practical experience	Y: Exclusive reserve Repair and installation of electrical equipment	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	
12.	Gas technician/inspector	Montáž, opravy, revize a zkoušky plynových zařízení a	1991, 1968	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections	C.f. 455/1991 , Sec. 21, 22 secondary education with a	Y: Exclusive reserve Installation, repair, inspection and	Ministry of Industry and Trade;	

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	or	<i>plnění nádob plyny</i>		6, 7, 8, 21, and 22;	certificate of apprenticeship in the relevant field (or higher) + 1 year practical experience	testing of gas equipment and filling of vessels with gas	www.mpo.cz	
13.	Pressure vessel engineer	Montáž, opravy, revize a zkoušky tlakových zařízení a nádob na plyny	1991, 1968	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, 21, and 22;	C.f. 455/1991 , Sec. 21, 22 secondary education with a certificate of apprenticeship in the relevant field (or higher) + 1 year practical experience	Y: Exclusive reserve Installation, repair, inspection and testing of pressure equipment and gas vessels.	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	
14.	Lift maintenance engineer /Lift contractor/Lift electrician	Montáž, opravy, revize a zkoušky zdvihacích zařízení	1991, 1968	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, 21, and 22;	C.f. 455/1991 , Sec. 21, 22 secondary education with a certificate of apprenticeship in the relevant field (or higher) + 1 year practical experience	Y: Exclusive reserve Installation, repair, inspection and testing of lifting equipment	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	
15.	Roofer / Roofing	Pokrývač, tesař <i>Pokrývačství, tesařství</i>	1991	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll., Sections 6, 7, 8, 21, and 22	C.f. 455/1991 , Sec. 21, 22 secondary education with a certificate of apprenticeship in the relevant field (or higher) + 1 year practical experience	Y: Exclusive reserve Roofing and carpentry services	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	
16.	Joiner/Carpenter	Truhlář, podlahář <i>Truhlářství, podlahářství</i>	1991	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 21 and 22	C.f. 455/1991 , Sec. 21, 22 secondary education with a certificate of apprenticeship in the relevant field (or higher) + 1 year practical experience	Y: Exclusive reserve Joinery, flooring services	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	
17.	Plumber	Vodoinstalátér, topenář <i>Vodoinstalérství,</i>	1991	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 21 and 22	C.f. 455/1991 , Sec. 21, 22 secondary education with a certificate of apprenticeship in	Y: Exclusive reserve Plumbing, heating services	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	

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		<i>topenářství</i>			the relevant field (or higher) + 1 year practical experience			
18.	Mason /Bricklayer	Zedník	1991	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 21 and 22	C.f. 455/1991 , Sec. 21, 22 secondary education with a certificate of apprenticeship in the relevant field (or higher) + 1 year practical experience	Y: Exclusive reserve Mason /bricklaying	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	
19.	Land surveyor <i>Geodesic activities</i>	Výkon zeměměřických činností	1991, 1994	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8 and 24; Act No 200/1994 Coll., on surveying	<u>Surveyor</u> Secondary level in the field of surveying (or higher) + practical experience C.f. 455/1991 , Annex 2 <u>Officially authorized surveyor</u> Secondary level in the field of surveying (or higher) + 5 year practical experience + professional examination (c.f. 200/1994 , Sec. 14)	Y: Exclusive reserve <u>Surveyor</u> c.f. 200/1994 , Sec. 3 activities during construction, restoration and maintenance of point fields, detailed measurement of territorial boundaries of administrative units and real estate and other objects of cartographic works, preparation of plans and geometric demarcation of land, surveying of the state borders, creation, issuance and renewal of cartographic works, standardization of geographical nomenclature, identification of spatial relations by methods of engineering geodesy and remote sensing, data management in information systems, surveying, including documentation and archiving the results of surveying activities <u>Officially authorized person - surveying engineer</u> <u>Official authorization is needed for</u>	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	Act No 200/1994 Coll., on surveying http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701?number1=200%2F1994+&number2=&name=&text=

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						<p>verification of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>geometric plans, geodetic information in cadaster and documentation of land delimitation ect.</u> - <u>documentation for state maps for needs of surveying and cadastral authorities</u> - <u>geodetic documentation for construction</u> - <u>documentation for state maps for the needs of national defence</u> <p>(c.f. 200/1994, Sec. 13)</p>		
20.	Health and Safety Officer <i>Coordinator for safety and health matters on the construction site</i>	Koordinátor BOZP na staveništi	2006	Act No. 309/2006 Coll., on Further Requirements on Occupational Health and Safety Government Regulation No. 591/2006 Coll., On detailed requirements for safety and health on construction sites	<p><u>Secondary level and at least 3 years of professional practical experience</u></p> <p><u>Or higher level education and at least 1 year of professional practical experience.</u></p> <p><u>Plus a professional examination (every 5 years must be repeated)(Sec. 20)</u></p> <p><u>c.f. 309/2006, Sec. 10</u></p>	<p>Y: Exclusive reserve</p> <p>Processing of a plan of occupational health and safety (OHS) on a construction site</p> <p>The acquisition, transfer and coordination of information regarding the risks to the contractor and providing supervision in the field of OHS on a construction site</p> <p>C.f. 309/2006, Sec. 18 and c.f. 591/2006, Sec. 7, 8</p>	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs www.mpsv.cz	<p>Act No. 309/2006 Coll., on Further Requirements on Occupational Health and Safety</p> <p>http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701/.cmd/ad/.c/313/.ce/10821/.p/8411/_s.155/701?PC_8411_number1=309/2006&PC_8411_1=309/2006&PC_8411_ps=10#10821</p> <p>Government Regulation No. 591/2006 Coll., On detailed requirements for safety and health on construction sites</p> <p>http://www.bozpkordinat</p>

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Table H.2.1.3: Other sectors within scope

No.	Occupation	In Czech	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)
1	Mountain guide <i>Working as a mountain guide</i>	Horký průvodce <i>Průvodcovská činnost horská</i>	1991	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, and 24 Regulation No. 278/2008 Coll. on the content of individual trades, Annex 2	C.f. Act No 455/1991, Annex 2 Secondary level + 3 year practical experience Special qualification for mountain guide	Y: Exclusive reserve Organizing and guiding of individuals or groups in a mountain environment C.f. 278/2008, annex 2 <u>Mountain guide</u> organizing and guiding individuals or groups in a mountain environment, with the exception of glaciers, rocks, canyoning and all other terrains in which the use of climbing equipment, climbing equipment and material is required <u>Mountain leader</u> organizing and guiding individuals or groups in alpine environments, including glaciers, during rock climbing and mountaineering trips, artificial climbing walls, ski-alpine hikes, and leading and organizing alpine expeditions, including providing security.	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	

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2	Private detective	Soukromý detektiv <i>Služby soukromých detektivů</i>	1991, 2009	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, 27; Regulation 278/2008 Coll. on the content of individual trades, Annex 3	Higher level or Secondary level (or higher) in the field of security + practical experience + professional qualification (c.f. 455/1991, Annex 3)	Y: Exclusive reserve Services related to searching for property and persons, a detecting of facts that can serve as evidence, obtaining information relating to natural or legal persons or their property, searching for illegal activities affecting trade secrets, and related data collection and evaluation. (c.f. 278/2008, annex 3)	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	Regulation No. 16/2009 Coll. on the content and extent of the qualification for the personal performance of the security guard and service of private detective http://www.mvcr.cz/soubor/sbirka-zakonu-dokumenty-sb006-09-pdf.aspx Regulation 278/2008 Coll. on the content of individual trades http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701/.cmd/ad/.c/313/.ce/10821/.p/8411/_s.155/701?PC_8411_number1=278/2008&PC_8411_p=Přil.3&PC_8411_l=278/2008&PC_8411_ps=10#10821
3	<u>Security systems professional</u> <i>Providing technical services for the protection of property and persons</i>	Poskytovatel technických služeb k ochraně majetku a osob <i>Poskytování technických služeb k ochraně majetku a osob</i>	1991, 2006	Trade Licensing Act No. 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8 and 24 Regulation 278/2008 Coll. on the content of individual trades, Annex 3	Secondary level (or higher) with a certificate of apprenticeship in the relevant field in the field of engineering, electrical engineering, telecommunications or computing	Y: Exclusive reserve Design, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of electronic alarm systems (mainly security, emergency, fire, access control, integrated and camera systems), designed to protect persons and property from unauthorized interference, including systems and equipment for monitoring. Installation, repair, maintenance, inspection and management of	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	Regulation 278/2008 Coll. on the content of individual trades http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701/.cmd/ad/.c/313/.ce/10821/.p/8411/_s.155/701?PC_8411_number1=278/2008&PC_8411_p=Přil.3&PC_8411_l=278/2008&PC_8411_ps=10#10821

Legal inventory by Member State – Czech Republic

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						mechanical barrier system, increasing the efficiency of common standards for security of property and persons. (c.f. 278/2008, annex 3)		
4	<u>Security guard / Warden</u>	Pracovník ostrahy majetku a osob <i>Ostraha majetku a osob</i>	1991, 2009, 2010	Trade Licensing Act No 455/1991 Coll.; Sections 6, 7, 8, 21, and 22; Regulation 278/2008 Coll. on the content of individual trades, Annex 3	Higher level or secondary level and practical experience or professional examination (c.f. 455/1991, Annex 3)	Y: Exclusive reserve Providing services related to guarding and protecting immovable and movable property, guarding of transit of money, valuables or other property; to protecting of persons, providing order in places of public meetings, festivals, sport events or popular entertainment according client instructions, evaluating the safety risk management and operating of central security panel. (c.f. 278/2008, annex 3)	Ministry of Industry and Trade; www.mpo.cz	Regulation 278/2008 Coll. on the content of individual trades http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701/.cmd/ad/.c/313/.ce/10821/.p/8411/_s.155/701?PC_8411_number1=278/2008&PC_8411_p=Pril.3&PC_8411_l=278/2008&PC_8411_ps=10#10821

Legal inventory by Member State – Denmark

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H.2.2 Denmark - List of Regulated Professions and Reserves of Activities

Table H.2.2.1: Business Services

No.	Occupation	In Danish	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	Lawyer	Advokat	2007	<p>Law no. 520 of 6 June 2007 on changes to the Administration of Justice Act (Revision of the rules concerning the activity of lawyers): https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=2653</p> <p>The Administration of Justice Act, section 119-147 h Ministerial Order no. 1174 of 10 October 2007 on the recognition of professional qualifications</p> <p>Ministerial Order no. 1429 of 11 December 2007 on EU lawyers' services in Denmark.</p>	<p>Cf. art. 119 of the Administration of Justice Act, in order to have the right to practice as a lawyer, an individual must have a Danish Bachelors and Masters degree in law, have completed 3 years of practical experience, pass an examination on issues of importance for the legal profession and pass practical test in litigation.</p> <p>2 main justifications: quality of services (understanding of law, understanding of court proceedings)".</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve Right of audience in court</p> <p>C.f. Chapter 13, Art. 131 (Attorneys practicing before the court), Lawyers have a legally authorised right of audience in court. They are permitted to conduct trials for others, subject to Art. 136, 260 and 730 of the Judicial Code.</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice, Civil and Police Department http://www.justitsministeriet.dk/civilogpolitiafdelingen.html</p>	<p>The Danish Bar and Law Society ('Advokatsamfundet') is responsible for the supervision of lawyers. www.advokatsamfundet.dk</p>
2	State Authorised Public Accountant	Statsautoriseret revisor	2008	<p>Act on approved auditors and audit firms no. 468 of 17 June 2008 "The Audit Act").</p>	<p>State Authorised Public Accountants must pass a special examination, (Revisor eksamen) cf. the rules issued in pursuance of Section 33 (7) of the Act.</p> <p>To qualify to sit this exam they need to have a masters degree in accountancy from a business school/university (cand.merc. aud) passed max. 8 years ago as well as 3 years of practical experience.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve Monopoly to audit publicly listed companies</p> <p>Y – shared reserve (with Registered Public Accountant)</p> <p>Provision of audit services</p> <p>Persons who have been approved as state-authorised public accountants or as registered public accountants, cf. Section 3</p> <p>Persons who have been</p>	<p>Danish Commerce and Companies Agency (DCCA) http://www.eogs.dk/ DCCA is an agency under the Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs.</p> <p>The Supervisory Authority on Auditing (DSAA) has regulatory oversight of audit profession.</p>	<p>"The Audit Act") governs the public oversight responsibilities of DCCA on auditors and audit firms.</p> <p>There is a public register of approved auditors and audit firms in DK.</p>

Legal inventory by Member State – Denmark

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						approved as auditors (cf. Section 10 (1)) Persons who have been authorised to undertake specific assignments (cf. Section 10 (3))		
3	Registered Public Accountant	Registreret revisor	2008	Act on approved auditors and audit firms no. 468 of 17 June 2008 "The Audit Act").	A special exam (kvalifikationseksamen) is needed for this profession. It is different from the one for State authorised accountants. To qualify for the exam you need a qualification as an accountant from a business school/university (at bachelor level), passed max. 8 years ago as well as 3 years of practical experience.	Y – shared reserve (with State Authorised Public Accountant) Provision of audit services Cf. Article 3 Persons who have been approved as state-authorised public accountants or as registered public accountants.	Danish Commerce and Companies Agency (DCCA) http://www.eogs.dk/	DCCA is an Agency under the Ministry of Economic and Business Affairs. The legislation governing the public oversight responsibilities of DCCA on auditors and audit firms is known as "The Audit Act". There is a public register of approved auditors and audit firms in DK.
4	Doorman employed by licensed establishment	Dormandi virksomheder med alkoholbevilling	2008 2010	Ministerial Order no. 247 of 11. April 2008 (the licensing of doormen) Act no. 135 of 18. January 2010 (the Restaurants and Licensing of Alcohol Act)	Certificate of having passed the labour market training for doormen and a special identity card issued by the Police (DKK 300).	Y - exclusive reserve For all employment as a doorman in establishments with a license to serve alcohol	Ministry of Justice, Civil and Police Department http://www.justitsministeriet.dk/civilogpolitiafdelingen.html National Commission of the Danish Police http://www.politi.dk/da/ompolitiet/rigspolitiet/	https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=116352 (Order no. 247/08) https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=129763 (Act no. 135/10) Compulsory licensing system

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Table H.2.2.2: Construction

No.	Occupation	In Danish	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N)	Regulatory body	Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)
1	Boiler Attendant	Kedelpasser	2010 2007	The Working Environment Act 2010 and various Ministerial Orders pursuant to this Act. Executive Order No. 100 of 31 January 2007 on the use of pressure equipment cSection 31 and Annex 4, Section 3.2 http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/da/regler/bekendtgorelser/a/anv-af-trykbaerende-udstyr-100.aspx		Y – exclusive reserve	The Danish Working Environment Authority http://www.at.dk/	Executive Order no. 647 of 26 June 2008 on recognition of professional qualifications acquired abroad, http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/da/regler/bekendtgorelser/a/anerkendelse-erhvervsmaessig-647.aspx
2	Building Expert	Bygningssagkyndig	2009	Executive order 1290 on the House Inspection Scheme, 14 December 2009 Law on Consumer Protection in the acquisition of real property	Necessary qualifications: At least a bachelor's degree in engineering or similar building-related subject. from DK or foreign university, have 5 years relevant experience obtained within past 10 years, be VAT-registered and insured.. The building expert must participate in prescribed courses and meetings on huseftersynsordningen	Y – exclusive reserve C.f. Order 1290, Chapter 4, Article 11 (the company as a construction expert).	Danish Enterprise and Construction Authority www.ebst.dk/ The ECA identifies and maintains a list of appointed building experts (huseftersynsordningen). It is also responsible for their accreditation.	https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=134983#K4
3	Building Site Coordinator	Koordinator på byggepladser	2010 2008 2010	The Working Environment Act 2010 and various Ministerial Orders pursuant to this Act. Executive Order No. 1416 of 27 December 2008 on the developer's obligations Section 6 http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/da/regler/bekendtgorelser/b/bygherrens-pligter-1416.aspx Executive Order No. 840 of 29 June 2010 on safety training Section 3 http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/da/regler/bekendtgorelser/g/godkendelse-af-udbydere-arbejdsmiljoeddannelse.aspx	For large building sites (more than 10 people), the coordinator has to have undergone a course on occupational health & safety in the building field (arbejdsmiljøuddannelse) – a 37-hour course to be completed within 15 weeks. Prior expertise in the building sector and in OSH is also required as well as experience of working with the firms involved on the site	Y – exclusive reserve To coordinate health and safety in the planning/execution phase of building projects where there projects with more than 2 employers	The Danish Working Environment Authority http://www.at.dk/	Executive Order no. 647 of 26 June 2008 on recognition of professional qualifications acquired abroad, http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/da/regler/bekendtgorelser/a/anerkendelse-erhvervsmaessig

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4	Certified Structural Engineer	Anerkendt statiker	2010	Building Code 2010, Order No. 810 of 28.6.2010, chapter 1.3.3. and Annex 3 and Annex 4	Master degree in civil engineering (construction) or similar bachelor degree involving 6 mths practical work experience (akademisk-/teknikum-/diplomingeniør). Authorisation needed by a special committee requiring extensive proof of previous experience in building project management.	N – not reserved Professional title (Certified Structural Engineer)	The Danish Society of Engineers IDA http://ida.dk	When a certified structural engineer has calculated or checked the calculations for building construction, building authorities do not need to check the calculations. However, there is no exclusive reserve for providing this activity (?). In order to secure the certified structural engineer professional title, a fee of 50000 DKKR must be paid. A certified structural engineer from another EU Member State who wants to work temporarily in Denmark can apply for a Danish certificate. The fee is 5000 DKKR. If he wants to work permanently as a certified structural engineer the fee is 30000 DKKR.
5	Crane Driver	Kranfører	2010 2007	The Working Environment Act 2010 and various Ministerial Orders pursuant to this Act. Executive Order No. 382 of 23 April 2007 on driver certificates for cranes and forklift trucks etc., http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/da/regler/bekendtgorelser/f/sam-forercertifikat-til-kraner-og-gaffelt-38.aspx	A crane operator certificate is needed. There are different certificates depending on the type of crane to be obtained on passing a theoretical and practical test, typically after a specialised course at an AMU-centre (7-days to 6 mths long).	Y – exclusive reserve	The Danish Working Environment Authority http://www.at.dk/	Executive Order no. 647 of 26 June 2008 on recognition of professional qualifications acquired abroad, http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/da/regler/bekendtgorelser/a/anerkendelse-erhvervsmaessig
6	Electrical Contractor	Autoriseret elinstallatør	2008 2007 2003	Law on the Approval of Electricians, Consolidated Act No. 989 of 8 December 2003, as amended by Law No. 1601 of 20 December 2006 on the authorisation of certified electricians. Also: Ministerial Order No 1200 of 17 October 2007 Order on the individual license and pursuit of the profession of electrician on the basis of foreign professional qualifications.	To be authorised you need to pass an authorisation exam and have undergone a 2-year vocational bachelor course (Acadent Profession degree in service engineering. A number of other, some older, vocational training courses also qualify for authorisation, such as elektroinstallatør-proven af 1952; udvidet maskinmester-eksamen; eksamen som	Y – exclusive reserve Professional title (certified electrician) Applies to all electrical installation work.	Danish Safety Technology Authority http://www.sik.dk/	

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				Ministerial Order No 1522 of 13 December 2007 on the approval and operation of the electrician business. Decree No. 601 of 24 June 2008 approved tests and practice requirements for certification of electricians.	installatør (AK) stærkstrøm; maskin-mestereksamen efter Søfartsstyrelsens regler; eksamen som seniorofficer (maskinchef/skibschef); eksamen som teknisk manager offshore; elingeniøreksamen.			
7	Fork Lift Truck Driver	Fører af gaffeltruck	1999 2008	The Working Environment Act 1999 and various Ministerial Orders pursuant to this Act. Decree No. 382 of 23 April 2008 on driver certificates for cranes and forklift trucks etc. http://at.dk/sw14273.asp	C.f. Section 2(4) of decree no. 382. Either a truck driver certificate or a crane operator certificate is needed depending on the type of forklift truck being driven.	Y – exclusive reserve	The Danish Working Environment Authority http://www.at.dk/	Executive Order no. 647 of 26 June 2008 on recognition of professional qualifications acquired abroad, http://synkron.at.dk/sw60042.asp
8	Gas, Plumbing and Sanitation Fitter	Gas, vand- og sanitetsmester	2007 2006	Order No 1201 of 17 October 2007 Order No. 1674 of 14 December 2006, as amended on the approval and operation of the business of plumber, water and sanitation master, approved competent company or sewer contractor.	Personal certificate needed for Gas Regulations 2009, c.f. Sections A and B-4. You need both authorisation (exam) and the 2-year course Academy Profession degree in Service engineering mentioned above.	Y – exclusive reserve Plumber, water and sanitation services	Danish Safety Technology Authority http://www.sik.dk/	https://www.retsinformation.dk/F/orms/R0710.aspx?id=105258 – order no. 1201/07 https://www.retsinformation.dk/F/orms/R0710.aspx?id=27405 Order No. 1674/06. The Order covers: 1) plumbers to perform and service gas installations, water installations and drainage installations above ground level and in buildings 2) water and sanitation masters to perform and service the water supply and drainage systems above ground level and in buildings 3) sewerage contractors to perform and repair drainage systems and drainage in soils.
9	Land Surveyor	Landinspektør	2010 2007	The Land Surveyors Act cf. Consolidation Act LBK Decree No. No. 84 of 10 February 2006 and updated consolidated version Consolidated Act no 439 of 09/05/2011 Law on Surveying Executive Order No 126 of 2 February 2010	Danish surveyor exam	Y – exclusive reserve Surveyors have an exclusive right to perform cadastral works or other works c.f. Article 4, paragraph. 2 of the Land Surveyors Act 2006	The Danish Surveying and Cadastre Authority http://www.kms.dk/	https://www.retsinformation.dk/F/orms/R0710.aspx?id=128862 (order no. 126)

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				on appointment as a surveyor, on notification of the temporary provision of services and a Land Inspector's disclosure obligations				
10	Lift inspector	Elevatormontør	2010 2008	The Working Environment Act 2010 and various Ministerial Orders pursuant to this Act. Executive Order no. 629 of 27 June 2008 section 31	C.f. Section 31. Individual inspectors must have completed a training course approved by the director of the DWEA , or have passed a test that demonstrates that they have the qualifications, that are at least equal to those acquired through completing the training course	Y – exclusive reserve Lift inspection services	The Danish Working Environment Authority (DWEA) http://www.at.dk/	Executive Order no. 647 of 26 June 2008 on recognition of professional qualifications acquired abroad, http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/da/regler/bekendtgorelser/a/anerkendelse-erhvervsmaessig
11	Operator of Fork Stacker	Fører af gaffelstabler	2010 2007	The Working Environment Act 2010 and various Ministerial Orders pursuant to this Act. Executive Order No. 382 of 23 April 2007 on driver certificates for cranes and forklift trucks etc. http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/da/regler/bekendtgorelser/f/sam-forercertifikat-til-kraner-og-gaffelt-38.aspx	Either a forklift truck driver certificate or a crane operator certificate is needed depending on the type of forklift truck being driven.	Y – exclusive reserve C.f. Section 2(4) of decree no. 382. Maneuvering of forklifts and pallet stackers, which have mechanical lifting of the load along one side of a vertical mast and a mechanical drive	The Danish Working Environment Authority http://www.at.dk/	Executive Order no. 647 of 26 June 2008 on recognition of professional qualifications acquired abroad, http://arbejdstilsynet.dk/da/regler/bekendtgorelser/a/anerkendelse-erhvervsmaessig

Table H.2.2.3: Other sectors within scope

No.	Occupation	In Danish	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	Real Estate Agent	Ejendomsmægler	2006 2007	Act No. 1717 of 16 December 2010 on the Sale of Real Estate Order No. 1307 of 23 November 2007 for the Registration of Real Estate Decree No. 213 of 9 March 2010 to join the real estate register Decree No. 693 of 22 June 2006 Disciplinary Board for Real Estate Agents	Requirements: A theoretical Academy education combined with 2 years practical experience in real estate business (after or during the theoretical course). The length of the theoretical course can vary between 6 months and 3 years depending on candidates'	Y – shared reserve (with lawyers) Act No. 1717/10 c.f. Article 3 (Access to the profession as a real estate agent) The activity of real estate agent may be	Danish Enterprise and Construction Authority http://www.ebst.dk/	https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=134825 - Act No. 1717 Public register of real estate agents in Denmark https://www.retsinformation.dk/Forms/R0710.aspx?id=130717 (decree No. 213)

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					educational background (e.g. 6 mths for those with a masters degree in finance or other relevant topic). After finalising the education, you can apply for enrolment in the Danish Enterprise and Construction Authority's Register of Real Estate Agents.	exercised by: 1) real estate agents who are registered pursuant to Article 25 2) temporary service providers who are registered pursuant to Article 25 a, and 3) lawyers with the right to pursue their professional activities after procedure.		
2	Translator and Interpreter	Translator og tolk	1988 1991 1996 1999 2007	Consolidation Act No. 181 of 23 March 1988 as amended by section 15 of Act No. 936 of 27 December 1991, section 10 of Act No. 377 of 22 May 1996, section 16 of Act No. 386 of 22 May 1996, section 4 of Act No. 227 of 21 April 1999, section 1 of Act No. 1463 of 22 December 2004 and section 4 of Act No. 123 of 13 February 2007.	Right to obtain authorisation as translator and interpreter have any persons who are: 1) of legal age and not under guardianship 2) not declared bankrupt and 3) has passed a special examination. A number of different master degrees in languages give access to the profession, e.g. cand.ling.merc. or cand.mag.	Y - exclusive reserve Act No. 181/1988 c.f. Article 1 (Access to the profession as a Translator and Interpreter) The activity of translator and interpreter may be exercised by: 1) translator and interpreter who are registered pursuant to Article 1 or 2) temporary service providers who are registered pursuant to Article 1 a.	Danish Commerce and Companies Agency http://www.eogs.dk/	http://le.iu.dk/DetailEN.aspx?aIdErhverv=67
3	Medical Laboratory Technologist	Bioanalytiker		Act no. 1350 of 17 December 2008 on Authorization of Health Care Professionals and on Professional Health Care Practice	A 3½ year bachelor degree (Bachelor in biomedical laboratory science) is required combined with authorisation by the Danish National Board of Health which allows you to use the title.	Y – exclusive reserve Biotechnology research	National Board of Health Islands Brygge 67 2300 København S Phone: (+45) 72227400	http://www.sst.dk

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There are no regulated professions within the tourism sector in Denmark

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H.2.3 Finland – List of Regulated Professions and Reserves of Activities

Table H.2.3.1: Business Services

No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activities (YES or NO)	Regulatory body	Additional information
1	Patent Attorney patenttiasiamies	1967; 1969; 1996 2011	Law on patent attorney (Laki patenttiasiamiehestä) 552/1967; modification 479/2011 Decree on patent attorney 636/1969 + modification 52/1996	Diploma from post-secondary level (more than 4 years) Cf. 552/1967; 636/1969; 52/1996	Reserved activities: YES -representing other persons within the matters of patent authorities Shared activities: NO Reserved titles: YES (patent attorney) Cf. 552/1967; 636/1969	National Board of Patents and Registration of Finland	-
2	Advocate asianajaja	1958	Advocates act (laki asianajajista) 496/1958; modifications 458/1999; 1249/1999; 765/2001; 697/2004; 1095/2007; 569/2008; 443/2011; 716/2011	PSM – Diploma from post-secondary level (more than 4 years)	Reserved activities NO Shared activities: NO Reserved titles: YES Advocate Cf. 496/1958 and modifications.	The Finnish Bar Association	Advocates act (English): http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1958/en19580496.pdf
3.	Julkishallinnon ja talouden tilintarkastaja / chartered public finance auditor	1999	Auditing act (Tilintarkastuslaki 459/2007) Law on public finance auditors (Laki julkishallinnon ja –talouden tilintarkastajista) 467/1999; modifications 1098/2000; 370/2000; 1033/2008 Decrees on public finance auditors (Asetus julkishallinnon ja –talouden tilintarkastajista) 468/1999; 862/2005; 1051/2005; 1083/2008; 1369/2009 Ministry of Finance Decisions 865/1999; 1209/1999; 1210/1999	PS3 – Diploma of post-secondary level (3-4 years); Public finance auditor qualification (JHIT-tutkinto) Cf. 467/1999 and its modifications + decisions and decrees 865/1999; 1209/1999; 862/2005; 1051/2005; 1083/2008; 1369/2009	Reserved activities: YES In relation to carrying out audit services (for public sector institutions) Shared activities: NO Reserved title: YES Chartered public finance auditor Cf. 467/1999	Board of Chartered Public Finance Auditing	Auditing act (English) http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2007/en20070459.pdf There is a different qualification for carrying out audit services at public sector institutions Public finance auditor qualification (JHIT-tutkinto)
4	Kauppakamarin tai keskuskauppakamarin hyväksymä tilintarkastaja /	2007 2008	Law on auditors (Tilintarkastuslaki 459/2007)	KHT or HTM auditor degree	Reserved activities: YES In relation to carrying out audit services	Chambre of Commerce / Central	Auditing act (English) http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2007/en20070459.pdf

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	Auditor approved by the Chamber of Commerce or Central Chambre of Commerce		Decree on professional qualifications of KHT and HTM auditors 262/2008	459/2007; 262/2008	(for companies) Shared activities: NO Reserved titles: YES KHT auditor; HTM auditor Cf. 459/2007	Chambre of Commerce	aki/kaannokset/2007/en/20070459.pdf
5.	Vartija / security guard	1999 2002	Laki järjestyksenvalvojista (533/1999) + modifications 285/2002; 622/2003; 310/2006; 450/2006; 102/2007;104/2007; 509/2009; 724/2010; 771/2011 Laki yksityisistä turvallisuuspalveluista (282/2002) Government Decree on Private Security Services (Valtioneuvoston asetus yksityisistä turvallisuuspalveluista) (534/2002) Decree on professional qualifications of security manager and security guard (780/2002)	Professional degree of security guard Cf. 780/2002 533/1999 + modifications; 282/2002; 534/2002	Reserved activities: YES Shared activities: YES (with police) Reserved titles: YES Järjestyksenvalvoja (community service officer) Vartija (security guard) Cf. 533/1999	Ministry of Interior	Security Stewards Act (English): http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1999/en/19990533.pdf Decree on private security services (English): http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2002/en/20020534.pdf Private Security Services Act: http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2002/en/20020282.pdf
6	Vartioimisliikkeen vastaava hoitaja / security company manager	1999 2002	Laki järjestyksenvalvojista (533/1999); Laki yksityisistä turvallisuuspalveluista (282/2002); Valtioneuvoston asetus yksityisistä turvallisuuspalveluista (534/2002) Decree on professional qualifications of security manager and security guard (780/2002)	Special degree of security supervisor (Turvallisuusvalvojan erikoisammattitutkinto) or similar degree 533/1999 + modifications; 282/2002; 534/2002	Reserved activities: NO Shared activities: NO Reserved titles: YES (security company manager / vartioimisliikkeen vastaava hoitaja)	Ministry of Interior	Security Stewards Act (English): http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/1999/en/19990533.pdf Decree on private security services (English): http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2002/en/20020534.pdf Private Security Services Act: http://www.finlex.fi/en/laki/kaannokset/2002/en/20020282.pdf

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[20020282.pdf](#)

Table F.2.3.2: Construction

No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activities (YES or NO)	Regulatory body	Additional information
1.	Diver working in underwater construction sukeltaja, vedenalaista rakennustyötä tekevä	1996	Decree on the safety of construction work (629/94) Decrees on the professional qualification of the diver working in underwater construction: Ministry of Employment and Economy: 674/1996 Occupational Safety and Health Office: 26/011/2006	SEC – Certificate attesting the completion of a secondary course Cf. 674/1996 Further Qualification for Commercial Divers or Light Divers Qualification which is part of Further Qualification for Commercial Divers.	Reserved activities YES The reserved activities include: 1) light diver: examination, rescue research or corresponding tasks (max. 30 meters deep) 2) professional diver: work (also other than above mentioned) max 50 meters deep (professional diver) 3) work over 50 meters under water Shared activities: NO Reserved titles: YES Cf. 674/1996	Occupational Safety and Health Office	-
2.	Shot firer panostaja	2000; 2002	Law on shotfirers (Panostajalaki) 219/2000; Decree on shotfirers (Panostaja-asetus) 220/2000; Decrees on the professional qualification of the shotfirers 122/2002; 124/2002	ATT – Attestation of competence; Professional qualification document of a shotfirer (Panostajan pätevyyskirja) Cf. 122/2002; 124/2002; 220/2000	Reserved activities: YES -right to handle and use explosives Shared activities:NO Reserved titles: YES (shotfirer) Cf. 219/2000; 220/2000	Occupational Safety and Health Office	-

Table F.2.3.3: Tourism

-	No regulated professions within the field of tourism
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NB. There is a distinction between regulated public sector offices/tasks and regulated private sector professions. Of the professions mentioned above, advocates and auditors belong to the latter group. Other listed professions are public sector offices. Comparing to other member countries, there are significantly few regulated professions, especially within the fields of construction, business services and tourism. Each ministry is responsible for regulation within its own field. It should also be noted that there are very few foreign applicants on these fields (only a couple of cases in year or even fewer). Only on health care and education sectors there are a considerable number of foreign applicants.

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H.2.4 France –List of Regulated Professions and Reserves of Activities

The list of regulated professions was collected on the CIEP website, in charge of directing foreign nationals wishing to exercise a profession in France to the relevant authorities. All laws, decrees and codes referred to in the following tables can be found on <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/>

Table H.2.4.1: Business Services

No.	Country	Sector/ Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserve of activities or protected title (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	France	Legal Services / Avocat (lawyer)	1971 New legislation will come into force on 1st January 2012 (this will mean the merging of the professions of Avocat and Avoué)	Law 71-1130 of 31st December 1971 and decree n° 91-1197 of 27 november 1991	Art 11 – Hold within the scope of directive 2005 / 36 / CE a Law <i>maîtrise</i> or another diploma recognised both by the Minister of Justice and that in charge of universities. Hold within the scope of directive 2005 / 36 / CE, a <i>certificat d'aptitude à la profession d'avocat</i> In addition to the bar exam (examen du barreau)	Y – exclusive and shared reserves <u>Reserved activities:</u> Assistance and representation of clients in courts of justice <u>Shared activities</u> Judicial consultation Drawing up “ <i>actes sous seing privé</i> ” Tax and fiscal advice	Bar Associations and Conseil national des barreaux (www.CNB.avocat.fr)	Recognition under Directive 2005/36/EC : General system of recognition - primary application decree n° 91-1197 of 27 november 1991 art. 99. Directive 98/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 February 1998 to facilitate practice of the profession of lawyer on a permanent basis in a Member State other than that in which the qualification was obtained Council Directive 77/249/EEC of 22 March 1977 to facilitate the effective exercise by lawyers of freedom to provide services
2	France	Legal Services / Avoué (lawyer for higher courts)	To be merged with lawyers in 2011	Law 71-1130 of 31st December 1971	Art 11 – Hold within the scope of directive 2005 / 36 / CE a Law <i>maîtrise</i> or another diploma recognised both by the Minister of Justice and that in charge of universities. The avoué must then complete a two year stage before passing the avoué examination (similar to the bar exam)	Y – exclusive reserves Postulation en appel		The profession will be merged with that of lawyer on 1st January 2012, following Law n° 2011-94 of 25 January 2011
3	France	Auditing services / Commissaire aux comptes (statutory)	2008	Art. L820-1 and following of the Code de Commerce Ordonnance n°2008-	Must be registered on a list (Art. L822-1) compiles and revises by Regional Registration Commission which is established at the main facility of each court of appeal.	Y – exclusive reserves Certify the legality, honesty and	H3C - Haut Conseil du commissariat aux comptes.	Commissaires aux comptes must be members of the CRCC (compagnie régionale des commissaires aux comptes) Fees : a scale can be found in the Code de commerce art. R823-12. This scale is

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		auditors)		1278 of 8 December 2008 implementing directive 2006/43/CE of 17 may 2006 on statutory audits	To be registered on this list (Art.L822-1-1), : - Three years of practical training in a cabinet and - Final exam calls « certificat d'aptitude aux fonctions de commissaires aux comptes » or .- Diplôme d'Expertise Comptable (DEC), after the DSCG	faithfulness of accounts (art. L 823-9)		not applicable in certain circumstances (art. R. 823-17) http://www.cncc.fr/
4	France	auctioneer (opérateur de ventes volontaires) for voluntary auctions	Changed in 2011 : loi n° 2011-850 du 20 juillet 2011 de libéralisation des ventes volontaires de meubles aux enchères publiques	For voluntary auctions :Code du Commerce Section L. 321-1 and R-321	The profession of an auctioneer is open to holders of: National Diploma in Law and a national diploma in history of arts, applied arts, fine arts and archaeology, one of whom must be an L2 (DEUG – 2 years of further education), the other a L3 (License – 3 years of further education; 180 ECTS). The candidate must then meet the test of access to the course (written and oral admission eligibility) before two years probation. Finally, to claim the title of the auctioneer judicial training must be completed	Y – exclusive reserve « opérateurs de ventes volontaires » – reserved activity to organise 'voluntary' auctions	-Conseil des ventes volontaires for voluntary auctions (www.conseil-des-ventes.fr)	In the case of “opérateurs de ventes volontaires”, one person per legal entity must hold the title
5	France	Auctioneer Commissaire priseur judiciaire for compulsory auction	1945	For judicial auctions: Ordonnance n°45-2593 of 2 novembre 1945 Décret n°45-0120 of 19 décembre 1945	The profession of an auctioneer is open to holders of: a National Diploma in Law and a national diploma in history of arts, applied arts, fine arts and archaeology, one of whom must be an L2 (DEUG – 2 years of further education), the other a L3 (License – 3 years of further education; 180 ECTS). The candidate must then meet the test of access to the course (written and oral admission eligibility) before two years probation. Finally, to claim the title of the auctioneer judicial training must be completed	Y – exclusive reserve Commissaire priseur judiciaire - reserved activity to serve as auctioneer in public sales auctions decided by law	-Chambre nationale des commissaires priseurs judiciaires for judicial auctions. http://www.commissaires-priseurs.com	Fees are defined by decree (décret n°85-382 of 29 March 1985 modified by décret n°2006-105 of 2nd February 2006). Apply only for judicial auction. Recognition under Directive 2005/36/EC : General system of recognition - primary application (opérateurs de ventes volontaires) : R. 321-65 du code de commerce. Recognition under Decree n° 73-541 of 19 June 1973 (art 6) (Commissaire priseur judiciaire)
6	France	Conseil en propriété industrielle (patent agent/trademark agent)	1992 updated in 2011	Code de la propriété intellectuelle (Deuxième Partie, Livre IV. Titre II, Chapitre II) - (Articles L422-1 à L422-13)	IP Attorneys must: -hold a national legal, scientific or technical diploma -hold a diploma issued by the CEIPI (Centre for International Studies in IP) or a diploma recognized as equivalent -have professional experience (for	Y- exclusive reserve There is an exclusive reserve only in cases where the technicality of	The French Institute of Patent and Trademark Attorneys is the only professional	Recognition under Directive 2005/36/EC : General system of recognition - primary application

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					instance as a clerk) In addition, a exam organised by the <i>Institut national de la propriété industrielle</i> (INPI) must be passed The provisions of the foregoing paragraph shall not preclude the faculty of using the services of a lawyer, of a company or public organisation with which the applicant is contractually bound, or the services of a specialised professional organisation, or those of a professional established within the territory of a Member State acting on an occasional basis and authorised to represent persons before the central industrial property office in this State.	the case imposes it (art L422-4 of the code de la propriété intellectuelle) Under the required threshold, a legal or natural entity (personne morale ou physique) does not need to be represented in dealings with the Institut national de la propriété industrielle (INPI)	body set up by the Code of Intellectual Property which represents all the French independent professionals practising on French territory.	
7	France	Expert-comptable (accountant)	1945 modified in 2006 and décret n° 2009-1789 of 30 Decembre 2009	Decree n°45-2370 of 15 October 1945, Decree n°2006-1706 of 22 December 2006 relatif au diplôme de comptabilité et de gestion et au diplôme supérieur de comptabilité et de gestion. For the professional qualifications	Expert comptables require the State qualification of expertise-comptable; they include: Diplôme de Comptabilité et de Gestion (DCG) – direct diploma after the baccalaureate – 3 years, Diplôme Supérieur de Comptabilité et de Gestion (DSCG) – following the DCG diploma – 2 years, Diplôme d'Expertise Comptable (DEC), after the DSCG and an extra three years of experience in a cabinet and a final exam. After the DSCG, the rank of “expert-comptable stagiaire” is reached and holders of the diploma become member of the “Ordre des experts-comptables”	Y – exclusive reserves Exclusive - To review the accounts of a company for which the expert-comptable is not an employee Accounting of companies Preparation of the account's information (information comptable) Exclusive activities : Revision and comments on accounts of a company to which the expert-comptable is NOT linked by an employment contract Ability to attest the accuracy and integrity of the Balance sheet and income statements. Allowed to hold,	Ordre des experts-comptables	The expert comptable can only work on the accounts of a company that does not employ her/him. Recognition under Directive 2005/36/EC : General system of recognition - primary application

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						centralise, open, stop, oversee, redress and consolidate accounts of enterprises and organisations to which the expert-comptable is NOT linked by an employment contract		
8	France	Legal Services / Greffier de Tribunal de Commerce		Code de commerce (L. 741-1 and R. 741-1)	The «greffiers des Tribunaux de Commerce» are public officers. Independent professionals appointed by the Minister of Justice, they are delegated by the public of the state and as such have functions to the courts and businesses. In 2009, there were 135 commercial courts and 216 clerks who employ nearly 2,000 employees and cover nearly 5 million of legal acts on behalf of companies.	Y – exclusive reserve – sign a judgement or a decision of the court. The document is not valid without the greffier's signature.	Conseil national des greffiers des tribunaux de commerce (www.cngtc.fr)	“Greffier” (who assists the judge and authenticates the judicial acts) et “Greffier de Tribunal de Commerce” are two distinct professions. Recognition under Art R 742-4 Code de Commerce
9	France	Huissier	1945	Ordonnance n°45-2592 of 2 December 1945	The two ways of becoming huissier de justice are : University qualifications After four years of further education in law the <i>huissier</i> must carry out a two year training <i>stage</i> in an huissier etude while following training alongside with the Département de Formation des Stagiaires (under the control of the Chambre Nationale des Huissiers de Justice). A professional exam must then be passed Professional path The candidate must have some legal background (equivalent of 2 year after baccalaureate) in addition to 10 years of practice within a huissier etude, including 5 as principal clerk.	Y – exclusive reserves Execution and serving tribunal decisions, Certification of court orders Formally bearing witness to events (i.e. lottery etc...)	Chambres départementale des huissiers de justice And Chambre nationale des huissiers de justice (www.Huissier-justice.org)	Recognition under Decree n° 75-770 of 14 August 1975 (art 5-2)
10	France	Intermédiaire en assurance (<i>insurance broker</i>)	2005	Article L 511-1 of the Code des assurances And following	In order to register as Intermédiaire en assurance, one must justify one of the following: 150 hours of internship within an insurance company, a courtier or a training centre 2 years of experience as manager (<i>cadre</i>) in a position relating to producing or	Y – exclusive reserve	ORIAS - The Register of Insurance Intermediaries includes the people or legal entities authorised to practise	http://www.orias.fr/orias/public/index.html Recognition under Directive 2005/36/EC : General system of recognition - primary application

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					managing insurance or capitalisation contracts 4 years of experience in a position relating to producing or managing insurance or capitalisation contracts A diploma present in a list drawn up by the relevant ministry.		insurance or reinsurance intermediation activity in France.	
11	France	Agent immobilier (<i>estate agent</i>)	1970	Law 70-9 of 2nd January 1970 (also called loi Hoguet)	Carte Professionnelle required. This is delivered by the préfecture. The card is delivered on the condition that the applicant is holder of : - a DUT or BTS in the estate agency sector (BTS Professions immobilières ou Négociation et relation client, or DUT techniques de commercialisation), - a diploma delivered by a ICH (institut d'études économiques et juridiques appliquées à la construction et à l'habitation) or three years of further education (bac +3) in legal, economic and commercial studies, - a professional licence "Carrières de l'immobilier", "Gestion patrimoniale et immobilière", "Management et droit des affaires immobilières" and similar, to be completed by a diploma of further estate agent studies (Diplôme d'études supérieures immobilières - Desi), or a training in a related field. Article 8-1 (created by Ordonnance n°2008-507 du 30 mai 2008 - art. 21) - any person legally established as an estate agent in the EU or the EEA can perform the tasks reserved for this profession temporarily and occasionally.	Y- shared reserve Shared with notaire, architectes – managing, selling and renting a property for a third party.	N	Carte professionnelle is delivered by the prefecture. While an individual can perform the duties of an estate agent without the right qualifications or the carte professionnelle, one person per legal entity at least must be a holder. A diploma is not necessary to be granted a carte professionnelle; work experience can validate the aptitude instead.

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Table H.2.4.2: Construction Sector

Note: the qualifications for all three levels of construction professions (gros oeuvre, second oeuvre and finition) and activities related to fluids in construction (gas, water...) follow the same scheme, whereas vocational training can be started after the equivalent of the GCSE – i.e. two years before the baccalaureate). Other ways of acquiring the qualifications are also open (see: http://www.uncp.fbatiment.fr/Metiers_Formations-union_U06/10/Diplomes.htm)

No.	Country	Sector/ Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserve of activities or protected title (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	France	Architecte (architect)	1977	Law 77-2 of 3rd January 1977	<p>Article 10</p> <p>In order to be recognised as an architect, one must fulfil one of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hold the Diploma of State Architect or another French architect degree recognised by the state or another foreign title allowing the holder to exercise the profession; - Hold a diploma from a third country which is recognised by another EU Member State or a state of the EEA allowing the holder to legally exercise the profession in that country for a minimum of three years. If the three year period is not fulfilled, the minister in charge of culture must validate the qualification - Be recognized by the minister in charge of culture, after consideration of all the knowledge, skills and professional experience relevant to those required by the rules for access to this profession, when the applicant does not receive diplomas, certificates and other evidence listed in Annex V, point 5.7, and VI of Directive 2005/36 / EC; - Be recognized by the minister in charge of culture on presentation of credentials establishing that the person is particularly distinguished by the quality of its achievements in the field of architecture on the advice of a national commission. 	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Drawing up architectural plans needed to obtain planning permission</p> <p>Shared reserve</p> <p>Shared with notaire, agent immobilier – managing, selling and renting a property for a third party</p>	<p>A</p> <p>Conseil d'architecture, d'urbanisme et de l'environnement is created in each departement. An architect must be registered on the regional list on the region in which he is registered. However, the inscription on any regional list allows the architect to perform his duties throughout the national territory.</p>	<p>Recognition of the qualifications listed under Annex V, 5.7.1. of directive Directive 2005/36/EC</p>

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2	France	Carreleur (<i>tiler</i>)	1996	Law 96-603 of 5 July 1996 and Decree 98-246	<p>The activity must be under the control of a person holding: - a CAP, BEP or another diploma accepted or registered when delivered on the national registry of professional certifications (accessible on www.cncp.gouv.fr) or a professional qualification from a Member State of the EU or EEA 'immediately under that required in france' OR prove three years of experience of exercising this profession in France or in a EU or EEA country.</p> <p>In addition, one can exercise the activity temporarily.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Note that only a minimum of one person within each legal entity must have the qualification. The person with permanent and effective control of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned. At least 8 different qualifications are recognized to for a professional to be able to perform this activity</p>	<p>In a company performing activities under "Commerce et artisanat", the person with "the permanent and effective control" of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned; this can be an employee and does NOT need to be the owner or employer. In addition, the company has to be registered at the local "Chambre de metiers et de l'artisanat" and/or at the "Chambre de commerce et d'industrie".</p> <p>This ensures the freedom to set up a company in this field. Recognition of professional experience Annex IV - automatic recognition</p> <p>Mapping of qualifications available :</p>
3	France	Chauffagiste (<i>installation of heating systems</i>)	1996	Law 96-603 of 5 July 1996 and Decree 98-246	<p>The activity must be under the control of a person holding: - a CAP, BEP or another diploma accepted or registered when delivered on the national registry of professional certifications (accessible on www.cncp.gouv.fr) or a professional qualification from a Member State of the EU or EEA 'immediately under that required in france' OR prove three years of experience of exercising this profession in France or in a EU or EEA country.</p> <p>In addition, one can exercise the activity temporarily.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Notethat only a minimum of one person within each legal entity must have the qualification. The person with permanent and effective control of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned. At least 8 different qualifications are recognized to for a professional to be able to perform this activity</p>	<p>In a company performing activities under "Commerce et artisanat", the person with "the permanent and effective control" of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned; this can be an employee and does NOT need to be the owner or employer. In addition, the company has to be registered at the local "Chambre de metiers et de l'artisanat" and/or at the "Chambre de commerce et d'industrie".</p> <p>This ensures the freedom to set up a company in this field. Recognition of professional experience Annex IV - automatic recognition</p> <p>Mapping of qualifications available :</p>
4	France	Climaticien (<i>installation of cooling systems</i>)	1996	Law 96-603 of 5 July 1996 and Decree 98-246	<p>The activity must be under the control of a person holding: - a CAP, BEP or another diploma accepted or registered when delivered on the</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Notethat only a minimum of one person within each</p>	<p>In a company performing activities under "Commerce et artisanat", the person with "the permanent and effective control" of the activity must have the professional</p>

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					national registry of professional certifications (accessible on www.cncp.gouv.fr) or a professional qualification from a Member State of the EU or EEA 'immediately under that required in france' OR prove three years of experience of exercising this profession in France or in a EU or EEA country. In addition, one can exercise the activity temporarily.	legal entity must have the qualification. The person with permanent and effective control of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned. At least 8 different qualifications are recognized to for a professional to be able to perform this activity		qualifications mentioned; this can be an employee and does NOT need to be the owner or employer. In addition, the company has to be registered at the local "Chambre de metiers et de l'artisanat" and/or at the "Chambre de commerce et d'industrie". This ensures the freedom to set up a company in this field. Recognition of professional experience Annex IV - automatic recognition Mapping of qualifications available :
5	France	Constructeur /entrepreneur en bâtiment	1996	Law 96-603 of 5 July 1996 and Decree 98-246		Y – exclusive reserve Notethat only a minimum of one person within each legal entity must have the qualification. The person with permanent and effective control of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned. At least 8 different qualifications are recognized to for a professional to be able to perform this activity		In a company performing activities under "Commerce et artisanat", the person with "the permanent and effective control" of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned; this can be an employee and does NOT need to be the owner or employer. In addition, the company has to be registered at the local "Chambre de metiers et de l'artisanat" and/or at the "Chambre de commerce et d'industrie". This ensures the freedom to set up a company in this field. Recognition of professional experience Annex IV - automatic recognition Mapping of qualifications available :
6	France	Couvreur (roofier)	1996	Law 96-603 of 5 July 1996 and Decree 98-246	The activity must be under the control of a person holding: - a CAP, BEP or another diploma accepted or registered when delivered on the national registry of professional certifications (accessible on www.cncp.gouv.fr) or a professional qualification from a Member State of the EU or EEA 'immediately under that required in france' OR prove	Y – exclusive reserve Notethat only a minimum of one person within each legal entity must have the qualification. The person with permanent and effective control of the activity must have the professional qualifications		In a company performing activities under "Commerce et artisanat", the person with "the permanent and effective control" of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned; this can be an employee and does NOT need to be the owner or employer. In addition, the company has to be registered at the local "Chambre de metiers et de l'artisanat" and/or at the "Chambre de commerce et

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					three years of experience of exercising this profession in France or in a EU or EEA country. In addition, one can exercise the activity temporarily.	mentioned. At least 8 different qualifications are recognized to for a professional to be able to perform this activity		d'industrie". This ensures the freedom to set up a company in this field. Recognition of professional experience Annex IV - automatic recognition Mapping of qualifications available :
7	France	Electricien (<i>electrician</i>)	1996	Law 96-603 of 5 July 1996 and Decree 98-246	The activity must be under the control of a person holding: - a CAP, BEP or another diploma accepted or registered when delivered on the national registry of professional certifications (accessible on www.cncp.gouv.fr) or a professional qualification from a Member State of the EU or EEA 'immediately under that required in France' OR prove three years of experience of exercising this profession in France or in a EU or EEA country. In addition, one can exercise the activity temporarily.	Y – exclusive reserve Notethat only a minimum of one person within each legal entity must have the qualification. The person with permanent and effective control of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned. At least 8 different qualifications are recognized to for a professional to be able to perform this activity		In a company performing activities under "Commerce et artisanat", the person with "the permanent and effective control" of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned; this can be an employee and does NOT need to be the owner or employer. In addition, the company has to be registered at the local "Chambre de metiers et de l'artisanat" and/or at the "Chambre de commerce et d'industrie". This ensures the freedom to set up a company in this field. Recognition of professional experience Annex IV - automatic recognition Mapping of qualifications available :
8	France	Géomètre-expert (<i>surveyor</i>)	1946, last updated in 2008	Law n° 46-942 of 7th May 1946 modified by law n° 85-704 Of 12 July 1985 Law n° 85-1408 of 30 December 1985, Law n° 87-998 of 15 December 1987, law n° 94-529 of 28 June 1994, Ordonnance n° 98-774 of 2 September 1998, Ordonnance n° 2004-1174 of 4 November 2004 and ordonnance n° 2008-507 of 30 May 2008.	In order to perform the task of geometre expert, one must have the diploma of géomètre-expert foncier or that of diplôme d'ingénieur-géomètre recognized by the French state. For other EU citizen or citizen from a country member of the EEA, a similar formation is necessary and the person's qualification must be recognized by an ad hoc commission.	Y - exclusive reserve Surveying for legal purposes (delimitating properties) (article 1 of law of 7th May 1946)	Conseil supérieur de l'Ordre des géomètres-experts - Décret n° 96-478 du 31 mai 1996	

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9	France	Installateur de réseaux d'eau (<i>installation of water systems</i>)	1996	Law 96-603 of 5 July 1996 and Decree 98-246	<p>The activity must be under the control of a person holding: - a CAP, BEP or another diploma accepted or registered when delivered on the national registry of professional certifications (accessible on www.cncp.gouv.fr) or a professional qualification from a Member State of the EU or EEA 'immediately under that required in france' OR prove three years of experience of exercising this profession in France or in a EU or EEA country.</p> <p>In addition, one can exercise the activity temporarily.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Notethat only a minimum of one person within each legal entity must have the qualification. The person with permanent and effective control of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned. At least 8 different qualifications are recognized to for a professional to be able to perform this activity</p>	<p>In a company performing activities under "Commerce et artisanat", the person with "the permanent and effective control" of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned; this can be an employee and does NOT need to be the owner or employer. In addition, the company has to be registered at the local "Chambre de metiers et de l'artisanat" and/or at the "Chambre de commerce et d'industrie".</p> <p>This ensures the freedom to set up a company in this field. Recognition of professional experience Annex IV - automatic recognition</p> <p>Mapping of qualifications available :</p>
10	France	Installateur de réseaux de gaz (<i>installation of gas systems</i>)	1996	Law 96-603 of 5 July 1996 and Decree 98-246	<p>The activity must be under the control of a person holding: - a CAP, BEP or another diploma accepted or registered when delivered on the national registry of professional certifications (accessible on www.cncp.gouv.fr) or a professional qualification from a Member State of the EU or EEA 'immediately under that required in france' OR prove three years of experience of exercising this profession in France or in a EU or EEA country.</p> <p>In addition, one can exercise the activity temporarily.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Notethat only a minimum of one person within each legal entity must have the qualification. The person with permanent and effective control of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned. At least 8 different qualifications are recognized to for a professional to be able to perform this activity</p>	<p>In a company performing activities under "Commerce et artisanat", the person with "the permanent and effective control" of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned; this can be an employee and does NOT need to be the owner or employer. In addition, the company has to be registered at the local "Chambre de metiers et de l'artisanat" and/or at the "Chambre de commerce et d'industrie".</p> <p>This ensures the freedom to set up a company in this field. Recognition of professional experience Annex IV - automatic recognition</p> <p>Mapping of qualifications available :</p>
11	France	Maçon (<i>bricklayer</i>)	1996	Law 96-603 of 5 July 1996 and Decree 98-246	<p>The activity must be under the control of a person holding: - a CAP, BEP or another diploma accepted or registered when delivered on the national registry of professional certifications (accessible on</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Notethat only a minimum of one person within each legal entity must have the qualification. The person</p>	<p>In a company performing activities under "Commerce et artisanat", the person with "the permanent and effective control" of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned; this can be an employee and does NOT need to be the</p>

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					www.cncp.gouv.fr) or a professional qualification from a Member State of the EU or EEA 'immediately under that required in france' OR prove three years of experience of exercising this profession in France or in a EU or EEA country. In addition, one can exercise the activity temporarily.	with permanent and effective control of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned. At least 8 different qualifications are recognized to for a professional to be able to perform this activity	owner or employer. In addition, the company has to be registered at the local "Chambre de metiers et de l'artisanat" and/or at the "Chambre de commerce et d'industrie". This ensures the freedom to set up a company in this field. Recognition of professional experience Annex IV - automatic recognition Mapping of qualifications available :
12	France	Menuisier-charpentier (<i>carpenter</i>)	1996	Law 96-603 of 5 July 1996 and Decree 98-246	The activity must be under the control of a person holding: - a CAP, BEP or another diploma accepted or registered when delivered on the national registry of professional certifications (accessible on www.cncp.gouv.fr) or a professional qualification from a Member State of the EU or EEA 'immediately under that required in france' OR prove three years of experience of exercising this profession in France or in a EU or EEA country. In addition, one can exercise the activity temporarily.	Y – exclusive reserve Notethat only a minimum of one person within each legal entity must have the qualification. The person with permanent and effective control of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned. At least 8 different qualifications are recognized to for a professional to be able to perform this activity	In a company performing activities under "Commerce et artisanat", the person with "the permanent and effective control" of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned; this can be an employee and does NOT need to be the owner or employer. In addition, the company has to be registered at the local "Chambre de metiers et de l'artisanat" and/or at the "Chambre de commerce et d'industrie". This ensures the freedom to set up a company in this field. Recognition of professional experience Annex IV - automatic recognition Mapping of qualifications available :
13	France	Peintre (<i>painter</i>)	1996	Law 96-603 of 5 July 1996 and Decree 98-246	The activity must be under the control of a person holding: - a CAP, BEP or another diploma accepted or registered when delivered on the national registry of professional certifications (accessible on www.cncp.gouv.fr) or a professional qualification from a Member State of the EU or EEA 'immediately under that required in france' OR prove three years of experience of exercising this profession in France	Y – exclusive reserve Notethat only a minimum of one person within each legal entity must have the qualification. The person with permanent and effective control of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned. At least 8 different qualifications are	In a company performing activities under "Commerce et artisanat", the person with "the permanent and effective control" of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned; this can be an employee and does NOT need to be the owner or employer. In addition, the company has to be registered at the local "Chambre de metiers et de l'artisanat" and/or at the "Chambre de commerce et d'industrie".

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					or in a EU or EEA country. In addition, one can exercise the activity temporarily.	recognized to for a professional to be able to perform this activity		This ensures the freedom to set up a company in this field. Recognition of professional experience Annex IV - automatic recognition Mapping of qualifications available :
14	France	Plombier (<i>plumber</i>)	1996	Law 96-603 of 5 July 1996 and Decree 98-246	The activity must be under the control of a person holding: - a CAP, BEP or another diploma accepted or registered when delivered on the national registry of professional certifications (accessible on www.cncp.gouv.fr) or a professional qualification from a Member State of the EU or EEA 'immediately under that required in france' OR prove three years of experience of exercising this profession in France or in a EU or EEA country. In addition, one can exercise the activity temporarily.	Y – exclusive reserve Notethat only a minimum of one person within each legal entity must have the qualification. The person with permanent and effective control of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned. At least 8 different qualifications are recognized to for a professional to be able to perform this activity		In a company performing activities under "Commerce et artisanat", the person with "the permanent and effective control" of the activity must have the professional qualifications mentioned; this can be an employee and does NOT need to be the owner or employer. In addition, the company has to be registered at the local "Chambre de metiers et de l'artisanat" and/or at the "Chambre de commerce et d'industrie". This ensures the freedom to set up a company in this field. Recognition of professional experience Annex IV - automatic recognition Mapping of qualifications available :
15	France	Contrôleur technique de la construction (<i>construction controller</i>)	1974 updated in 2005	Code de la Construction et de l'Habitation - especially articles L111-23 to L111-26 and art R111-29 and following	Art R111-32-2 - At least 4 years of further education in the field of construction, civil engineering in addition to at least 3 years of professional experience in the conception, creation, technical control or construction expertise. EU citizens or citizen of a country which is part of the EEA can perform this activity on similar basis as long as the diploma is recognised by the state of citizenship. It is also possible to become controlleur technique de la construction after 6 years of practical experience in	Y – exclusive reserve Art. L111-23: The mission of the contrôleur technique is to check for potential problems on the structure to be built especially on the structural solidity of the project and the physical security of people. This is compulsory in the case of buildings of type 1 to 4 and 'high rise' buildings. In addition a number of specific cases exist where the use of a controleur technique de la construction is necessary (cf art. L111-26 of the		

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					the conception, delivery technical control or expert control of constructions using technologies similar to the activity controlled.	Code de la Construction). Health and accessibility can also be technically controlled		
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Table H.2.4.3: Tourism Sector

No.	Country	Sector/ Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserve of activities or protected title (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	France	Chauffeur de voiture de tourisme (<i>driver of touristic cars</i>)	2009	Article D231-7 to D231-11 of the code de tourisme Arrêté du 6 septembre 2010	Art D231-7 - Drivers of tourism car must have one of the following: - a training "stage" in a training centre abiding by rules set by the minister in charge of tourism for a minimum of 3 months. - at least one year of professional experience as driver of touristic vehicle in the ten years preceding the deliverance of the "carte professionnelle" - hold a diploma accepted by the Minister of Tourism (diplôme, titre ou certificat de niveau IV). In addition any EU citizen or citizen can ask for a carte professionnelle under the same conditions if the title, diploma or experience is recognised by the country's competent authority.	Y – exclusive reserve Driver of cars from companies providing driven vehicles (B permit for tourist purposes.) att. L231-1 and 231-2 of the code du tourisme		The code du tourisme regulated the profession of driver of tourist vehicles includes Legislative dispositions (articles L123-1 to L231-4) and regulatory dispositions (articles D231-2 and R231-14) http://www.atout-france.fr/exploitants-voitures-tourisme-avec-chauffeur
2	France	Guide interprète national, guide-interprète régional, guide-conférencier des villes et pays d'art et d'histoire et conférencier national (<i>guide – interpreter and conference giver – national</i>)	2009	article L. 221-1 du code du Tourisme	-diplôme de guide interprète national -attestation de réussite à l'examen régional de guide interprète régional ou diplôme de brevet de technicien supérieur Animation et gestion touristiques locales - attestation de réussite à l'examen régional de guide-conférencier des villes et pays d'art et d'histoire - attestation de réussite à l'examen national de conférencier national.	Y – exclusive reserve Exclusive : guide in museums, historical monuments, or territorial areas having the label: "Ville ou Pays d'art et d'histoire" Articles R 221-1 to R221-18-1 of code du tourisme Articles D 221-19 to D 221-24 of		Exams of 'guide-conférencier des villes et pays d'art et d'histoire' organised by Direction régionale des affaires culturelles (DRAC), Exam of 'guide interprète régional' organised by the Direction interministérielle régionale des entreprises de la concurrence consommation travail et emploi (DIRECCTE) Exam of 'conférencier national' organised by the ministries of economy and culture To do this activity in France, the following are considered to have the required qualifications : Any national of a Member State of the

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						code du tourisme	EEA proving through a Competent Authority that (s)he has the necessary qualifications The regulated professions of guide-interprète (GIN and GIR) and of conférencier (CN and GGCVPAH) will disappear on 31st March 2012 and be replaced by a single regulated profession of guide-conférencier
3	France	Agent de voyage (Travel agent)	2009	Articles L 211-18 à L 211-20 du code du tourisme Articles L 141-3 du code du tourisme	<p>R221-41 du code du tourisme : Pour l'application du c du II de l'article L. 211-18, la natural person or the person representing the legal person must have :</p> <p>1° performed a stage relating to the activities of the profession in a training centre abiding by the criteria set by the ministry in charge of tourism for at least 4 month</p> <p>2° Professional experience of a minimum of 1 year in areas linked to the activities (as set out in I of article L. 211-10) or in the area of touristic accommodation or touristic transport.</p> <p>3° Diploma, title of certificate with is on a list amended by arrêté for the ministers in charge of tourism, education and higher education. These include:</p> <p>a) Brevet de technicien supérieur vente et production touristiques ou animation et gestion touristiques locales (diploma of superior technician touristic sales and production or local touristic animation and management;</p> <p>b) Other title or diploma registered by the Commission nationale de la certification professionnelle (CNCP – National Commission for Professional Qualifications) at level III in the national registry of professional Qualifications (répertoire national des certifications professionnelles (RNCP) ;</p> <p>c) Other title or diploma registered by the</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve Offer services including at least two of the following: transport, accommodation or another touristic activity representing a significant part of the service; which is longer than 24h or incude one night, and sold or offered for an all-inclusive proce.</p> <p>R221-41 du code du tourisme</p>	<p>A company must be registered with the travel agency register : The owner, or at least one of the employees must be the holder of the adequate professional qualification, have an empty judicial record. Other requirements include financial guarantees and civil responsibility insurance. http://www.atout-france.fr/operateurs-voyages-sejours</p>

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					Commission nationale de la certification professionnelle (CNCP – National Commission for Professional Qualifications) at level II in the national registry of professional Qualifications (répertoire national des certifications professionnelles (RNCP) ;			
4	France	éducateur sportif (sports educator / trainer)	2009	Article L212-1 du code du sport	<p>There are three levels of professional qualifications:</p> <p>BEES (Brevet d'État d'éducateur sportif) 1st degree – minimum level to perform the profession (65 sports are concerned)</p> <p>BPJEPS (Brevet professionnel de la jeunesse, de l'éducation populaire et du sport) – created in 2001 – will replace the BEES 1st degree but has, for the moment, only 19 specialities.</p> <p>BEES 2nd degree (level bac+3) more technical qualifications and allows the holder to become coach. Holders of the BEES 1st degree for at least 2 years can pass the diploma</p> <p>BEES 3rd degree – open to holders of BEES 2nd degree. Allows the holder to become national coach.</p>	Y – shared reserve	Shared (to a certain extent). Allows the holder to train in specific sport disciplines outside of the education system (i.e. for associations, local governments, private companies or freelance)	Code du Sport Article Annexe II-1 (art. A212-1)

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H.2.5 Germany - List of Regulated Professions and Reserves of Activities

Table H.2.5.1: Business Services Table H.2.5.1: Business Services

No.	Sector/ Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserve of activities or protected title (Y or N).	competent authority	Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)
1	Lawyer (Rechtsanwalt)	1959 1979 2010	Federal Lawyers' Ordinance ("Bundesrechtsanwaltsordnung", BRAO) Rechtsdienstleistungsgesetz (RDG.) vom 12.12.2007	University Education in Law/related subjects (7 Semesters), leading to first state exam ("Erstes Staatsexamen"), followed by a two-year legal clerkship ("Referendariat") encompassing several stations of practice, e.g. the jurisdiction ("ordentliche Gerichtsbarkeit"), public prosecutor, public service and law firms (4 - 12 months), followed by the second state exam ("Zweiten Staatsexamen"). Note that there is no university final exam as such for conferring the law degree.	Y Exclusive: - Client representation in Courts - All-purpose legal advice; Shared: - Tax advice, with Notaries, Business Auditors ("Wirtschaftsprüfer"), Sworn Accountants ("Vereidigter Buchprüfer"), - Pensions advice, with Pension Advisers ("Rentenberater") - Insurance advice, with Insurance Advisers ("Versicherungsberater") - Claims Collection, with Claims Collection Firms ("Inkassounternehmer") - Representing clients in court on patent matters, with Patents Lawyer ("Patentanwalt") - limited legal advice, with entitled, qualified, independent legal-aid persons ("geeignete geschäftskundige unabhängige PersonenRechtsbeistände") Non-reserved - Bankruptcy administration http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/ins0	Every lawyer becomes a member of the lawyer chamber ("Rechtsanwaltskammer") by act of law when he is accredited as a lawyer. In the Federal Republic of Germany there are 28 such lawyer chambers. The lawyer chamber is a statutory body for self-administration of the legal profession and as such guarantees the independence of the law profession and protects it from the influence of the state and at the same time accentuates the status of the lawyer as an independent organ of the judiciary. The German lawyer chamber system is thus based on obligatory membership of every lawyer in a lawyer chamber. The duty of the Federal Lawyer Chamber ("Bundesrechtsanwaltskammer – BRAK) is to safeguard, advance and represent the interests of its members. The administrative tasks of Chambers of Regional Lawyers are the participation in the accreditation procedures for new lawyers, reprimanding in case of misconduct and the involvement in procedures regarding professional issues. Furthermore the lawyer chambers perform social duties for their members, they are responsible for the vocational and professional competences and duties as well as further education and training of its members.	http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/brao/ Law on Legal Services: http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/rdg/

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2	Collection Contractor (Inkassounternehmer)	2007	Rechtsdienstleistungsgesetz (RDG.) vom 12.12.2007	application for admission at the regional court including following requirements: -reliability -) professional indemnity insurance-) expert knowledge in juristic issues	Y - exclusive reserve	regional court, find the competent body for each region under http://www.rechtsdienstleistungsgister.de	http://www.bdiu.de/
3	Insurance intermediary (Versicherungsvermittler und -berater)	2006	§§ 34d und 34e der Gewerbeordnung, Versicherungsvermittlungsverordnung; Regulation introduced 2006 in order to transpose Dir. 2002/92/EC on insurance mediation	proficiency examination (IHK-Sachkundeprüfung), § 34d Absatz 2 Nummer 4 der Gewerbeordnung in Verbindung mit §§ 1 ff. Versicherungsvermittlungsverordnung	Y - exclusive reserve	Zuständige Erlaubnisbehörde: Örtlich zuständige Gewerbebehörde. Zuständige Stelle für Sachkundenachweis: Örtlich zuständige Industrie- und Handelskammer)	http://www.lernpark.de/
4	Patent Lawyer (Patentanwalt)	2010	Patentanwältsordnung (PAO) vom 7.9.1966	Natural scientific or technical university degree + Examination in law by the chamber of patent agents + Internship at a patent agent	Y - shared reserve with lawyers Representing clients in court on patent matters	Chamber of patent agents (Patentanwaltskammer)	http://www.patentanwalt.de/
5	Bonds advisor (Rentenberater)	2007	Rechtsdienstleistungsgesetz (RDG.) vom 12.12.2007	application for admission at the regional court including following requirements: -)reliability -) expert knowledge in juristic issues -) professional indemnity insurance	Y - exclusive reserve	regional court, find the competent body for each region under http://www.rechtsdienstleistungsgister.de	http://www.rentenberater.de/

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6	Wirtschaftsprüfer (German Public Accountant)	1961, 1986	(applicable only to auditor) Public Accountant Act ("Gesetz über eine Berufsordnung der Wirtschaftsprüfer" - WPO) of July 24, 1961, most recently amended on December 22, 2010 (BGBl. I S. 2248); Commercial Code ("Handelsgesetzbuch" - HGB) of May 10, 1897, most recently amended on March 1, 2011 (BGBl. I S. 288); Professional Charter ("Berufssatzung WP/vBP") of June 11, 1996, most recently amended on November 6, 2009.	The entrance to the professional body is by examination. Educational requirements can be accredited through a university degree. A special reduced Examination is required for EU citizens from another Member State (so-called aptitude test - "Eignungsprüfung").	Y – exclusive reserve. Statutory auditing according to Section 316 ff. Commercial Code (HGB). In addition various other auditing and assurance services are reserved to public auditors and are set forth in other federal and state laws. “Exclusiveness” refers to auditing of firms larger than “middle sized” (Section 319). Shared: Tax advice and Tax representation is reserved to certain professions including public accountants.(with Tax Advisers, Sworn Accountants) (Legal Advice may (only) be provided if it comprises an accessory obligation to the occupational image or the profile of work concerned.) Y. - The occupational titles Public Accountant and the term Public Audit Firm (“Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft”) are protected by law (Criminal Code ("Strafgesetzbuch" - StGB) of May 15, 1871, most recently amended on June 23, 2011 (BGBl. I S. 1266); Public Accountant Act (“Wirtschaftsprüferordnung” - WPO)).	Chamber of Public Accountants (“Wirtschaftsprüferkammer”), supervised by the Auditor Oversight Commission - AOC (“Abschlussprüferaufsichtskommission” - APAK).	http://www.wpk.de/ http://www.apak-aoc.de The Institute of Public Auditors in Germany (IDW) and "wp-net e.V." (an association of auditors of small and medium-sized businesses) are voluntary membership associations of professionals and professional accountancy firms http://www.idw.de ; http://www.wp-net.com Distinction between the professions of Public Accountant and Sworn Auditor was reinstated in 1986 with the adoption of the Balance Sheet Directive Law (“Bilanzrichtliniengesetz”).
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7	Vereidigter Buchprüfer (Sworn Accountant ?) vBP	1961, 1986	<p>(applicable only to auditors)</p> <p>Public Accountant Act ("Gesetz über eine Berufsordnung der Wirtschaftsprüfer" - WPO) of July 24, 1961, most recently amended on December 22, 2010 (BGBl. I S. 2248); Commercial Code ("Handelsgesetzbuch" - HGB) of May 10, 1897, most recently amended on March 1, 2011 (BGBl. I S. 288); Professional Charter ("Berufssatzung WP/vBP") of June 11, 1996, most recently amended on November 6, 2009.</p> <p>The occupational title Sworn Auditor and the term Firm of Sworn Auditors ("Buchprüfungsgesellschaft") are protected by law (Criminal Code ("Strafgesetzbuch" - StGB) of May 15, 1871, most recently amended on June 23, 2011 (BGBl. I S. 1266);</p>	<p>The entrance to the professional body is by examination. The entrance to the profession was closed in 2004 in order to unify the professional requirements for auditing.</p> <p>A special reduced Examination is required for EU citizens from another Member State (so-called aptitude test - "Eignungsprüfung").</p>	<p>Y.</p> <p>Statutory auditing according to Section 316 ff. Commercial Code (HGB). In addition various other auditing and assurance services are reserved to sworn auditors and are set forth in other federal and state laws. Remit is restricted to auditing of "middle sized" firms (Section 319).</p> <p>Tax advice and Tax representation is reserved to certain professions including sworn auditors. (Shared with Tax Advisers and Public Accountants)</p> <p>(Legal Advice may (only) be provided if it comprises an accessory obligation to the occupational image or the profile of work concerned.)</p>	<p>Chamber of Public Accountants ("Wirtschaftsprüferkammer"), supervised by the Auditor Oversight Commission - AOC ("Abschlussprüferaufsichtskommission" - APAK).</p>	<p>http://www.wpk.de/ http://www.apak-aoc.de "Wp-net e.V." (an association of auditors of small and medium-sized businesses) and "DBV e.V." (an association of sworn auditors - "Deutscher Buchprüferverband") are voluntary membership associations of professionals and professional accountancy firms http://www.wp-net.com; http://www.dbvev.de/ http://www.bdue.de/</p> <p>Distinction between the professions of Public Accountant and Sworn Auditor was reinstated in 1986 with the adoption of the Balance Sheet Directive Law ("Bilanzrichtliniengesetz").</p>
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8	Steuerberater (Tax Adviser)	1961 1975 2010	The right for unlimited commercial help with tax questions “unbeschränkte geschäftsmäßige Hilfe in Steuersachen” is determined by §§ 2 and 3 StBerG. The right for limited commercial help with tax questions “beschränkte geschäftsmäßige Hilfe in Steuersachen” is determined by § 4 StBerG.	State Certification Examination by one of the regional Chambers of Tax Advisers (“Steuerberaterkammer”) . ALTERNATIVE ROUTES INTO THE PROFESSION - A university education on the condition that the aspirant has finished a jurisprudential or economical study; alternatively another study at university with the field in economics and afterwards working as the main occupation in the area of taxation for at least two years (with a weekly work schedule of at least 16 hours per week). - For alumni of a college of higher education with a jurisprudential study the time of their main occupation at least three years. -- Entrance into this profession can be achieved with a professional training / vocational education.	Y – shared reserve Tax advice : (Shared with Public Accountant, Sworn Accountants) The main task of tax advisers is the tax declaration advice (help with the tax return and other declaration obligations: making of the bookkeeping, making of annual accounts, making of payroll accounting and wage-slip, making of tax return, list of all balance sheets, and so on). For the enforcement of tax advice belongs essentially the assistance when having an argument with the Inland Revenue or the Court dealing with tax disputes. As a third orbehaltsaufgabe” (reserved task) we have to mention the arranging of the tax advice. It should be emphasized that tasks of day-to-day accountancy do not count as primary tasks for a tax adviser in Germany (in contrast to Austria). Besides tax advisers also lawyers, established European lawyers, auditors, sworn-in auditors, as well as corresponding profession societies are authorised according to § 2 Abs 1 StBerG.	Chambers of Tax Advisers of the Länder, to be found at: www.anabin.de , left side: "Zuständige Stellen in Deutschland", then: "Steuerberater/in"	The German Tax Advisers association represents professional tax advisers http://www.dstv.de/
9	Vereidigter Diplom-Dolmetscher / Gerichtsdolmetscher (regional: various names) (Sworn Court Interpreter)	different	Regional Law, in all Länder.	Examination required to be sworn interpreter.	Y - exclusive Courts are obliged to employ certified interpreters only	Region ("Bundesland")	http://www.bdue.de/
10	Vereidigter Diplom-Übersetzer / Urkundübersetzer (regional: various names) (Sworn Translator for legal equivalence)	different	Regional Law, in all Länder.	Examination required to be sworn translator.	Y - exclusive Courts are obliged to employ sworn translators only.	Region ("Bundesland")	http://www.bdue.de/

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11	Bewachungsgewerbe (private security services)	2002	§ 34a Gewerbeordnung / Bewachungsverordnung	completion of instruction course (Unterricht) or proficiency examination (Sachkundenachweis), depends on the concrete activity; § 34a Paragraph 1 Number 3 der Gewerbeordnung in conjunction with the Bewachungsverordnung	Y – exclusive reserve Private security services	competency for permission: local (regional) competency for proficiency tests: local chambers of industry and trade	http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/schsimeistpriv/
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Table H.2.5.2: Construction

No.	Sector/ Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserve of activities or protected title (Y or N).	competent authority	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	Brunnenbauer (well constructor)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job, or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/
2	Gerüstbauer (scaffolder)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job, or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Scaffolding services	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/

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3	Glaser (glazier)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Glazier	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/
4	Installateur und Heizungsbauer (air conditioning/heating technician)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve , Mostly shared training since 2007 as Anlagenmechaniker für Sanitär-, Heizungs- und Klimatechnik (Systems Mechanic for Sanitary, Heating and Air Conditioning), but with specialisation in ecological, heating, gas/water, or thermal environmental technology	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/ http://berufenet.arbeitsagentur.de/berufe/start?dest=profession&prof-id=15164
5	Installateur und Heizungsbauer (gas installer)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Gas installation services ostly shared training since 2007 as Anlagenmechaniker für Sanitär-, Heizungs- und Klimatechnik (Systems Mechanic for Sanitary, Heating and Air Conditioning), but with specialisation in ecological, heating, gas/water, or thermal environmental technology	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/ http://berufenet.arbeitsagentur.de/berufe/start?dest=profession&prof-id=15164

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6	Kälteanlagenbauer / Mechatroniker für Kältetechnik (thermal environment technician)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Thermal environmental technician mostly shared training since 2007 as Anlagenmechaniker für Sanitär-, Heizungs- und Klimatechnik (Systems Mechanic for Sanitary, Heating and Air Conditioning), but with specialisation in ecological, heating, gas/water, or thermal environmental technology	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ <a href="http://www.handwerkska
mmer.de/">http://www.handwerkska mmer.de/
7	Klempner (plumber)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Plumbing services	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ <a href="http://www.handwerkska
mmer.de/">http://www.handwerkska mmer.de/
8	Maler und Lackierer (painter)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Painting and decorating services	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ <a href="http://www.handwerkska
mmer.de/">http://www.handwerkska mmer.de/
9	Maurer und Betonbauer (bricklayer)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Bricklaying services	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ <a href="http://www.handwerkska
mmer.de/">http://www.handwerkska mmer.de/

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10	Ofen- und Luftheizungsbauer (Boiler operator)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle). Mostly shared training since 2007 as Anlagenmechaniker für Sanitär-, Heizungs- und Klimatechnik (Systems Mechanic for Sanitary, Heating and Air Conditioning), but with specialisation in ecological, heating, gas/water, or thermal environmental technology	Y - exclusive reserve Boiler operator services	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/ http://berufenet.arbeitsagentur.de/berufe/start?dest=profession&prof-id=15164
11	Dachdecker (Roofer)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Roofing services	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/
12	Steinmetzen und Steinbildhauer (stonemason)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Stonemasonry services	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/

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13	Straßenbauer (road builder)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Road building	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/
14	Stukkateure (plasterer)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Plastering	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	
15	Tischler (joiner)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Joinery services	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/
16	Zimmerer (carpenter)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Carpentry services - Submission of a building permit for simple constructions (SHARED with engineers, masters mason, architects, registered construction technicians	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/

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17	Wärme-, Kälte- und Schallschutzisolierer (Building insulator)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - exclusive reserve Building insulation services	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/
18	Elektrotechniker (Electrician)	2009	Law on the Regulation of Craft Trades ("Gesetz zur Ordnung des Handwerks (Handwerksordnung) of 24. September 1998, most recently amended on 11. Juli 2011 (BGBl I. S. 1341).	Apprenticeship in firm and vocational training (dual education system), 3yrs. For starting a business it is required to pass the Journeyman's examination (Gesellenprüfung), plus 6 years on the job , or passing the Master examination ("Meisterprüfung") Examination (Meisterprüfung) required to run a business including registration (Eintragung in die Handwerksrolle)	Y - shared reserve Electrical services (with electrical engineer)	Chamber of Crafts ("Handwerkskammer")	Zentralverband des Deutschen Handwerks (German crafts association) http://www.zdh.de/ http://www.handwerkskammer.de/

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19	<p>Architect ("Architekt")</p> <p>Note: In order to carry out the following professions, Town Planner, Interior Designer and Landscape Architect, the starting point is to belong to the Architects' Chamber, which is responsible for regulating both architects and these wider professions. Each of these professions falls under the same legal framework with oversight by regional chambers of architects. The requirements for the use of professional titles in the three rows below are usually based on length of professional experience.</p>	1971 1984	<p>1) 16 State Architects' Laws (16 Länderarchitektengesetze)</p> <p>2) Law on the Regulation of Engineers and Architects ("Gesetz zur Regelung von Ingenieur- und Architektenleistungen") http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/archlg/</p>	University diploma in architecture-related subjects and 2 years professional experience is required for membership of professional body.	<p>Y – shared reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submission for building permission (SHARED with consulting Civil Engineers) - Planning and design (shared with Landscape Architects) - Technical inspection and expert public certification (SHARED with consulting Civil Engineers) - Submission of a building permit for simple constructions (SHARED with engineers, master masons, carpenters, registered construction technicians and interior designers - Submission of a building permit for refurbishment (SHARED with interior designers, civil engineers) - Experts' services (SHARED with consulting Civil Engineers) - Urban planning (shared with Town Planner / "Stadtplaner) 	<p>Registration is required with the regional Chamber of Architects ("Architektenkammer"). This implies automatic membership of the Federal Chamber of Architects ("Bundesarchitektenkammer"). The Federal Chamber of German Architects (Bundesarchitektenkammer – BAK) is the federation of private law ("e.V. – eingetragener Verein") of the 16 chambers of architects of the "Länder" which represents the interests of German architects with state authorities on the national level and with the public. The 16 chambers of the "Länder" – competent authorities in the sense of the architects' directive 85/384/EEC – are corporations under public law, i.e. they are public bodies entrusted autonomously with tasks of public authority, e.g. they are in charge of the "architect lists" (registration in such a list is compulsory for every architect) and control the access to the use of the professional title of "architect". Thus, the 16 chambers of the "Länder" are part of the so called "indirect public administration" in Germany. The 16 chambers of the "Länder"n can be found at www.anabin.de, left side "Zuständige Stellen in Deutschland", then "Architekt/in".</p>	<p>http://www.bak.de/</p> <p>"Die Kammermitglieder in den sechzehn Bundesländern sind: Architekten (im Hochbau tätig): 87% Landschaftsarchitekten: 6% Innenarchitekten: 4% Stadtplaner: 3%"</p> <p>www.baua.de/prax/arbeitsstaetten/arbeitsstaetten.htm</p> <p>www.baua.de/prax/index.htm abrufbar.</p> <p>See "DE_links to regional Architects' chambers.doc"</p> <p>http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/hoai/</p> <p>The designation "Architekt" is reserved to persons registered as such in one of the regional lists of architects.</p>
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20	Town Planner ("Stadtplaner" - See "Architect")	1971 1984	1) 16 State Architects' Laws (16 Länderarchitektengesetze) 2) Law on the Regulation of Engineers and Architects ("Gesetz zur Regelung von Ingenieur- und Architektenleistungen") http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/archlg/	University diploma in architecture-related subjects and 2 years professional experience is required for membership of professional body.	Y – shared reserve Urban planning (shared with architects) Y – reserved title The title of urban planner protected by law in all German states and may only be used by professionals who must necessarily in the corresponding list of urban planners and architects' associations of the countries are registered.	Chamber of Architects(See "Architect")	as architects (see "Architect") The designation "Stadtplaner" is reserved to persons registered as such in one of the regional lists of Town Planners.
	Interior Designer ("Innenarchitekt - See "Architect")	1971 1984	1) 16 State Architects' Laws (16 Länderarchitektengesetze) 2) Law on the Regulation of Engineers and Architects ("Gesetz zur Regelung von Ingenieur- und Architektenleistungen") http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/archlg/	Degree in architecture registration in Chamber of Architects after 2-3 yrs. work experience entitles to carry the professional title "Innenarchitekt"	Y – shared reserve Interior design services (shared with architects, master masons and carpenters) Submission of building permit for refurbishment (shared with masons and carpenters).	Chamber of Architects(See "Architect")	See "Architect" The designation "Innenarchitekt" is reserved to persons registered as such in one of the regional lists of architects. [translated from the Bavarian Chamber of Architects]- The title of „Innenarchitekt“ may only be used by members of the Bavarian Chamber or other regional Chambers of Architects).
22	Landscape Architect („Landschaftsarchitekt“, former: "Garten- und Landschaftsarchitekt") (see "Architect")	1971 1984		Degree in architecture registration in Chamber of Architects after 2-3 yrs. work experience entitles to carry the professional title "Landschaftsarchitekt"	Y – shared reserves Planning and design (shared with architects) Request for construction permits/ building licenses (shared with architects) Supervision and monitoring of construction works (shared with architects) Technical control and certification (shared with architects) Urban and landscape planning (shared with architects)	Chamber of Architects(See "Architect")	See "Architect" The designation "Landschaftsarchitekt" is reserved to persons registered as such in one of the regional lists of architects.

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23	Surveyor	different	Regional Law	University Education in geodesy + 2 years internship	Y - exclusive reserve Land surveying and topographical determination	Region ("Bundesland")	
24	Consulting Civil Engineer ("Beratender Ingenieur")	different	Regional Law, in all Länder	<p>University or FH ("Fachhochschule - University of Applied Science) diploma in engineering science subjects (various degrees) and 2 -5 years professional experience (varies by region ("Land")) is required for membership of professional body.</p> <p>Most University degrees now conferred (due Bologna Process) are Bachelors (B.Eng or B.Sc.) or Masters (M.Eng. or M.Sc.).</p>	<p>Y - exclusive reserve</p> <p>A "consulting civil engineer" , who gives independent advice e.g. in court procedures must gain admission to membership of a regional Chamber of engineers, in contrast to other academically qualified</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Submission for building permission (SHARED with architects) - Technical inspection and expert public certification (SHARED with architects) - Submission of a building permit for simple constructions (SHARED with architects, masters mason, carpenters, registered construction technicians - Submission of a building permit for refurbishment (SHARED with interior designers, architects) - Experts' services (SHARED with architects) 	<p>Regional Chamber of Engineers, to be found at: www.anabin.de, left side "Zuständige Stellen in Deutschland", then: "Beratender Ingenieur/in"</p> <p>http://www.bingk.de/html/920.htm</p>	<p>Fees are regulated by Law on the Regulation of Engineers and Architects Activities ("Gesetz zur Regelung von Ingenieur- und Architektenleistungen")</p> <p>http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/archlg/</p> <p>http://www.ikbaunrw.de/AnForm/antrag_beratender_ing.php</p>

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Table H.2.5.3: Tourism

No.	Sector/ Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserve of activities or protected title (Y or N).	competent authority	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	Berg- und Skiführer/in (Staatl. gepr. Berg- und Skiführer) (mountain & skiing guide)	2008	Ordinance on Instruction and Examination for professional sport trainers in Bavaria ("Ausbildungs- und Prüfungsordnung für Fachsportlehrer im freien Beruf in Bayern") (BayAPOFspl) from 8. February 1999	Various practical and theoretical examinations as well as an 40 days internship with a certified mountain and skiing guide	Y – exclusive reserve Only in Bayern	VDDBS - German Mountain and Ski Guide Association	www.bergfuehrer-verband.de/
2	Skilehrer/in (skiing instructor)	2008	Ordinance on Instruction and Examination for professional sport trainers in Bavaria ("Ausbildungs- und Prüfungsordnung für Fachsportlehrer im freien Beruf in Bayern") (BayAPOFspl) from 8. February 1999	4 grades of ski-instructor - Basic Ski-instructor("Skilehrer-Grundstufe")-14 Days of course +Examination - Regional Ski-instructor("Regionalskilehrer")- 20 days of training + Examination - Union Ski-instructor ("Verbandsskilehrer")- 37,5 days training + Examination through DSLV - Certified Ski-instructor ("staatl. geprüfter Skilehrer") - 119 Days of training + Examination through DSLV.	Y – exclusive reserve only in Bayern Establishment is exclusive. But there is the opportunity to Work as an unskilled assistant without any vocational education.	DSLIV - German Skiing Instructor Association	www.skilehrerverband.de/

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H.2.6 Greece - List of Regulated Professions and Reserves of Activities ⁴

Table H.2.6.1: Business services

	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Title of legislation and reference to relevant articles</i>	<i>Reserved activity (Exclusive or shared)</i>	<i>Specific professional qualification (where available)</i>	<i>Regulatory body</i>	<i>Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)</i>
1	Lawyer (Dikigoros)		Law no. 3026/54 (Lawyers code) as amended by subsequent legislations Law no. 3919/2011 Special Section B on lawyers and law firms Presidential decree 122/2010 on the recognition of professional qualifications of lawyers in accordance with Directive 2005/23/EC Law 3898/2010 mediation on civil and commercial cases	Y – exclusive and shared reserves <u>Exclusive tasks</u> 1.Representation of citizen in civil and criminal courts and in authorities of the region in which the lawyer is member of the respective bar association (Article 39 of code) (Law 3919/2011 revised the earlier legislation allowing for lawyers members of all bar associations to represent citizens in civil courts) 2.Required presence and signature of a lawyer representing each of the parties in the case of contracts for any transaction concerning real estate property or ships over €29,347 for the regions of Athens and Pireaus or €11,738 for the remaining part of Greece (the presence of a lawyer is not required in the case of transfer of property from parents to their children or between husband and wife or for transfer to the public sector and charity organisations) (art. 42 of code) 3.Compiling or changing statutes of companies with capital of over €29,347 for the regions of Athens and Pireaus or €11,738 for the remaining part of Greece (art. 42) 4.Compilation and submission of the necessary documents related to the	Degree from a relevant Greek or other recognised tertiary level education institution Exams after 18 months of practical training in a lawyer's office Registration in the local bar association	Ministry of Justice	www.dsa.gr http://www.ministryofjustice.gr/site/kodikos/%CE%95%CE%85%CE%81%CE%B5%CE%84%CE%AE%CE%81%CE%B9%CE%BF/%CE%9A%CE%A9%CE%94%CE%99%CE%9A%CE%91%CE%A3%CE%94%CE%99%CE%9A%CE%97%CE%93%CE%9F%CE%A1%CE%A9%CE%9D/tabid/249/language/el-GR/Default.aspx http://forum.uianet.org/uploads/tx_hhuamc/Greece_Code_lawyers_EL_01.pdf

⁴ No feedback has been received from the relevant Greek authorities via the national coordinator in respect of the following list of Regulated Professions. The tables were sent to the national coordinator in summer 2011 but input has only been received back on the factual accuracy of tourist guides and security services. The situation on RPs in Greece is very fluid since a Framework Law has been adopted in 2011 which means that there is an ongoing screening process of all RPs, which may lead to the removal of some RPs and reserves of activities within these.

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	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Title of legislation and reference to relevant articles</i>	<i>Reserved activity (Exclusive or shared)</i>	<i>Specific professional qualification (where available)</i>	<i>Regulatory body</i>	<i>Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)</i>
				<p>application for intellectual property rights (trademarks, patents etc.) (art 39 replaced by art 14 of 1366/1983)</p> <p>5.Provision of legal advise concerning tax customs and administrative related cases of citizens (art 39 replaced by art 14 of 1366/1983)</p> <p>6.Mandatory presence in mediation procedures (not arbitration) (Article 8 of law 3989/2010)</p> <p>7. Research in land registries concerning mortgages, foreclosures, registration (article 41)</p> <p><u>Shared activities</u> Certification of translated documents (together with the official translation services) (Art.52)</p> <p>Certification of copies of legal or other documents (shared with all administrative authorities and notaries) (article 53)</p>			
2	Economist (Ikonomologos)		Presidential decree 475/91 on the profession of economist and the licence to practice economics 1100/1980 (Article 3)	<p>Y – shared reserves</p> <p>Shared activities with engineers in the case of economic studies regarding services provided to the public sector.</p> <p>The following provides a description of what the profession of economist includes according to the respective articles – however, there is no exclusive reserve or restriction in relation to any of the above – they are accessible to others</p> <p>- Providing services regarding organisation, management, supervision of accounting services, design training and signed financial statements.</p>	<p>Relevant degree from Greek or other recognised education institution.</p> <p>Registration in the Economic Chamber of Greece that issues a licence (no numerical or other restrictions apply).</p>	Ministry of Finance	http://www.oe-e.gr/oe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=79&Itemid=142&lang=el

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	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Title of legislation and reference to relevant articles</i>	<i>Reserved activity (Exclusive or shared)</i>	<i>Specific professional qualification (where available)</i>	<i>Regulatory body</i>	<i>Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)</i>
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Control of management, financial statements records and data, businesses, organisations, institutions and organisations in general economic and business activity or management of private or public sector under the provisions of existing legislation and drafting - issue the necessary and relevant reports and certificates. - Analysis, processing and interpretation of economic issues, drafting and submission of relevant studies and reports to businesses, organisations and institutions in general economic activity. 			
3	Chartered valuator ⁵ (orkotos ektimitis)		<p>Law no. 820/1978 on measures against tax evasion and other relevant provisions (article 15)</p> <p>Law no. 973/1979 on the establishment of the Hellenic Public Real estate corporation</p> <p>Law no. 1041/1980 on the increase of the salaries of public servants, other relevant provisions, amending and supplementing tax and certain other provisions and the introduction of the General Accounting Plan (article 39)</p> <p>Law no. 2778/1999 on real estate mutual funds, real estate investment companies and other provisions (art. 6,16,17,22,25)</p> <p>Law no. 2753/1999 on simplifications in relation to income tax, tax reliefs and other provisions (article 22) and a number of relevant articles</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserves</p> <p>Valuation of certain property items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Real estate and industrial equipment - Shares of non trades companies and other papers - Valuable items <p>Law 2753/199 provides for the mandatory use of the chartered valuator member of the Body of the Chartered Valuators for a number of public and private organisation in the case of the above activities</p>	<p>Relevant degree from Greek or other recognised education institution</p> <p>4 years of practical experience</p> <p>Sets a maximum number of 30 chartered valutors that can be members of the Body of Chartered Valuators</p>		<p>http://portal.tee.gr/portal/page/portal/PUBLICATIONS/BYMONTHLY_PUBLICATIONS/diminiatia_2010/pub3/03_orkotoi.pdf</p> <p>http://www.soegr.gr/web/index.php</p>

⁵Not included in the initial list of regulated professions

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	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Title of legislation and reference to relevant articles</i>	<i>Reserved activity (Exclusive or shared)</i>	<i>Specific professional qualification (where available)</i>	<i>Regulatory body</i>	<i>Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)</i>
			on Presidential Decrees and Laws				
4	Chartered auditors (Orkotos elegktis)		<p>Presidential Decree 226/92 on the setting up an organization and functioning of the Body of Chartered Auditors Accountants and on the conditions for registering in a Special Register and on the practicing of the profession of the Chartered Auditor Accountant.</p> <p>Law no. 3693/2008 on the Harmonisation of Greek legislation with Directive 2006/43/EC on statutory audits of annual and consolidated accounts, amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC and 83/349/EEC and repealing Directive 84/253 / EEC of the European Council and other provisions.</p> <p>2231/1994(article 18) 2257/1994 (article 3) Ministerial Decision 623/1997 Presidential Decree 341/1997</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserves</p> <p>Control of the balance sheets and financial statements of certain types of public or private entities (8 in total) including S.A. of minimum level of annual turnover or personnel</p> <p>Requirement that services are provided through companies/consortia registered in Greece</p>	<p>Relevant degree from Greek or other recognised institution together with 3 years of practical training or, alternatively, 6 years of practical training</p> <p>Professional exams organised by the Body of chartered accountants once per year</p>		<p>http://www.soel.gr/ http://www.nb.org/epixe_risi/assets1/pdf/anakoinwsh_elte_0001_2009.pdf</p>
5	Accountant/tax adviser (Logistis, Idikos mihanografimenou logistiriou)		<p>Law no. 2515/1997 concerning the practice of the profession of accountants and tax advisors (amended by 3453/2006) 340/1998 (amended by 3470/2006) Law 2873/2000 on tax exemptions, simplifications and other provisions (article 38) Law 3842/2010 on the certification of accountants and tax adviser</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserves</p> <p>Control and signing of tax statements/books for physical and legal entities for over a minimum level of annual turnover (€100,000)</p> <p>There are 4 levels recognised on the basis of education qualifications and professional experience. Law 340/1998 defines the reserved tasks for accountants at the different levels depending on the type of legal entity served and/or the</p>	<p>Degree from relevant 3 or 4 year education Greek institutions or recognised non-Greek institutions and membership in the Economic Chamber of Greece to get the initial license.</p> <p>Additional level of professional experience and participation in the seminars organised by the Economic Chamber of Greece for the three subsequent levels</p>		<p>http://www.oee.gr/oee_gr.htm http://www.oee.gr/lows/340_code.pdf http://www.oee.gr/oe/index.php?option=com_content&view=category&layout=blog&id=79&Itemid=142&lang=el</p>

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	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Title of legislation and reference to relevant articles</i>	<i>Reserved activity (Exclusive or shared)</i>	<i>Specific professional qualification (where available)</i>	<i>Regulatory body</i>	<i>Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)</i>
				turnover size.			
6	Translator (Metefrastis/Dicrmineas)		Presidential decree 169/2002 Professional rights of Translators and Interpreters graduates of the Department of Foreign Languages, Translation and Interpreting of the Ionian University	Y –shared reserves Shared activities with Translation Service of Ministry of Foreign Affairs : translation of official documents for the needs of the public sector for Chartered Translators (body with 940 positions across the country) For other officials translations: lawyers and the Translation service	In the case of Chartered translators, it is required to have a degree from the translation department of the Ionian University or other equivalent Greek or foreign degree in translation and examinations For general translation services there are no specific requirements	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	http://www.peempip.gr/index.php/en

Table H.2.6.2: Construction

	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Title of legislation and reference to relevant articles</i>	<i>Reserved activity (Exclusive or shared)</i>	<i>Specific professional qualification (where available)</i>	<i>Regulatory body</i>	<i>Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)</i>
1	Architects		Law 4663/1930 concerning the profession of architects, civil engineers and surveyor engineer and Law 6422/1934 (article 3) concerning the profession of mechanical and electrical engineers and naval engineers Royal decree. 16/17-3-1950 Presidential decree 252/1988 Presidential Decree 5/0/2003 Presidential Decree 472/1985 Circular 51502/1967 of office of urban planning of Athens	Y –shared activities <u>Shared with civil engineers</u> : Planning, Design and supervision of architectural and structural work for most types of construction projects (certain types of complicated works excluded) <u>Shared with land surveyors and planning engineers</u> : Regional and urban planning/landscape studies Land surveying and topographical demarcation (only for land concerning a construction project)	Degree from a recognised Greek tertiary education institution (5 years duration) or recognised institution of other country Membership in the technical chamber of Greece (based on degree and exams)	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Education	http://portal.tcc.gr/portal/page/portal/PROFESSIONAL_ISSUES/NOMOTHEsia_P/EGK_51502_1967.HTM Note: the recent Law 3919/2011 on professional freedom and repeal of unjustified restriction on the access and practice of professions. These provide a description of what the profession of the economist includes according to the respective articles – however, there is no reserve of activities or restrictions in relation to any of the above – they are accessible to others.
2	Civil/building engineers (Politikos Mihanikos)		Law 4663/1930 concerning the profession of architects, civil engineers and surveyor engineer Law 6422/1934 (article 3)	Y – exclusive and shared reserves Civil engineers have a number of exclusive activities and also shared activities with a	Degree from a recognised Greek tertiary education institution (5 years duration) or a recognised institution of another country Membership in the technical chamber of Greece	Ministry of Education Ministry of	http://www.eng.upatras.gr/Nea/Files/Dikaiwmata%20Mixanikwn.pdf http://www.teicrete.gr/users/

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		<p>concerning the profession of mechanical and electrical engineers and or naval engineer Royal decree. 16/17-3-1950 Presidential decree 252/1988 Presidential Decree 50/2003 Presidential Decree 472/1985 Circular 51502/1967 of office of urban planning of Athens</p>	<p>number of other engineers and technicians depending on the type of structure, building or study. The reserved tasks are linked with the legal requirements concerning the designs and supervision of works for the purposes of application for issuing of planning, land surveying, construction, demolition license</p> <p><u>Exclusive</u> Design, supervision, monitoring, technical control of structural works in certain types of construction projects Building demolition</p> <p><u>Shared</u> With Architects: Design, supervision monitoring and technical control structural works besides certain categories (those that are exclusive) Architectural design and supervision for all types of buildings</p> <p>With Land surveyers: Design and supervision for buildings of up to 2 floors, transport studies and works</p> <p>With Environmental engineers: geotechnical studies and environmental impact assessments</p> <p>With Planing and regional development engineers Regional and urban planning and transportation studies/ plans, production sites establishment studies, regional development studies, environmental impact studies</p> <p>With Mechanical and electrical engineers: studies and supervision for the establishment of simple electrical and mechanical installations</p>	(based on degree and exams)	<p>Environment Ministry of the Economy</p>	<p>kutruhis/tak/43/EPAGGELM ATIKA%20DIKAIOMATA% 20MIXANIKON.pdf http://portal.tcc.gr/portal/pag e/portal/PROFESSIONAL_I SSUES/NOMOTHESIA_P/ EGK_51502_1967.HTM</p>
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				Shared with master builders (graduates of technological education institutes of related departments): design, supervision and monitoring of buildings of up to two floors that if not special earthquake protection provisions apply			
3	Planning and regional development engineers (Michanikos horotaxias kai periferiakis anaptixis)		Law 6422/1934 concerning the profession of mechanical and electrical engineers and naval engineers Royal decree 16/17/3/1950 Presidential decree 240/1994	Y –shared reserves <u>Shared activities</u> <u>With land surveyors</u> Topographic/land surveys (certain types) <u>With Environmental engineers:</u> environmental impact assessments <u>With civil engineers</u> Regional and urban planning and transportation studies/ plans, production sites establishment studies, regional development studies, environmental impact studies.	Degree from a recognised Greek tertiary education institution (5 years duration) or a recognised institution of another country Membership in the Technical Chamber of Greece (based on degree and exams)	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Education	http://www.eng.upatras.gr/Nea/Files/Dikaiwmata%20Mixanikwn.pdf http://www.teicrete.gr/users/kutrulis/tak/43/EPAGGELMATIKA%20DIKAIOMATA%20MIXANIKON.pdf http://portal.tec.gr/portal/page/portal/PROFESSIONAL_ISSUES/NOMOTHEsia_P/EGK_51502_1967.HTM
4	Environmental engineers (Mihanikoi perivalontos)		Law 6422/1934 concerning the profession of mechanical and electrical engineers and naval engineers Presidential decree 365/1995 Presidential Decree 232/1995	Y –shared reserves <u>Shared activities with civil engineers</u> Geotechnical studies and environmental impact studies <u>Planning and regional development engineers</u> Environmental impact studies	Degree from a recognised Greek tertiary education institution (5 years duration) or a recognised institution of another country Membership in the Technical Chamber of Greece (based on degree and exams)	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Education	http://www.eng.upatras.gr/Nea/Files/Dikaiwmata%20Mixanikwn.pdf http://www.teicrete.gr/users/kutrulis/tak/43/EPAGGELMATIKA%20DIKAIOMATA%20MIXANIKON.pdf http://portal.tec.gr/portal/page/portal/PROFESSIONAL_ISSUES/NOMOTHEsia_P/EGK_51502_1967.HTM
5.	Land Surveyor (Topografos Mihanikos AEI)		Law 4663/1930 concerning the profession of architects, civil engineers and surveyor engineers and Law 6422/1934 concerning the profession of mechanical and electrical engineers and naval engineers Circular 20523/1977 of Ministry of Public works Circular 66/1981 of Ministry of Public works	Y –shared reserves <u>Shared activities</u> <u>with architects :</u> Topographic demarcation and land surveys (only for land used in related structural projects) Structural design and works supervision for buildings of up to 2 floors	Degree from a recognised Greek tertiary education institution (5 years duration) or a recognised institution of another country Membership in the Technical Chamber of Greece (based on degree and exams)	Ministry of Environment Ministry of Education	http://www.eng.upatras.gr/Nea/Files/Dikaiwmata%20Mixanikwn.pdf http://www.teicrete.gr/users/kutrulis/tak/43/EPAGGELMATIKA%20DIKAIOMATA%20MIXANIKON.pdf http://portal.tec.gr/portal/page/portal/PROFESSIONAL_ISSUES/NOMOTHEsia_P/EGK_51502_1967.HTM

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			<p>Circular 51502/1967 of office of urban planning of Athens Law 3919/2011 on professional freedom and repeal of unjustified restriction on the access and practice of professions</p>	<p><u>with civil engineers:</u> Topographic demarcation and land surveys transport projects design and supervision Structural design and works supervision, obtaining licences for buildings of up to 2 floors Feasibility studies</p> <p><u>with master builders</u>⁶ (graduates of technological education institutes of related departments): design and supervision of buildings of up to two floors if not special earthquake protection provisions apply Topographic demarcation and land surveys (only for land used in related structural projects)</p>			
6	<p>Electrical and electronic/computer engineers (Ilektrologos kai ilektronikos mihanikos) See notes column</p>		<p>Law 6422/1934 concerning the profession of mechanical and electrical engineers and naval engineers Circular 20523/1977 of Ministry of Public works Circular 66/1981 of Ministry of Public works Circular 51502/1967 of office of urban planning of Athens Law 3982/2011 on the simplification of licensing of technical professions and industrial activities and business parks Presidential decree 44/2009 Establishing the professional rights of graduates of technical universities (5 year thesis based degree) and non-technical universities (4 year non-thesis</p>	<p>Y – exclusive and shared reserves <u>Electrical engineers</u> <u>Exclusive activities:</u> Design, supervise for mechanical and electrical installations of certain level of complexity</p> <p><u>Shared activities</u> With engineers graduates of all technical universities (AEI) : Design and supervision for the establishment of simple electrical and mechanical installations as defined in the relevant decrees</p> <p>With electricians graduates of the technological education institutions (TEI): Design and supervision for the establishment of simple electrical and mechanical installations</p> <p>Electrical and computer engineers</p>	<p>Degree from a recognised Greek tertiary education institution (5 years duration) or a recognised institution of another country Membership in the Technical Chamber of Greece (based on degree and exams)</p>	<p>Ministry of Environment Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Note : the separation between electrical, electronic and computer engineers is not straightforward. The degrees offered in Greece have various names- some cover both electrical and electronic/computer engineering and some others not. Electrical engineers have in general the same rights as far as far as the ICT aspects are concerned)</p>

⁶Civil sub-engineers (politiki ipomihaniki)

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			based degree) in the computer and telecommunication subjects.	Shared activities: With graduates of the non-technical Greek universities of the departments of computer science, informatics, telematics etc. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teaching in universities and technological education institutes - R&D activities in public or private research entities - Provision of services to public and private organisations 			
7	Electrician (ilektrologos)		Law 6422/1934 concerning the profession of mechanical and electrical engineers and naval engineers Royal decree 699 /17.11.1971 Law 3919/2011 on professional freedom and repeal of unjustified restriction on the access and practice of professions Law 3982/2011 on the simplification of licensing of technical professions and industrial activities and business parks	Y – exclusive and shared reserves <u>Exclusive activities</u> Supervision of the operation of equipment used in construction activities of over 800HP <u>Shared activities</u> <u>With almost all categories of engineers:</u> Certification of quality of installations and compliance with applicable regulations. Shared with different categories of profession depending on the type and size of installation	Degree from vocational training institution or post secondary education level or technical schools (secondary level) or proof of minimum practical training followed by exams or other non-Greek recognised institutions Membership in the professional association Different levels of professional qualification (Law 3892/2011 makes reference to possible exams on the basis of a separate presidential decree - there is no such decree at this stage. This is expected in 2012, with a general declaration of intent)	Ministry of Education/ Ministry of Development	http://www.hlektrologoi-tei.gr/wrkRights.asp?lng=
8	Plumber/ Air conditioning technician/Heating/Central heating technician/installer/repairer (Idravlikos, Technikos ehgatastaseon psixis, aerissmou ke klimatissmou,		Presidential decree 38/1991 as amended by presidential decree 55/2000 Law 3919/2011 on professional freedom and repeal of unjustified restriction on the access and practice of professions Law 3982/2011 for the simplification of licensing of technical professions and industrial activities and business parks	Y –shared reserves There are 4 levels of qualification (assistant, a class, b class, installer) acquired on the basis of accumulated experience. The last two levels provide for rights to supervise and certify the quality and fulfilment of the legal requirements of installations of different levels of complexity <u>Shared activities</u> <u>With engineers:</u> Certification of quality of installations and compliance with applicable regulations. Shared with	Diploma of post-secondary level education or vocational training schools (secondary level) for the specific vocation and/or practical experience Registration in the local professional association License from the relevant prefectural authorities (Law 3892/2011 makes reference to possible exams on the basis of a separate presidential decree - there is no such decree at this stage)	Ministry of the Economy	http://www.obye.gr/

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	Technitis ehgatastaseon idrefssis-apohetefssis, Technitis ehgatastaseon themanssis)			different categories of profession depending on the type and size of installation			
9	Master builder (Ergodigos Michanikós érgon ipodomis (TEI)/ Michanikós domikón érgon (TEI))		Law 3919/2011 on professional freedom and repeal of unjustified restriction on the access and practice of professions Presidential Decree 318/1994 setting preprofessional; rights of graduates of technical education institutes (TEI) N.3794/2009 Article 18	Y –shared reserves <u>Shared with civil engineers, land surveyors and architects</u> : design, supervision of certain types of buildings of up to two floors <u>Shared with civil engineers</u> construction works (not yet clearly defined as the required presidential decree have not been issued)	Diploma of post-secondary level degree from the relevant department in the technological educational institutes (TEI) (Law 3892/2011 makes reference to possible exams on the basis of a separate presidential decree - there is no such decree at this stage)	Ministry of education and Ministry of Environment	
10	Construction equipment operator (Hiristis mihanimaton ergon)		Presidential Decree 7/6/1946 Royal Decree 5/10/1951 Law 6422/1934 concerning the profession of mechanical and electrical engineers and naval engineers Presidential decree 31/1990 amended by 499/91 and 148/2006 on the supervision of operation and maintenance of equipment used in construction works and repealing presidential decree 22/1976	Y –shared reserves There are 5 levels of qualification (assistant, a, b,c and d class) acquired on the basis of accumulated experience that allow for operation and maintenance of equipment of different level of horse power. <u>Shared activities</u> Operation and maintenance of construction equipment of up to 800 Horse power	Diploma at post-secondary level from relevant technical school or relevant practical experience and exams organised by the ministry of development Practical experience is certified by the local professional association or – in the absence of such- by the Association of construction equipment operators of Greece (OXGME)	Ministry of education And Ministry of Development -	http://www.oxmge.gr/ http://www.elinyae.gr/el/lib_file_upload/11-90.1111225452384.pdf
11	Geologist/geo technical (Geologos/ge otehnikos)		Presidential decree 344/2000 – Practice of the profession of geotechnician	Y – exclusive and shared reserves Exclusive: mandatory participation of at least on geologist/geotechnic in companies undertaking construction works of certain level of complexity Shared activities with civil engineers concerning construction works, land surveyors, environmental engineers	Specific degree from the relevant higher education institutions indicated in law 1474/1984 or equivalent recognised degrees from non-Greek institutions) Membership in the geotechnical chamber of Greece (not restricted) on the basis of the relevant degrees (no exams)	Ministry of agriculture Ministry of economics	http://www.geoteepk.gr/nomothesia.htm http://www.geoteepk.gr/nomothesia/PD%20344_2000%20Epag%20Diakaiom%20Gewte xnikwn.pdf

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Table H.2.6.3: Tourism

	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Legislation concerning regulated profession</i>	<i>Reserved activity (Exclusive or shared)</i>	<i>Specific professional qualification (where available)</i>	<i>Regulatory body</i>	<i>Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)</i>
1	Tourist guides (Xenagos)		<p>Law 710/77 (amended by Laws 3207/2003 and 3677/2009 (article 3))</p> <p>Ministerial Decree 13605 of 2010 exempted tourist guides from the provision of Article 16 of Directive 2006/123 (as transposed in article 17 of law 3844/2010) in relation to the professional qualification of tourist guides</p> <p>Ministerial Decree Nr. 165255/IA of 2010 implementing in Greek law the temporary provision of services (Dir. 2005/36) by EU tourist guides.</p> <p>Law 3919/2011 on professional freedom and repeal of unjustified restriction on the access and practice of professions</p> <p>Ministerial Decree 1597/3.2.2011 implementing Dir. 2006/123 on temporary provision of tourist guides from other M-S in Greece, regarding non-obligation to pay for social security in Greece. Ministerial Decree 88985/IA/14.9.2011 implementing Dir. 2005/36 on compensatory measures for tourist guides from other M-S established in Greece, by the Greek Ministry of Education.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p><u>Exclusive</u></p> <p>Guiding tourists in historical and cultural sites, museums</p> <p>Tourist guides from other EU member states are allowed to provide tourist guide services, in historical and cultural sites and museums in Greece, provided they have their tourist guide qualifications recognised, according to Dir. 2005/36, by the Greek Ministry of Education expert Committee (SAEP) in case of establishment or have their declaration accepted in written by the Greek Ministry of Culture & Tourism, Secretary General of Tourism, in case of temporary provision of tourist guiding services.</p>	<p>Degree from the School of Tourist Guides of the Organisation of Tourism Education and Training as post-secondary vocational studies exclusively for tourist guides in Greece or from any other equivalent EU institution followed by practical training in Greece together with a certificate of knowledge of the Greek language. Fulfilment of the above requirements is certified by a committee of the ministry of Education .</p> <p>Registration in the Greek Tourist guides association</p> <p>Specifically for temporary provision of services: ID number issued by the Directorate of Tourism Policy in the Ministry of Culture & Tourism upon application</p>	<p>Ministry of Culture & Tourism,- Secretary General of Tourism, Directorate of Tourism Policy</p>	<p>http://www.touristguides.gr/legislation/710-1977.asp</p> <p>http://www.hatta.gr/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=psXMeqBgxse%3d&tabid=155&language=en-US</p>

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Note: the professions of Travel Agent and tourist accommodation services were recently deregulated from being regulated professions with a transition to a licensing scheme. Only the profession of tourist guide remains regulated.

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H.2.7 Italy - Inventory of regulated professions and reserved activities

Introductory notes:

- (i) The 24 RPs identified⁷ include instances in which the law distinguishes between senior and junior roles within the same profession. This distinction was introduced by the DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 and regards several technical and scientific professions. The distinction is based on qualifications, i.e. junior professionals have completed a three-year university cycle (*laurea*) while seniors holds a 3+2 years university degree (*laurea specialistica / magistrale*). The State exam is also different. As a consequence, junior professionals may perform only part of the activities that are reserved to senior professionals – normally defined as supporting activities or activities of limited complexity. Junior and senior professionals are members of the same Professional Order but are registered in separate sections of the Professional Registry.
- (ii) Certain single entries actually correspond to a number of specific professions, as in the case of “responsabile tecnico” (technical systems manager) for “networks and systems installation, transformation, enlargement, and maintenance activities” which include seven different specialisations (plumber, electrician, etc). In other cases, only a sub-category of the regulated profession is relevant for the scope of the analysis (e.g. “civil and environmental engineer”, as part of the wider “engineer” profession title).⁸

Table H.2.7.1: Business Services

No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	Certified Public Accountant (<i>Dottore commercialista</i>)	1953, 2005	D.P.R. 27 ottobre 1953, n. 1067 <i>Ordinamento della professione di dottore commercialista</i> http://www.odcrg.it/documenti/ordinamento/ordinamento_professionale.pdf D.Lgs. 28 giugno 2005, n. 139. <i>Costituzione dell'Ordine dei dottori</i>	Y – exclusive and shared reserves The regulation recognises the specific competency of CP Accountant in economic, fiscal, administrative and company law matters. The overall subjects of CP professional activities include: 1. Administration and liquidation of enterprises, patrimonies, goods; 2. Expert reports and technical	Until the reform of 2005 there were separate regulations governing the two sister professions of ‘ <i>dottore commercialista</i> ’ and ‘ <i>ragioniere</i> ’, but they shared several competencies in common (art 1. of DPR 1067 and art.1 of DPR 1068). Since the adoption of D.Lgs 139 (2005) the regulations (and the professional body) have been unified	<i>laurea specialistica / magistrale in scienza dell'economia</i> (economic science) OR <i>scienze economico aziendali</i> (business science) + three years of certified apprenticeship + corresponding State exam	Ordine dei dottori commercialisti e degli esperti contabili Professional Register: - Section A: <i>Dottori</i>	The boundaries between reserved and not-reserved tasks have been the subject of numerous disputes in the past, with sometimes diverging rulings. Recent rulings of the Court of Cassation have <i>de facto</i> opened up the

Source: List of regulated professions published on 11.06.2010 by the *Dipartimento Politiche Comunitarie, Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri* (National Contact Points - Directive 2005/36/EC), <http://www.politichecomunitarie.it/attivita/60/elenco-professioni-regolamentate>. The National list of regulated professions in Italy does not fully correspond with the European Commission's regulated profession database (http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/qualifications/regprof/index.cfm?fuseaction=regProf.indexCountry&cId=8). In particular: (i) the Commission's database includes 148 entries instead of 149; (ii) there are 28 entries in the Commission's database that have no clear correspondence to the NCP's list, and there are 29 entries in the NCP's list that are not in the Commission's database.

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
			<p><i>commercialisti e degli esperti contabili, a norma dell'articolo 2 della L. 24 febbraio 2005, n. 34.</i></p> <p>http://www.odcec.roma.it/immagini/file/ODCEC_Normativa/dlg_s_139_2005_14052010.pdf</p>	<p>advice;</p> <p>3. Administrative checks and overhauls;</p> <p>4. Other accountancy, examination of balance sheets, accounts, deeds and any other book-keeping documents for enterprises and public and private bodies;</p> <p>5. Management and liquidation of</p>	<p>and the new professional title of 'esperto contabile' replaced the title of 'ragioniere'.</p> <p>The scope of the profession of 'dottore commercialista' is greater than for 'esperto contabile'. In addition to the six specific competencies indicated in the previous regulation, the D.Lgs 139 lists 15 technical activities that</p>		<i>Commercialisti,</i>	<p>provision of certain business consultancy services to non-regulated professions as well (taxation, book-keeping, etc.)</p> <p>The new regulation entered into force in</p>

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
				<p>damages;</p> <p>6. Function of auditor for commercial, non-commercial and public bodies.</p> <p>The above does not necessarily establish legal reserves of activity. Legal reserves exist with very specific tasks, mainly:</p> <p><i>Exclusive reserves:</i></p>	<p>are typical of this profession.⁹</p> <p>Additionally the '<i>dottore commercialista</i>' can perform all technical activities that are typical of the '<i>esperto contabile</i>' profession.</p>			<p>2008, and there is little evidence of its impact so far.</p> <p>http://www.cndcec.it</p>

⁹For "CP Accountant":

- a) la revisione e la formulazione di giudizi o attestazioni in merito ai bilanci di imprese ed enti, pubblici e privati, non soggetti al controllo legale dei conti, ove prevista dalla legge o richiesta dall'autorità giudiziaria, amministrativa o da privati, anche ai fini dell'accesso e del riconoscimento di contributi o finanziamenti pubblici, anche comunitari, nonché l'asseverazione della rendicontazione dell'impiego di risorse finanziarie pubbliche;
- b) le valutazioni di azienda;
- c) l'assistenza e la rappresentanza davanti agli organi della giurisdizione tributaria di cui al decreto legislativo 31 dicembre 1992, n. 545;
- d) l'incarico di curatore, commissario giudiziale e commissario liquidatore nelle procedure concorsuali, giudiziarie e amministrative, e nelle procedure di amministrazione straordinaria, nonché l'incarico di ausiliario del giudice, di amministratore e di liquidatore nelle procedure giudiziali;
- e) le funzioni di sindaco e quelle di componente di altri organi di controllo o di sorveglianza, in società o enti, nonché di amministratore, qualora il requisito richiesto sia l'indipendenza o l'iscrizione in albi professionali;
- f) le funzioni di ispettore e di amministratore giudiziario nei casi previsti dall'articolo 2409 del codice civile;
- g) la predisposizione e diffusione di studi e ricerche di analisi finanziaria aventi ad oggetto titoli di emittenti quotate che contengono previsioni sull'andamento futuro e che esplicitamente o implicitamente forniscono un consiglio d'investimento;
- h) la valutazione, in sede di riconoscimento della personalità giuridica delle fondazioni e delle associazioni, dell'adeguatezza del patrimonio alla realizzazione dello scopo;
- i) il compimento delle operazioni di vendita di beni mobili ed immobili, nonché la formazione del progetto di distribuzione, su delega del giudice dell'esecuzione, secondo quanto previsto dall'articolo 2, comma 3, lettera e), del decreto-legge 14 marzo 2005, n. 35, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 14 maggio 2005, n. 80, e con decorrenza dalla data indicata dall'articolo 2, comma 3-quater, del medesimo decreto;
- l) l'attività di consulenza nella programmazione economica negli enti locali;
- m) l'attività di valutazione tecnica dell'iniziativa di impresa e di asseverazione dei business plan per l'accesso a finanziamenti pubblici;
- n) il monitoraggio ed il tutoraggio dell'utilizzo dei finanziamenti pubblici erogati alle imprese;
- o) la redazione e la asseverazione delle informative ambientali, sociali e di sostenibilità delle imprese e degli enti pubblici e privati;
- p) la certificazione degli investimenti ambientali ai fini delle agevolazioni previste dalle normative vigenti;
- q) le attività previste per gli iscritti nella Sezione B Esperti contabili dell'Albo;
- q-bis) l'assistenza fiscale nei confronti dei contribuenti non titolari di reddito di lavoro autonomo e di impresa, di cui all'articolo 34, comma 4, del decreto legislativo 9 luglio 1997, n. 241.

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)
				1. Review and audit of balance sheets for which statutory audit is not mandatory 2. Administration of patrimony of persons undergoing special crime preventive measures 3. Examination of accounting for the purpose of identifying estates and credits for seizure 4. Role of head of "centres for fiscal assistance" (CAF) 5. Stamp of approval/conformity and declaration tax <i>Shared reserves:</i> 1. Insolvency practices (w/ lawyers – but in certain circumstances open also to non-regulated professions) 2. Administration of patrimony of persons undergoing protection measures (w/ lawyers) 3. Certification of requests for tax facilitations and grants for businesses making investments in innovation (w/ stat. auditors, and labour consultants) 4. Membership of companies' board of auditors (w/ lawyers and labour consultants) 5. Labour consultancy (w/ lawyers and labour consultants) 6. Sworn assessments of net values of stocks, shares and other OTC market assets (w/ stat. auditors) 7. Representation before administrative agencies				
2	Accountant	1953,	D.P.R. 27 ottobre 1953 n. 1068	Y – exclusive and shared reserves	See above <i>Certified Public Accountant.</i>	<i>laurea in scienze dell'economia e</i>	Ordine dei	See above <i>Certified</i>

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)
	(Esperto contabile)	2005	<p><i>Ordinamento della professione di Ragioniere</i></p> <p>http://serviziweb.unimol.it/unimol/allegati/pagine/1302/DPR%2027%20ottobre%201953%20n%201068%20integrato%20con%20legge%20183%20%202002.pdf</p> <p>D.Lgs. 28 giugno 2005, n. 139. Costituzione dell'Ordine dei dottori commercialisti e degli esperti contabili, a norma dell'articolo 2 della L. 24 febbraio 2005, n. 34.</p> <p>http://www.odcec.roma.it/images/file/ODCEC_Normativa/dlgs_139_2005_14052010.pdf</p>	The overall competencies and the reserves of activities of Accountants are the same of CP Accountants (see above) with the apparent exclusion of shared reserved activities no. 1, 4 and 7 above.	The regulation specifies seven typical technical activities for Accountant, all of which are carried out also by the CP Accountant. ¹⁰	<p><i>della gestione aziendale</i> (science of economics and business management) OR <i>laurea in scienze economiche</i> (economic science)</p> <p>+ three years of certified apprenticeship</p> <p>+ corresponding State exam</p>	<p>dottori commercialisti e degli esperti contabili</p> <p>Professional Register: - Section B: <i>Esperti contabili</i></p>	<i>Public Accountant</i>

¹⁰For "Accountants":

- a) tenuta e redazione dei libri contabili, fiscali e del lavoro, controllo della documentazione contabile, revisione e certificazione contabile di associazioni, persone fisiche o giuridiche diverse dalle società di capitali;
- b) elaborazione e predisposizione delle dichiarazioni tributarie e cura degli ulteriori adempimenti tributari;
- c) rilascio dei visti di conformità, asseverazione ai fini degli studi di settore e certificazione tributaria, nonché esecuzione di ogni altra attività di attestazione prevista da leggi fiscali;
- d) la funzione di revisione o di componente di altri organi di controllo contabile nonché, sempre che sussistano i requisiti di cui al decreto legislativo 27 gennaio 1992, n. 88, il controllo contabile ai sensi dell'articolo 2409-bis del codice civile;
- e) la revisione dei conti, sempre che sussistano i requisiti di cui al decreto legislativo 27 gennaio 1992, n. 88, nelle imprese ed enti che ricevono contributi dallo Stato, dalle Regioni, da Province, Comuni ed enti da essi controllati o partecipati;
- f) il deposito per l'iscrizione presso enti pubblici o privati di atti e documenti per i quali sia previsto l'utilizzo della firma digitale, ai sensi della legge 15 marzo 1997, n. 59, e del testo unico delle disposizioni legislative e regolamentari in materia di documentazione amministrativa, di cui al decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 28 dicembre 2000, n. 445, e loro successive modificazioni;
- f-bis) l'assistenza fiscale nei confronti dei contribuenti non titolari di reddito di lavoro autonomo e di impresa, di cui all'articolo 34, comma 4, del decreto legislativo 9 luglio 1997, n. 241.

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
3	Statutory Auditor (<i>Revisore legale</i>)	1992, 2010	<i>D.Lgs. 27 gennaio 1992, n. 88: Attuazione della direttiva (CEE) n. 253/84, relativa all'abilitazione delle persone incaricate del controllo di legge dei documenti contabili</i> http://www.revicom.eu/leggi/D.L.GS.88%20del%201992.pdf <i>D.Lgs 27 gennaio 2010, n. 39 "Attuazione della direttiva 2006/43/CE, relativa alle revisioni legali dei conti annuali e dei conti consolidati, che modifica le direttive 78/660/CEE e 83/349/CEE, e che abroga la direttiva 84/253/CEE"</i> http://www.revisori.it/vextrado/cs/11/docs/1110/Dlgs39_2010_Attuaz_dirrett2006_43_CE.pdf	Y – exclusive and shared reserves <i>Exclusive reserves :</i> 1. Audit in accounting, valuation of assets, and certification of balance-sheets of companies [mandatory for publicly-traded companies] <i>Shared w/ other professions (see entry for CP Accountant)</i>	The obligation for auditing and certification of publicly-traded companies was established with DPR 136 (1975), but the profession was regulated only in 1992 following the EU Directive. Since then, the regulation about access to the profession was amended many times but the reserved tasks were unchanged.	<i>Laurea in Law OR Economics OR special post-secondary school diploma</i> + three years of certified apprenticeship + corresponding State exam The State exam is not requested if: (i) the candidate was a member of a professional order of accountants or a commercial law expert (ii) the candidate has already passed a State exam for professional qualification covering the same subjects	Ministry of Economy and Finance	Until 2006 the Register of Statutory Auditor was managed by the Ministry of Justice. At present it is managed by a private company owned by the Professional Order of Accountants and Commercial Law Experts. http://www.revisorilegali.it/
4	Lawyer (<i>Avvocato</i>)	1933	<i>Regio Decreto Legge 27 novembre 1933, n. 1578 - Ordinamento delle professioni di avvocato e procuratore</i> http://www.ordineavvocatitalina.it/files/568/LEGGE_PROFESIONALE.pdf <i>Regio Decreto 22 gennaio 1934, n. 37 - Norme integrative e di attuazione del r.d.l. 27 novembre 1933, n. 1578, sull'ordinamento della professione di avvocato</i> http://media.camerepenali.it/200610/2529.doc?ver=1	Y – exclusive and shared reserves <i>Exclusive :</i> 1. representation, assistance and defence of different actors within the judicial processes <i>Shared w/ other professions</i> Lawyers may typically carry out activities not subject to exclusive reserve that fall within the competencies of other regulated professions active in the economic and business sector, i.e. commercial law experts, labour consultants and	The profession of Lawyer is still mostly regulated by two Royal Decrees of 1933 and 1934. In particular, the competencies are laid down in art. 7 of RD 1578. In 1997, the professional title of 'procuratore legale' was abolished and merged with that of lawyer (the only difference b/w these professions being the constituency where they could practice).	<u>For Lawyer</u> <i>laurea specialistica / magistrale in giurisprudenza (jurisprudence)</i> + two years of certified apprenticeship + corresponding State exam	Ordine Nazionale Forense	Draft Law (AC 3900) on the global reform of the legal profession is currently under discussion in the Italian Parliament. The new Law would <i>inter alia</i> extend the exclusive reserve of activity for Lawyers, including: legal advice, extra-judicial assistance, alternative dispute resolution, and processes before the

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
			<p><i>Legge 28 maggio 1936, n. 1003 - Norme per la iscrizione nell'albo speciale per il patrocinio davanti alla corte di cassazione ed alle altre giurisdizioni superiori</i> http://www.ordineavvocati.lu.it/basement.asp?sn=&sez=68&sez1=57</p> <p><i>Legge 24 febbraio 1997, n. 27. "Suppressione dell'albo dei procuratori legali e norme in materia di esercizio della professione forense"</i> http://www.parlamento.it/parlam/leggi/970271.htm</p>	industrial property agents. (see the corresponding entries in this table)				<p>public administration and independent authorities.</p> <p>Some independent authorities (including the authority for market and competition) as well as primary business associations have expressed dissent on this part of the reform.</p> <p>http://cnf.ipsoa.it http://www.consiglionazionaleforense.it</p>
5	Court of Cassation Lawyer <i>Avvocato Cassazionista</i>	1933	See above	<p>Y – exclusive and shared reserves</p> <p><i>Exclusive:</i></p> <p>1. Representation before special courts, i.e. Court of Cassation, Council of State, Court of Audit, Military Tribunal, Supreme Tribunal for Public Waters</p> <p>Additionally, the CC Lawyer can carry out all ‘exclusive and shared’ activities reserved to Lawyers mentioned above</p>	See above	In addition to the qualifications required for lawyers (“ <i>avvocato</i> ”), it is required to have completed: 12 years of continuous professional experience as <i>Avvocato</i> (lawyer) OR 5 years of professional experience + a special State exam	Ordine Nazionale Forense – Special register	
6	Labour Consultant <i>(Consulente del</i>	1979	<p><i>Legge 11 gennaio 1979, n. 12 Norme per l'ordinamento della professione di consulente del lavoro</i> http://normativo.inail.it/bdnint</p>	<p>Y – shared reserves with lawyers, accountants, commercial law experts.</p> <p>The profession of labour consultant is concerned with all matters related</p>	The profession of “Labour consultant” has been regulated for the first time by L 12 (1979) but it already existed in the national register (under L 1081 (1964)) and the	<i>Laurea in giurisprudenza (jurisprudence), OR economia (economics), OR scienze politiche (political science) OR consulenza del lavoro (labour consulting)</i>	Ordine Nazionale dei Consulenti del lavoro	At the end of 2010 the professional body has started discussing a new draft regulation to update the founding

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
	<i>lavoro)</i>		enrnet/docs/11279.htm <i>D. M. 15 luglio 1992 n. 430, Tariffa Professionale Regolamento recante approvazione delle deliberazioni in data 16 maggio 1991 e 1992 del consiglio Nazionale dei Consulenti del Lavoro concernenti la tariffa professionale della categoria</i> http://www.consulentidellavoro.vr.it/files/normativa/leggi/2.pdf	<p>to legal obligations in the fields of employment, work insurance and social security. the Law establishes that the employer can perform the tasks himself or delegate these tasks only to labour consultants, lawyers, commercial law experts or accountants.</p> <p>According to other sectoral regulations, there are some reserved activities shared w/ labour consultants. See the CP Accountant entry for details.</p>	<p>profession had already been defined (L. 1815 (1939)).</p> <p>The primary competencies of 'labour consultant' are laid down in art. 1 of L. 12 (1979), which also explicitly state that such activities can be carried out by other regulated professions i.e. lawyer, commercial law experts and accountants.</p> <p>The specific 'typical' activities are detailed in the DM 430 (1992) on professional fee-levels]</p>	<p>OR</p> <p><i>Post-secondary diploma in 'consulenza del lavoro' (labour consulting)</i></p> <p>+ two years of certified apprenticeship</p> <p>+ corresponding State exam</p>		<p>Law 12 (1979). Among other things, the newly proposed regulation would impose that all compliance requirements in matters of employment, social security and social welfare must be carried out by labour consultants (or the other regulated professions indicated in L12 – though there is still disagreement on this point).</p> <p>http://www.consulentidellavoro.it/</p>
7	Industrial Property Agent <i>(Consulente in proprietà industriale)</i>	2005	<i>D.Lgs. 10 febbraio 2005, n.30 - Codice della proprietà industriale</i> http://www.unibo.it/NR/rdonl/yres/79420916-327B-4D55-9F9A-25C14B6C0144/67110/codice_P12.pdf	<p>Y – shared reserves shared w/ Lawyers ("Patent agent" and "trademark agent")</p> <p>1.Representation before the <i>Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi</i> (Italian Patent and Trademark Office) of physical and legal persons for all obligations established in the regulations on patents and trademarks. Compatibility certification of translations into Italian of any foreign documents to be submitted to the Ufficio Italiano Brevetti e Marchi. [Note: the Law clarifies that representation is <u>not</u> mandatory.]</p>	<p>The profession of Industrial Property Agent is regulated within the framework of the wider 'industrial property code'. The matter has been recently reformed (L. 30 (2005)) and the previous legislation repealed (D.M. 3 Aprile 1981).</p> <p>The Law establishes three professional titles: "Patent agent"; "trademark agent" and "Industrial property agent" – the latter qualified to operate in both patent and trademark fields. The activities are laid out in art. 201 and 204.</p>	<p><i>Diploma di laurea</i></p> <p>+ two years of apprenticeship (or 18 months if attending an <i>ad hoc</i> course)</p> <p>+ corresponding State exam</p>	Ordine dei Consulenti in Proprietà Industriale	<p>The title of Industrial Property Agent is compatible with all other regulated professional titles (i.e. lawyers etc.).</p> <p>http://www.ordine-brevetti.it/</p>

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Table H.2.7.2: Construction Sector

No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	Architect <i>Architetto</i>	1923, 1925, 2001	<p><i>Legge 24 giugno 1923, n. 1395 - Tutela del titolo e dell'esercizio professionale degli ingegneri e degli architetti.</i></p> <p>http://www.edilizia.com/files/11395_24_giugno_1923pdf.pdf</p> <p>REGIO DECRETO 23 Ottobre 1925, n. 2537 - Regolamento per le professioni d'ingegnere e di architetto.</p> <p>http://www.edilizia.com/files/regiodecreto2537_25pdf.pdf</p> <p>DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 - Modifiche ed integrazioni della disciplina dei requisiti per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato e delle relative prove per l'esercizio di talune professioni, nonche' della disciplina dei relativi ordinamenti.</p> <p>http://www.unisanno.it/post/aurea/documents/regolamentogoingbio.pdf</p>	<p>Y – exclusive and shared reserves</p> <p>Architect:</p> <p><i>Exclusive:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> interventions on cultural heritage buildings classified by the regulation interventions on civil construction having distinct artistic, historical, or landscape value (overall restoration) <p>In addition to that architects have other reserved activities shared with other technical regulated professions, i.e. engineers, surveyors and industrial experts, including:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Feasibility plans Land surveying (e.g. cadastral survey mapping) Planning and design Submitting requests for construction permits/ building licenses Supervision and monitoring of construction work Technical control and certification Urban and landscape planning 	<p>The Law 24 June 1923, no. 1395 established the professional title of “Architect” (art. 1) and provided for the creation of the professional order. (art. 2).</p> <p>The scope of activity of the profession was laid down in the following regulation (no. 2537, art. 52 – 56).</p> <p>In recent years, the major reform act has been DPR 5 June 2001, n. 328 (art. 16) which regulated other parent professions: i.e. planning expert, landscape expert and architectural and environmental curator and introduced the professional title of junior architect (in line with the university system reform).</p>	<p>For Architect (<i>Architetto</i>): <i>Laurea specialistica / magistrale in: “architettura e ingegneria edile” (architecture and building construction engineering)</i></p> <p>+ corresponding State exam</p>	<p>Consiglio Nazionale degli Architetti, Pianificatori, Paesaggisti e Conservatori.</p> <p>Professional Register: Section A (architecture sector): <i>architetto</i></p>	<p>The respective competences of architects and engineers are still mainly defined by the Law 1395 of 1923 and were not substantially modified by DPR 328 (2001). They remain broadly defined with unclear boundaries, which led to numerous disputes brought to the administrative court (concerning the competencies related to systems and networks linked to civil constructions in particular)</p> <p>www.cnappc.it/</p>

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
				8. Building demolition Architects may also perform the activities that are typical of the professions that participate in the same professional order established with DPR 328 (2001). See corresponding entries for details.				
2	Junior Architect <i>Architetto junior</i>	2001	DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 - Modifiche ed integrazioni della disciplina dei requisiti per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato e delle relative prove per l'esercizio di talune professioni, nonché della disciplina dei relativi ordinamenti. http://www.unisannio.it/post/aurea/documents/regolamentogoingbio.pdf	Y –shared reserves <u>Shared with Architects, engineers and under certain conditions w/ surveyors and industrial experts:</u> 1. Support to planning, supervision of construction works, technical control and certification 2. Planning, surveying, supervision of works, budgeting and administration of simple civil constructions, based on standardised techniques 3. Surveying and assessment of buildings (including historical heritage)	See the above entry for Architects The Junior architect has narrower competences than the respective senior professional and no exclusive reserved tasks.	For <u>Junior architect (Architetto junior)</u> : <i>Laurea</i> in: “scienze dell’architettura” (architectural science) OR “ <i>ingegneria civile e ambientale</i> ” (civil and environmental engineering) + corresponding State exam	Consiglio Nazionale degli Architetti, Pianificatori, Paesaggisti e Conservatori. Professional Register: Section B (architecture sector): <i>architetto junior</i>	
3	Territorial planner <i>Pianificatore territoriale</i>	2001	DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 - Modifiche ed integrazioni della disciplina dei requisiti per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato e delle relative prove per l'esercizio di talune professioni, nonché della disciplina dei relativi ordinamenti. http://www.unisannio.it/post/aurea/documents/regolamentogoingbio.pdf	Y –shared reserves <u>Territorial planner:</u> <i>Shared w/ architects (and under certain conditions w/ engineers)</i> 1. territorial, landscape, environmental, urban planning 2. execution and co-ordination of complex analyses of territorial,	See the above entry for Architects	For <u>Territorial planner (Pianificatore territoriale)</u> : <i>Laurea specialistica / magistrale</i> in: “ <i>pianificazione territoriale urbanistica e ambientale</i> ” (urban and environmental land use planning) OR “ <i>architettura e ingegneria edile</i> ” (architecture and building)	Consiglio Nazionale degli Architetti, Pianificatori, Paesaggisti e Conservatori. Professional	

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
			ogoeingbio.pdf	landscape, environmental, urban structures, environmental assessment, and feasibility assessment of urban and territorial projects 3. elaboration of strategies, policies and projects for urban and territorial transformation		construction engineering) + corresponding State exam	Register: Section A (planning sector): <i>pianificatore territoriale</i>	
4	Junior Territorial planner <i>Pianificatore territoriale junior</i>		<i>DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 - Modifiche ed integrazioni della disciplina dei requisiti per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato e delle relative prove per l'esercizio di talune professioni, nonche' della disciplina dei relativi ordinamenti.</i> http://www.unisannio.it/post/aurea/documents/regolamentogoeingbio.pdf	Y –shared reserves <u>Shared with Architects, engineers, territorial planners</u> 1. Support to urban and territorial planning activities 2. Building and operation of information systems for urban and territorial analysis and management 3. Environmental and territorial analysis, monitoring and assessment 4. activities related to the design and evaluation of territorial planning acts and related implementing programmes	See the above entry for Architects The Junior territorial planner has narrower competences than the respective senior professional and no exclusive reserved tasks. The distinction is based on the Junior having a lower level qualification (<i>Laurea</i>) compared with the Senior (<i>Laurea specialistica / magistrale</i>).	For <u>Junior territorial planner</u> (<i>Pianificatore territoriale junior</i>): <i>Laurea</i> in: “ <i>scienze dell'urbanistica, paesaggistica e ambientale</i> ” (urban, landscape and environmental land use planning sciences) OR <i>scienze e tecnologie per l'ambiente e il territorio</i> ” (land management, environmental science and technology) + corresponding State exam	Consiglio Nazionale degli Architetti, Pianificatori, Paesaggisti e Conservatori Professional Register: Section B (planning sector): <i>pianificatore territoriale junior</i>	
5	Landscape expert <i>Paesaggista</i>	2001	<i>DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 - Modifiche ed integrazioni della disciplina dei requisiti per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato e delle relative prove per l'esercizio di talune professioni, nonche' della disciplina dei relativi ordinamenti.</i> http://www.unisannio.it/post/aurea/documents/regolamentogoeingbio.pdf	Y –shared reserves <i>Shared w/ architects (and under certain conditions w/ engineers)</i> 1. design, and management of gardens and parks 2. preparation of landscape/territorial plans (<i>piani paesistici</i>)	See the above entry for Architects	For <u>Landscape expert</u> (<i>paesaggista</i>): <i>Laurea specialistica / magistrale</i> in: “ <i>architettura del paesaggio</i> ” (landscape architecture) OR “ <i>architettura e ingegneria edile</i> ” (architecture and building construction engineering) OR “ <i>scienze e tecnologie per l'ambiente e il territorio</i> ” (land	Consiglio Nazionale degli Architetti, Pianificatori, Paesaggisti e Conservatori Professional Register:	

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
				3. restoration of historical parks and gardens (building components excluded)		management, environmental science and technology) + corresponding State exam	Section A (landscaping sector): <i>paesaggista</i>	
6	Architectural and environmental curator <i>Conservatore dei beni architettonici e ambientali</i>	2001	<i>DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 - Modifiche ed integrazioni della disciplina dei requisiti per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato e delle relative prove per l'esercizio di talune professioni, nonche' della disciplina dei relativi ordinamenti.</i> http://www.unisannio.it/post/aurea/documents/regolamentoogcoingbio.pdf	Y –shared reserves <u>Architectural and environmental curator:</u> <i>Shared w/ architects</i> 1. diagnosis of the processes of deterioration and collapse / instability of architectural and environmental heritage sites and the identification of interventions and techniques aimed at their preservation.	See the above entry for Architects	For <u>Architectural and environmental curator</u> (<i>conservatore dei beni architettonici e ambientali</i>): <i>Laurea specialistica / magistrale</i> in: “ <i>conservazione dei beni architettonici e ambientali</i> ” (architectural and environmental heritage preservation) OR “ <i>architettura e ingegneria edile</i> ” (architecture and building construction engineering) + corresponding State exam	Consiglio Nazionale degli Architetti, Pianificatori, Paesaggisti e Conservatori. Professional Register: Section A (architecture and environment conservation sector): <i>conservatore dei beni architettonici e ambientali</i>	
7	Engineer - civil and environmental sector <i>(Ingegnere -settore civile e ambientale)</i>	1923, 1925, 2001	<i>Legge 24 giugno 1923, n. 1395 - Tutela del titolo e dell'esercizio professionale degli ingegneri e degli architetti.</i> http://www.edilizia.com/files/11395_24_giugno_1923pdf.pdf <i>REGIO DECRETO 23 Ottobre 1925, n. 2537 - Regolamento per le professioni d'ingegnere e di architetto.</i>	Y – exclusive and shared reserves <i>Exclusive (all fields):</i> 1. Design, project execution, assessment of works (i) aimed at extracting, transforming and utilising materials directly or indirectly necessary for industry or construction; (ii) related to transportation, communication and drainage flows, to constructions of any kind, to industrial plants and machinery; (iii) related in general to applications of	The Law 24 June 1923, no. 1395 established the professional title of “Engineer” (art. 1) and provided for the creation of the professional order. (art. 2). The scope of activity of the profession was laid down in the following regulation (no. 2537, art. 51 – 56). In recent years, DPR 5 June 2001, n. 328 has further specified the competences of engineers (art.	For <u>Engineer - civil and environmental sector</u> (<i>Ingegnere – settore civile e ambientale</i>): <i>Laurea specialistica / magistrale</i> in: “ <i>architettura e ingegneria edile</i> ” (architecture and building construction engineering) OR “ <i>ingegneria civile</i> ” (civil engineering) OR “ <i>ingegneria per l'ambiente e il territorio</i> ” (land management	Consiglio Nazionale degli Ingegneri Professional register: Section A (civil and environmental sector): <i>Ingegnere civile e ambientale</i>	The regulatory framework defines the competencies of engineers in very general terms. On the one hand this allows greater ability to cope with technological advances, and on the other hand has

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
			http://www.edilizia.com/files/regiodecreto2537_25pdf.pdf DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 - Modifiche ed integrazioni della disciplina dei requisiti per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato e delle relative prove per l'esercizio di talune professioni, nonché della disciplina dei relativi ordinamenti. http://www.unisanno.it/post/aurea/documents/regolamentogoingbio.pdf	physics, geometrical surveys and estimate operations. Additionally, engineers have reserved activities shared with other technical regulated professions, i.e. architects, surveyors and industrial experts, including: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Feasibility plans 2. Land surveying (e.g. cadastral survey mapping) 3. Planning and design 4. Review of project documentation (membership of committees) 5. Submitting requests for construction permits/ building licenses 6. Supervision and monitoring of construction work 7. Technical control and certification 8. Urban and landscape planning 9. Building demolition 	46) distinguishing three different fields: (i) civil and environmental; (ii) industrial, and (iii) information technology. It also introduced the professional title of "Junior engineer."	and environmental engineering). + corresponding State exam		created numerous conflicts with other professions (e.g. surveyors, architects) on which judicial authorities have not always ruled consistently http://www.tuttoingegnere.it/web/IT/TA/
8	Junior engineer - civil and environmental sector (Ingegnere junior -settore civile e ambientale)	2001	DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 - Modifiche ed integrazioni della disciplina dei requisiti per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato e delle relative prove per l'esercizio di talune professioni, nonché della	Y –shared reserves Shared with <u>Architects, engineers and under certain conditions w/ surveyors and industrial experts:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support to planning, supervision of 	See the above entry for Engineers The Junior engineer has narrower competences than the respective senior professional and no exclusive reserved tasks. The distinction is based on the Junior	For Junior Engineer - civil and environmental sector "Ingegnere junior – settore civile e ambientale" (civil and environmental sector): Laurea in: "scienze	Consiglio Nazionale degli Ingegneri Professional register:	

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
			<p><i>disciplina dei relativi ordinamenti.</i></p> <p>http://www.unisannio.it/post/laurea/documents/regolamentogeoingbio.pdf</p>	<p>construction works, technical control and certification</p> <p>2. Planning, surveying, supervision of works, budgeting and administration of simple civil constructions, based on standardised techniques</p> <p>3. Surveying and assessment of buildings (including historical heritage)</p>	<p>having a lower level qualification (<i>Laurea</i>) compared with the Senior (<i>Laurea specialistica / magistrale</i>).</p>	<p><i>dell'architettura</i>" (architectural science) OR "<i>ingegneria civile e ambientale</i>". (civil and environmental engineering)</p> <p>+ corresponding State exam</p>	<p>Section B (civil and environmental sector): <i>Ingegnere civile e ambientale junior</i></p>	
9	Industrial expert <i>(Perito industriale)</i>	1929, 1990, 2001	<p><i>Regio decreto 11 febbraio 1929, n. 275 - Regolamento per la professione di perito industriale</i></p> <p>http://www.cnpi.it/file/file/Normativa/Regiodecreto11febbraio1929.pdf</p> <p><i>Legge 2 febbraio 1990, n.17 - Modifiche all'ordinamento professionale dei Periti Industriali</i></p> <p>http://www.cnpi.it/file/file/Normativa/Legge%202%20febbraio%201990%20n17.pdf</p> <p><i>DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 - Modifiche ed integrazioni della disciplina dei requisiti per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato e delle relative prove per l'esercizio di talune professioni, nonche' della disciplina dei relativi ordinamenti.</i></p>	<p>Y –shared reserves</p> <p><i>Shared w/ engineers, architects and surveyors</i></p> <p><i>[specialised in construction]</i></p> <p>1. design and work management of modest civil construction, as well as measurement, accounting and liquidation of construction works</p> <p><i>[other specialisations]</i></p> <p>2. design of networks and systems (i.e. electrical networks, radio/TV and electronics, heating, A/C, gas installations, fire protection systems) above a certain size, established by the law.</p>	<p>The competencies of industrial experts are mostly defined by the RD 275 (1929), art.16. and further specified in L.146 (1957), art. 19.</p> <p>The profession currently includes 27 different specializations. Specific competencies may vary with the specialization area.</p> <p>There seems to be no exclusive reserve of activity for industrial experts in the construction sector. Their competence typically overlaps w/ that of engineers, architects, surveyors and agronomists.</p> <p>There is no substantial difference of competencies b/w 'industrial experts' and 'graduate industrial experts.'</p> <p>The DM 37 (2008) partly liberalised the tasks related to the design of systems and networks</p>	<p>For <u>Industrial expert - construction sector</u> (<i>perito industriale – edilizia</i>):</p> <p><i>diploma</i> (secondary level) issued by an "<i>Istituto Tecnico Industriale</i>" (<i>technical industry institute</i>) with a specialization in "<i>edilizia</i>" (construction).</p> <p>The above qualification gives the right to use the professional title but in order to practice the profession membership in the professional register is required, which entails one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three years of relevant technical practice (in subordinate position), OR - Two years of a post-secondary specialization course, OR 	<p>Consiglio Nazionale dei Periti Industriali e dei Periti Industriali Laureati.</p>	<p>The lack of a clear-cut legal definition of the boundary of industrial experts' competence in the field of construction has led to numerous legal disputes with other professions (architects, engineers...)</p> <p>In various occasions there have been initiatives to reform the professional law but without success (latest being Draft Law N. 3493, 20 Maggio 2010, yet</p>

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
			http://www.unisannio.it/post/aurea/documents/regolamento_ogcoingbio.pdf D.M. n.37 del 22 gennaio 2008 "Regolamento concernente l'attuazione dell'articolo 11- quaterdecies, comma 13, lettera a) della legge n. 248 del 2 dicembre 2005, recante riordino delle disposizioni in materia di attività di installazione degli impianti all'interno degli edifici" http://images.to.camcom.it/f/AlboImprArtig/20/2008_37.pdf		below a certain size, opening up such activities to eligible enterprises (see below 'technical system manager').	- Two years of on-the-job training (under special type of contract), OR - Two years of apprenticeship. + corresponding State exam For <u>Graduated industrial expert - construction sector (perito industriale laureato – edilizia)</u> : <i>Diploma di perito industriale</i> (see above) + <i>Laurea</i> in: "ingegneria civile e ambientale" (civil and environmental engineering) OR "scienze dell'architettura" (architectural science) OR "scienze della pianificazione territoriale, urbanistica, paesaggistica e ambientale" (science of urban, landscape, and environmental land use planning) + corresponding State exam		to be discussed by the Parliament) http://www.cnpi.it
10	Surveyor (Geometra)	1929, 1985, 2001	REGIO DECRETO 11 febbraio 1929, n. 274. Regolamento per la professione di geometra.	Y –shared reserves The typical activities of surveyors include: 1. project execution, supervision,	The competences of surveyors are still mostly defined by the RD 274 (1929) which lists 14 activities	For Surveyor (geometra): <i>diploma</i> (secondary level) issued by an <i>Istituto tecnico per</i>	Consiglio Nazionale dei Geometri e	The lack of a clear-cut legal definition of the boundary of

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
			http://www.agronomipisa.it/obj/file/ordinamento/Competenze%20geometri.pdf L. 7 marzo 1985, n. 75 - Modifiche all'ordinamento professionale dei geometri http://www.gcometrismo.it/cms_rc/uploads/ordinamento_professionale/Legge_75-	assessment, book-keeping, liquidation, etc. of small rural and civil construction works 2. cadastral, topographic, surveying, measurement and partition operations for both rural and urban areas 3. lay out of farms and secondary rural roads and waterways 4. valuation of country estates, urban areas, small civil estates,	(art.16), 10 of which are in common with civil engineers. ¹¹ There seems to be no exclusive reserve of activity for surveyors. Their competence typically overlaps w/ that of engineers, architects, industrial experts – construction and agriculture sectors, and agronomists. However, with regard to	<i>Geometri, I.T.G., (Technical Institute for Surveyors)</i> The above qualification gives the right to use the professional title but in order to practice the profession membership in the professional register is required, which entails:	Geometri Laureati	surveyors' competence in the field of construction has led to numerous legal disputes with other professions (architects, engineers...) In various

¹¹ The detailed list of activities includes:

- a) operazioni topografiche di rilevamento e misurazione, di triangolazioni secondarie a lati rettilinei e di poligonazione, di determinazione e verifica di confini; operazioni catastali ed estimi relativi;
- b) operazioni di tracciamento di strade poderali e consorziali ed inoltre, quando abbiano tenue importanza, di strade ordinarie e di canali di irrigazione e di scolo;
- c) misura e divisioni di aree urbane e di modeste costruzioni civili;
- e) stima di aree e di fondi rustici dalla grandine o dagli incendi, e valutazione di danni colonici a culture erbacee, legnose da frutto, da foglia e da bosco. È fatta eccezione per i casi di notevole importanza economica e per quelli che, per la complessità di elementi di rivalutazione, richiedono le speciali cognizioni scientifiche e tecniche proprie dei dottori in scienze agrarie;
- f) stima, anche ai fini di mutui e di espropriazione, di aree urbane e di modeste costruzioni civili; stima dei danni prodotti dagli incendi
- g) stima di scorte morte, operazioni di consegna e riconsegna dei beni rurali e relativi bilanci e liquidazioni; stima per costituzione ed eliminazione di servitù rurali; stima delle acque irrigue nei rapporti dei fondi agrari serviti. È fatta eccezione per i casi di notevole importanza economica e per quelli che, per la complessità di elementi di valutazione, richiedono le speciali scientifiche e tecniche proprie dei dottori in scienze agrarie;
- b) funzioni puramente contabili ed amministrative nelle piccole e medie aziende agrarie;
- i) curatele di piccole e medie aziende agrarie, in quanto non importino durata superiore ad un anno ed una vera e propria direzione tecnica; assistenza nei vari contratti agrari;
- l) progetto, direzione, sorveglianza e liquidazione di costruzioni rurali e di edifici per uso d'industrie agricole, di limitata importanza, di struttura ordinaria, comprese piccole costruzioni accessorie in cemento armato, che non richiedono particolari operazioni di calcolo e che per la loro destinazione non possono comunque implicare pericolo per la incolumità delle persone; nonché di piccole opere inerenti alle aziende agrarie, come strade vicinali, senza rilevanti opere d'arte, lavori d'irrigazione e di bonifica, provvista di acque per le stesse aziende e reparto della spesa per opere consorziali relative, esclusa, comunque, la redazione di progetti di bonifica idraulica e relativa direzione;
- m) progetto, direzione e vigilanza di modeste costruzioni civili;
- n) misura, contabilità e liquidazione delle costruzioni civili indicate nella lettera m);
- o) misura, contabilità e liquidazione di lavori di costruzioni rurali sopra specificate;
- p) funzioni peritali ed arbitramenti in ordine alle attribuzioni innanzi menzionate;
- q) mansioni di perito comunale per le funzioni tecniche ordinarie nei Comuni con popolazione fino a diecimila abitanti, esclusi i progetti di opere pubbliche d'importanza o che implicino la risoluzione di rilevanti problemi tecnici.
- Activities a), b), c), d), f), l), m), n), o), q), are in common with civil engineers

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
			85.pdf DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 - Modifiche ed integrazioni della disciplina dei requisiti per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato e delle relative prove per l'esercizio di talune professioni, nonché della disciplina dei relativi ordinamenti. http://www.unisanno.it/post/aurea/documents/regolamentogeoingbio.pdf	dead stocks, fire and other damages 5. trusteeship and administrative functions for small / medium-size farming enterprises 6. technical manager for local government construction works (below 10,000 pop.) excluding large, complex interventions All of the above can be performed by engineers and architects as well, and in some cases agronomists In addition to that, under certain conditions surveyors can perform some of the activities reserved to architects and engineers, such as: 1. Feasibility plans 2. Land surveying (e.g. cadastral survey mapping) 3. Planning and design (of modest building) 4. Submitting requests for construction permits/ building licenses 5. Supervision and monitoring of construction work 6. Technical control and certification 7. Building demolition	construction activities (e.g. planning, obtaining permits, supervision of works, certification) their competencies are limited to 'modest' buildings. This provision has been interpreted as a ban on building requiring the use of concrete (though some administrative judges have ruled differently). This, in fact, is a major limitation because in Italy the use of concrete is mandatory in seismic areas, which means the vast majority of the territory. There is no substantial difference in competencies between 'surveyors' and 'graduate surveyors'.	- two years of apprenticeship, + corresponding State exam For <u>Graduate Surveyor (geometra laureato)</u> : <i>Diploma di geometra</i> (see above) + <i>Laurea</i> in: “ <i>ingegneria civile e ambientale</i> ” (civi or environmental engineer) OR “ <i>scienze dell'architettura</i> ” (architectural science) OR “ <i>scienze della pianificazione territoriale, urbanistica, paesaggistica e ambientale</i> ” (science of urban, landscape, and environmental land use planning) + 6 months apprenticeship (to be undertaken during the university course) + corresponding State exam		occasions there have been initiatives to reform the professional law but without success (latest being Draft Law N. 3493, 20 Maggio 2010, yet to be discussed by the Parliament) http://www.cng.it/cng_new_site/index.aspx

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
10	Geologist (<i>Geologo</i>)	1963, 2001	<i>Legge 3 febbraio 1963 n. 112. Disposizioni per la tutela del titolo e della professione di geologo</i> http://www.geolomb.it/sites/default/files/files/LEGGE%203%20FEBBRAIO%201963%20N.%20112.pdf	Y – exclusive and shared reserves The competencies of geologists span all activities requiring responsibilities for the design, planning and coordination of geological interventions as well as the analysis and processing of geological and	The competencies of geologists are spelled out in art. 3 of L.112 (1963) and integrated by DPR 328 (2001), art. 41. Overall, the legislative framework currently identifies some 26 areas of activity (12 in the case of Junior geologist). ¹²	For <i>Geologist (Geologo)</i> : <i>Laurea specialistica / magistrale</i> in: “ <i>scienze e tecnologie geologiche</i> ” (geological science and technology) OR “ <i>scienze geofisiche</i> ” (geophysical science) OR “ <i>scienze e tecnologie per l’ambiente e il</i>	Ordine Nazionale dei Geologi Professional register: Section A: <i>Geologo</i>	There have been a high number of legal disputes in the respective attribution of competencies between geologists and engineers (e.g.

¹²The activities listed in L.112 include:

- (i) l'esecuzione di rilevamenti e studi geologici anche attinenti al catasto minerario, fotogeologia, cartografia geologica;
- (ii) le rilevazioni e le consulenze geologiche che riguardano il suolo e il sottosuolo ai fini delle opere concernenti dighe, strade, gallerie, acquedotti, ponti, canali, aeroporti, cimiteri, porti, ferrovie, edifici;
- (iii) indagini geologiche relative alla geomorfologia applicata come sistemazione dei versanti vallivi, frane, valanghe, sistemazioni costiere, erosioni del suolo;
- (iv) le indagini geologiche relative alle acque superficiali e sotterranee;
- (v) le indagini geologiche relative alla prospezione e alla ricerca dei giacimenti minerari, ivi compresi i giacimenti di idrocarburi e di acque minerali e ciò anche in sottofondo marino;
- (vi) le indagini geologiche relative ai materiali naturali da costruzione ed alla loro estrazione;
- (vii) le indagini geologiche anche nel campo agrario;
- (viii) le indagini geologiche connesse con l'arte militare ed altre affini;
- (ix) le ricerche di carattere paleontologico, petrografico, mineralogico relative ai commi precedenti

In addition to that the DPR 328 added the following items:

- a. il rilevamento e la elaborazione di cartografie geologiche, tematiche, specialistiche e derivate, il telerilevamento, con particolare riferimento alle problematiche geologiche e ambientali, anche rappresentate a mezzo "Geographic Information System" (GIS);
- b. l'individuazione e la valutazione delle pericolosità geologiche e ambientali; l'analisi, prevenzione e mitigazione dei rischi geologici e ambientali con relativa redazione degli strumenti cartografici specifici, la programmazione e progettazione degli interventi geologici strutturali e non strutturali, compreso l'eventuale relativo coordinamento di strutture tecnico gestionali;
- c. le indagini geognostiche e l'esplorazione del sottosuolo anche con metodi geofisici; le indagini e consulenze geologiche ai fini della relazione geologica per le opere di ingegneria civile mediante la costruzione del modello geologico-tecnico; la programmazione e progettazione degli interventi geologici e la direzione dei lavori relativi, finalizzati alla redazione della relazione geologica;
- d. il reperimento, la valutazione e gestione delle georisorse, comprese quelle idriche, e dei geomateriali d'interesse industriale e commerciale compresa la relativa programmazione, progettazione e direzione dei lavori; l'analisi, la gestione e il recupero dei siti estrattivi dimessi;
- e. le indagini e la relazione geotecnica;
- f. la valutazione e prevenzione del degrado dei beni culturali ed ambientali per gli aspetti geologici, e le attività geologiche relative alla loro conservazione;
- g. la geologia applicata alla pianificazione per la valutazione e per la riduzione dei rischi geoambientali compreso quello sismico, con le relative procedure di qualificazione e valutazione; l'analisi e la modellazione dei sistemi relativi ai processi geoambientali e la costruzione degli strumenti geologici per la pianificazione territoriale e urbanistica ambientale delle georisorse e le relative misure di salvaguardia, nonché per la tutela, la gestione e il recupero delle risorse

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
			DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 - Modifiche ed integrazioni della disciplina dei requisiti per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato e delle relative prove per l'esercizio di talune professioni, nonché della disciplina dei relativi ordinamenti. http://www.unisannio.it/post/aurea/documents/regolamentogoingbio.pdf	environmental data. This includes the use of innovative and experimental methodologies. <i>Exclusive reserve:</i> 1. Geological report (mandatory for certain types of objects or in special areas, e.g. seismic areas). [It represents the output of the activities listed under art.3 of L.112] <i>Other activities shared w/ engineers include:</i> 1. geotechnical reports (in the construction project context) 3. geotechnical tests and laboratory analyses (including various sub-tasks) 4. managing direction of geotechnical laboratories 5. geo-resource cultivation projects 6. managing direction of (specific)		territorio" (land management, environmental science and technology). + corresponding State exam		the hydrogeological survey). While specific issues are still debated, the Council of State has formally recognised the existence of overlap in the competencies of these professions. http://www.consiglionazionalegeologi.it

ambientali; la gestione dei predetti strumenti di pianificazione, programmazione e progettazione degli interventi geologici e il coordinamento di strutture tecnicogestionali;
b. gli studi d'impatto ambientali per la Valutazione d'Impatto Ambientale (VIA) e per la Valutazione Ambientale Strategica (VAS) limitatamente agli aspetti geologici;
i. i rilievi geodetici, topografici, oceanografici ed atmosferici, ivi compresi i rilievi ed i parametri meteorologici caratterizzanti e la dinamica dei litorali; il Telerilevamento e i Sistemi Informativi Territoriali (SIT);
l. le analisi, la caratterizzazione fisicomecanica e la certificazione dei materiali geologici;
m. le indagini geopedologiche e le relative elaborazioni finalizzate a valutazioni di uso del territorio;
n. le analisi geologiche, idrogeologiche, geochimiche delle componenti ambientali relative alla esposizione e vulnerabilità a fattori inquinanti e ai rischi conseguenti; l'individuazione e la definizione degli interventi di mitigazione dei rischi;
o. il coordinamento della sicurezza nei cantieri temporanei e mobili limitatamente agli aspetti geologici;
p. la funzione di Direttore responsabile in tutte le attività estrattive a cielo aperto, in sotterraneo, in mare;
q. le indagini e ricerche paleontologiche, petrografiche, mineralogiche, sedimentologiche, geopedologiche, geotecniche e geochimiche;
r. la funzione di Direttore e Garante di laboratori geotecnici;
s. le attività di ricerca.

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
				mining activities 7. security management in temporary, mobile construction sites 8. testing of geological interventions and waste management plants 9. measures for the prevention of seismic risk 10. urban, territorial, environmental planning				
11	Junior geologist (<i>Geologo junior</i>)	2001	<i>DPR 5 giugno 2001, n. 328 - Modifiche ed integrazioni della disciplina dei requisiti per l'ammissione all'esame di Stato e delle relative prove per l'esercizio di talune professioni, nonché della disciplina dei relativi ordinamenti.</i> http://www.unisannio.it/po/stlaurea/documents/regolamentogeoingbio.pdf	Y –shared reserves 1. acquisition and elaboration of field and laboratory geological data through direct and indirect methods	See the entry above for geologists The Junior geologists have narrower competencies and no exclusive reserved tasks. The distinction is based on the Junior having a lower level qualification (<i>Laurea</i>) compared with the Senior (<i>Laurea specialistica / magistrale</i>).	For <u>Junior geologist</u> (<i>Geologo junior</i>): <i>Laurea</i> in: “ <i>scienze geologiche</i> ” (geological science) + corresponding State exam	Ordine Nazionale dei Geologi Professional register: Section B: <i>Geologo junior</i>	
12	Technical system manager -networks and systems installation, transformation, enlargement, and maintenance activities ([<i>Responsabile tecnico di</i>] attività di	1990, 2008, 2011	<i>LEGGE 5 marzo 1990, n. 46. Norme per la sicurezza degli impianti.</i> http://www.comune.jesi.an.it/MV/leggi/146-90.htm <i>D.M. n.37 del 22 gennaio 2008 “Regolamento concernente l'attuazione dell'articolo 11-quaterdecies, comma 13, lettera a) della legge n. 248 del 2 dicembre</i>	Y – exclusive and shared reserves <i>Exclusive:</i> 1.Responsibility for the installation, transformation, enlargement, and maintenance of systems and networks, such as: a) electrical networks b) radio/TV and electronics c) heating, A/C	The Law 46 (1990) established that undertakings qualified to carry out such activities must put a technical manager in charge with responsibility over the execution of works (art.2) The provision is reiterated and further specified by DM 37 (2008), art.3, which also laid down the technical-professional requisites (art. 4).	<i>Laurea</i> in relevant technical domains OR <i>diploma</i> (secondary level) with specialisation in the relevant sector + 2 years on-the-job training within an accredited undertaking, OR other professional training (recognised) certificate + 4	Ministry of Economic Development	

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
	<i>installazione, trasformazione, ampliamento e manutenzione degli impianti</i>		<p>2005, recante riordino delle disposizioni in materia di attività di installazione degli impianti all'interno degli edifici”</p> <p>http://images.to.camcom.it/f/AlboImprArtig/20/2008_37.pdf</p> <p>DECRETO LEGISLATIVO 3 marzo 2011, n. 28 Attuazione della direttiva 2009/28/CE sulla promozione dell'uso dell'energia da fonti rinnovabili, recante modifica e successiva abrogazione delle direttive 2001/77/CE e 2003/30/CE. (11G0067)</p> <p>www.foa.eu/en/cust/documntrequest.aspx?DocID=250</p>	<p>d) plumbing and sanitation</p> <p>e) gas installations</p> <p>f) elevators</p> <p>g) fire protection systems</p> <p>h) renewable energy systems (PV, geothermic, biomass)</p> <p><i>Shared (w/ industrial experts, engineers) :</i></p> <p>2. design of the above systems, under certain conditions (under certain power thresholds and other size parameters for example. Above these thresholds the design must be signed off on by professional title holders, e.g. engineers or industrial experts).</p>	The DL 28 (2011), art. 15, extended the application of the above provision to technical experts working in the field of renewable energy systems (Photovoltaic, geothermic, biomass home systems etc.).	<p>years on-the-job training within an accredited undertaking</p> <p>OR</p> <p>3 years of employment (not including apprenticeship) as “<i>operaio installatore specializzato</i>” (specialised systems technician) within an accredited undertaking,</p> <p>OR</p> <p>6 years technical collaboration within an accredited undertaking (for the owner/co-owners and family collaborators)</p>		

Table H.2.7.3: Tourism

No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	Travel Agent <i>(Direttore tecnico di agenzia di viaggi e turismo)</i>	2011	<p>D. Lgs. 23 maggio 2011, n. 79</p> <p><i>Codice della normativa totale in tema di ordinamento e mercato del turismo, a norma dell'articolo 14 della legge 28 novembre 2005, n. 246, nonché attuazione della direttiva 2008/122/CE, relativa ai contratti di multiproprietà, contratti relativi ai prodotti per le vacanze di lungo termine, contratti di rivendita e di scambio</i></p>	<p>Y – exclusive</p> <p>Exclusive:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arranging travel and stays, brokering in these services or a combination of both activities, including the tasks of assistance and hospitality to tourists. 2. Arrangement of transport for 	All tourism professions have recently been reformed by the D.Lgs. 79 (2011) which repealed all previous legislation. With regard to the areas of activity reserved for travel	Art. 20 of the new law establishes that the professional qualifications required shall be identified by a subsequent Ministerial Decree. Previously, the framework Law (217/83) had established only general professional pre-requisites, the specific requirements being defined in regional regulations.	Department of Tourism Development and Competitiveness	

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)
			http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforna/Dossier/codice_consumo/dlgs23maggio2011_79.pdf	trips, cruises, excursions etc. (where it requires services beyond mere transportation), as well as local/territorial vehicle rent services.	agents, the new law re-confirmed task 1 (listed above) and expanded the scope of the profession by adding task 2.	Certain regional authorities have begun repealing their laws, waiting for the adoption of the Ministerial Decree, de facto suspending the procedures for access to the profession.		
2	Tourist guide, <i>(Guida turistica)</i>	2011	D. Lgs. 23 maggio 2011, n. 79 <i>Codice della normativa totale in tema di ordinamento e mercato del turismo, a norma dell'articolo 14 della legge 28 novembre 2005, n. 246, nonché attuazione della direttiva 2008/122/CE, relativa ai contratti di multiproprietà, contratti relativi ai prodotti per le vacanze di lungo termine, contratti di rivendita e di scambio</i> http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforna/Dossier/codice_consumo/dlgs23maggio2011_79.pdf	<i>NOTE: the effect of the reform law (which entered into force in June 2011) on these professions' traditional reserves of activity is unclear, since the new law does not contain any reference to it. The previous reserves of activity are listed as follows:</i> Y – exclusive For <u>Tourist guide</u> <i>Exclusive:</i> 1. Accompaniment of individuals or groups of people on visits to works of art, museums, galleries, and archaeological digs, explaining the significance of historical, artistic, monumental, landscape and natural attractions.	All tourism professions have recently been reformed by the D.Lgs. 79 (2011) which repealed all previous legislation. The new law contains only a brief, generic reference to these professions, stating that “Tourism professions are those whose activities consist of: tourism promotion services, accommodation, assistance, tour guide and interpreter-guide services”. The previous professional requisites have been repealed and not replaced, so it seems	With the new regulation no specific requirement is imposed at national level. Previous requirements established under local regulations seem to apply still (e.g. the possession of specific qualifications and/or the passing of public exams). Regional regulations often provide for the identification of further specialisations within the professions (e.g. accompaniment for bike tourism, equestrian tourism, scuba diving tourism, etc. Examples of regional regulation applicable to tourism professions include: LR N. 7 DEL 27-05-2008 “Norme Per La Disciplina Delle Attività Di Animazione E Di Accompagnamento Turistico” (Emilia-Romagna Region) LR N. 33 DEL 26-11-2001 “Disciplina delle professioni	Department of Tourism Development and Competitiveness	The first draft of the reform law provided for the cancellation of local competencies on these professions and the establishment of one single national regulated profession merging the two profiles. The project was strongly opposed by professionals and this article was eventually cancelled in the final version of the text. Reportedly, new proposals for the regulation of these professions is being developed.

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)
					access is now entirely regulated by local administrations.	<p>turistiche” (Piemonte Region)</p> <p>LR N. 15 DEL 16-07-2007 “Testo unico delle leggi regionali in materia di turismo” (Lombardia Region)</p> <p>LR N. 20 DEL 18-12-2006 “Riordino delle professioni turistiche di accompagnamento e dei servizi” (Sardegna Region)</p>		
3	Courier /Interpreter-guide (Accompagnatore turistico)	2011	<p>D. Lgs. 23 maggio 2011, n. 79</p> <p>Codice della normativa totale in tema di ordinamento e mercato del turismo, a norma dell'articolo 14 della legge 28 novembre 2005, n. 246, nonché attuazione della direttiva 2008/122/CE, relativa ai contratti di multiproprietà, contratti relativi ai prodotti per le vacanze di lungo termine, contratti di rivendita e di scambio</p> <p>http://www.governo.it/GovernoInforma/Dossier/codice_consumo/dlgs23maggio2011_79.pdf</p>	<p>NOTE: the effect of the reform law (which entered into force in June 2011) on these professions' traditional reserves of activity is unclear, since the new law does not contain any reference to it. The previous reserves of activity are listed as follows:</p> <p>Y – exclusive</p> <p>For Courier /Interpreter-guide</p> <p>Exclusive:</p> <p>1. Accompaniment of individuals or groups of people through the National territory or abroad.</p>	See above	<p>With the new regulation no specific requirement is imposed at national level.</p> <p>Previous requirements established under local regulations seem to apply still (e.g. the possession of specific qualifications and/or the passing of public exams).</p> <p>Please note that Courier / Interpreter Guide is a distinct profession from Tourist Guide</p>	Department of Tourism Development and Competitiveness	See above

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No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Reserved Tasks	Extract and/or description of the legislation	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Regulatory body	Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)
4	Mountain guide (Guida Alpina)	1983, 1989	<p><i>Legge 2 gennaio 1989, n.6. Ordinamento della professione di guida alpina.</i></p> <p>http://www.caisem.org/public/Didattica%5CISTRUTTORI%5CLegge%206-89%20(art.20%20per%20il%20CAI).pdf</p> <p>The above framework Law is implemented through regional-level acts and regulations, but with no significant changes regarding qualifications and reserved tasks (see the entry for Tourist Guide for examples)</p>	<p>Y – exclusive</p> <p><i>Exclusive:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Accompaniment of people in mountain climbing and hiking; 2. Accompaniment of people in skiing and alpine skiing; 3. Teaching technical mountaineering and alpine skiing with the exception of slope and cross-country skiing. 	<p>The profession's activities are defined in broad terms in the framework law 217 (1983) art.11, and further specified under art.2 of the L.6 (1989).</p> <p>As for the other tourism professions, the specific regulation is handed over to regional authorities.</p>	<p>Training course as “<i>Aspirante Guida Alpina</i>” (Aspiring Mountain Guide)</p> <p>+ two years of professional practice as “<i>Aspirante Guida Alpina</i>” (Aspiring Mountain Guide)</p> <p>+ training course as “<i>Guida Alpina</i>” (Mountain guide)</p> <p>The content and modalities of courses and exams are established with regional regulations.</p>	Collegio Nazionale delle Guide Alpine	<p>A draft law of reform is currently under discussion. This new law will (i) clarify the respective competencies of State and Regions in the definition and access to the profession, (ii) introduce new specialised professional titles.</p> <p>http://www.guidealpine.it/</p>

¹For “CP Accountant”:

- la revisione e la formulazione di giudizi o attestazioni in merito ai bilanci di imprese ed enti, pubblici e privati, non soggetti al controllo legale dei conti, ove prevista dalla legge o richiesta dall'autorità giudiziaria, amministrativa o da privati, anche ai fini dell'accesso e del riconoscimento di contributi o finanziamenti pubblici, anche comunitari, nonché l'asseverazione della rendicontazione dell'impiego di risorse finanziarie pubbliche;
- le valutazioni di azienda;
- l'assistenza e la rappresentanza davanti agli organi della giurisdizione tributaria di cui al decreto legislativo 31 dicembre 1992, n. 545;
- l'incarico di curatore, commissario giudiziale e commissario liquidatore nelle procedure concorsuali, giudiziarie e amministrative, e nelle procedure di amministrazione straordinaria, nonché l'incarico di ausiliario del giudice, di amministratore e di liquidatore nelle procedure giudiziali;
- le funzioni di sindaco e quelle di componente di altri organi di controllo o di sorveglianza, in società o enti, nonché di amministratore, qualora il requisito richiesto sia l'indipendenza o l'iscrizione in albi professionali;
- le funzioni di ispettore e di amministratore giudiziario nei casi previsti dall'articolo 2409 del codice civile;
- la predisposizione e diffusione di studi e ricerche di analisi finanziaria aventi ad oggetto titoli di emittenti quotate che contengono previsioni sull'andamento futuro e che esplicitamente o implicitamente forniscono un consiglio d'investimento;
- la valutazione, in sede di riconoscimento della personalità giuridica delle fondazioni e delle associazioni, dell'adeguatezza del patrimonio alla realizzazione dello scopo;
- il compimento delle operazioni di vendita di beni mobili ed immobili, nonché la formazione del progetto di distribuzione, su delega del giudice dell'esecuzione, secondo quanto previsto dall'articolo 2, comma 3, lettera e), del decreto-legge 14 marzo 2005, n. 35, convertito, con modificazioni, dalla legge 14 maggio 2005, n. 80, e con decorrenza dalla data indicata dall'articolo 2, comma 3-quater, del medesimo decreto;
- l'attività di consulenza nella programmazione economica negli enti locali;
- l'attività di valutazione tecnica dell'iniziativa di impresa e di asseverazione dei business plan per l'accesso a finanziamenti pubblici;
- il monitoraggio ed il tutoraggio dell'utilizzo dei finanziamenti pubblici erogati alle imprese;

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o) la redazione e la asseverazione delle informative ambientali, sociali e di sostenibilit  di imprese e degli enti pubblici e privati;

p) la certificazione degli investimenti ambientali ai fini delle agevolazioni previste dalle normative vigenti;

q) le attivit  previste per gli iscritti nella Sezione B Esperti contabili dell'Albo;

q-bis) l'assistenza fiscale nei confronti dei contribuenti non titolari di reddito di lavoro autonomo e di impresa, di cui all'articolo 34, comma 4, del decreto legislativo 9 luglio 1997, n. 241.

¹ For "Accountants":

a) tenuta e redazione dei libri contabili, fiscali e del lavoro, controllo della documentazione contabile, revisione e certificazione contabile di associazioni, persone fisiche o giuridiche diverse dalle societ  di capitali;

b) elaborazione e predisposizione delle dichiarazioni tributarie e cura degli ulteriori adempimenti tributari;

c) rilascio dei visti di conformit , asseverazione ai fini degli studi di settore e certificazione tributaria, nonch  esecuzione di ogni altra attivit  di attestazione prevista da leggi fiscali;

d) la funzione di revisione o di componente di altri organi di controllo contabile nonch , sempre che sussistano i requisiti di cui al decreto legislativo 27 gennaio 1992, n. 88, il controllo contabile ai sensi dell'articolo 2409-bis del codice civile;

e) la revisione dei conti, sempre che sussistano i requisiti di cui al decreto legislativo 27 gennaio 1992, n. 88, nelle imprese ed enti che ricevono contributi dallo Stato, dalle Regioni, da Province, Comuni ed enti da essi controllati o partecipati;

f) il deposito per l'iscrizione presso enti pubblici o privati di atti e documenti per i quali sia previsto l'utilizzo della firma digitale, ai sensi della legge 15 marzo 1997, n. 59, e del testo unico delle disposizioni legislative e regolamentari in materia di documentazione amministrativa, di cui al decreto del Presidente della Repubblica 28 dicembre 2000, n. 445, e loro successive modificazioni;

f-bis) l'assistenza fiscale nei confronti dei contribuenti non titolari di reddito di lavoro autonomo e di impresa, di cui all'articolo 34, comma 4, del decreto legislativo 9 luglio 1997, n. 241.

¹ The detailed list of activities includes:

a) operazioni topografiche di rilevamento e misurazione, di triangolazioni secondarie a lati rettilinei e di poligonazione, di determinazione e verifica di confini; operazioni catastali ed estimi relativi;

b) operazioni di tracciamento di strade poderali e consorziali ed inoltre, quando abbiano tenue importanza, di strade ordinarie e di canali di irrigazione e di scolo;

c) misura e divisioni di aree urbane e di modeste costruzioni civili;

e) stima di aree e di fondi rustici dalla grandine o dagli incendi, e valutazione di danni colonici a culture erbacee, legnose da frutto, da foglia e da bosco.   fatta eccezione per i casi di notevole importanza economica e per quelli che, per la complessit  di elementi di rivalutazione, richiedono le speciali cognizioni scientifiche e tecniche proprie dei dottori in scienze agrarie;

f) stima, anche ai fini di mutui e di espropriazione, di aree urbane e di modeste costruzioni civili; stima dei danni prodotti dagli incendi

g) stima di scorte morte, operazioni di consegna e riconsegna dei beni rurali e relativi bilanci e liquidazioni; stima per costituzione ed eliminazione di servit  rurali; stima delle acque irrigue nei rapporti dei fondi agrari serviti.   fatta eccezione per i casi di notevole importanza economica e per quelli che, per la complessit  di elementi di valutazione, richiedono le speciali scientifiche e tecniche proprie dei dottori in scienze agrarie;

h) funzioni puramente contabili ed amministrative nelle piccole e medie aziende agrarie;

i) curatele di piccole e medie aziende agrarie, in quanto non importino durata superiore ad un anno ed una vera e propria direzione tecnica; assistenza nei vari contratti agrari;

l) progetto, direzione, sorveglianza e liquidazione di costruzioni rurali e di edifici per uso d'industrie agricole, di limitata importanza, di struttura ordinaria, comprese piccole costruzioni accessorie in cemento armato, che non richiedono particolari operazioni di calcolo e che per la loro destinazione non possono comunque implicare pericolo per la incolumit  delle persone; nonch  di piccole opere inerenti alle aziende agrarie, come strade vicinali, senza rilevanti opere d'arte, lavori d'irrigazione e di bonifica, provvista di acque per le stesse aziende e reparto della spesa per opere consorziali relative, esclusa, comunque, la redazione di progetti di bonifica idraulica e relativa direzione;

m) progetto, direzione e vigilanza di modeste costruzioni civili;

n) misura, contabilit  e liquidazione delle costruzioni civili indicate nella lettera m);

o) misura, contabilit  e liquidazione di lavori di costruzioni rurali sopra specificate;

p) funzioni peritali ed arbitramenti in ordine alle attribuzioni innanzi menzionate;

q) mansioni di perito comunale per le funzioni tecniche ordinarie nei Comuni con popolazione fino a diecimila abitanti, esclusi i progetti di opere pubbliche d'importanza o che implicino la risoluzione di rilevanti problemi tecnici.

Activities a), b), c), d), f), l), m), n), o), q), are in common with civil engineers

¹The activities listed in L.112 include:

(i) l'esecuzione di rilevamenti e studi geologici anche attinenti al catasto minerario, fotogeologia, cartografia geologica;

(ii) le rilevazioni e le consulenze geologiche che riguardano il suolo e il sottosuolo ai fini delle opere concernenti dighe, strade, gallerie, acquedotti, ponti, canali, aeroporti, cimiteri, porti, ferrovie, edifici;

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- (iii) indagini geologiche relative alla geomorfologia applicata come sistemazione dei versanti vallivi, frane, valanghe, sistemazioni costiere, erosioni del suolo;*
- (iv) le indagini geologiche relative alle acque superficiali e sotterranee;*
- (v) le indagini geologiche relative alla prospezione e alla ricerca dei giacimenti minerali, ivi compresi i giacimenti di idrocarburi e di acque minerali e ciò anche in sottofondo marino;*
- (vi) le indagini geologiche relative ai materiali naturali da costruzione ed alla loro estrazione;*
- (vii) le indagini geologiche anche nel campo agrario;*
- (viii) le indagini geologiche connesse con l'arte militare ed altre affini;*
- (ix) le ricerche di carattere paleontologico, petrografico, mineralogico relative ai commi precedenti*

In addition to that the DPR 328 added the following items:

- a. il rilevamento e la elaborazione di cartografie geologiche, tematiche, specialistiche e derivate, il telerilevamento, con particolare riferimento alle problematiche geologiche e ambientali, anche rappresentate a mezzo "Geographic Information System" (GIS);*
- b. l'individuazione e la valutazione delle pericolosità geologiche e ambientali; l'analisi, prevenzione e mitigazione dei rischi geologici e ambientali con relativa redazione degli strumenti cartografici specifici, la programmazione e progettazione degli interventi geologici strutturali e non strutturali, compreso l'eventuale relativo coordinamento di strutture tecnico gestionali;*
- c. le indagini geognostiche e l'esplorazione del sottosuolo anche con metodi geofisici; le indagini e consulenze geologiche ai fini della relazione geologica per le opere di ingegneria civile mediante la costruzione del modello geologico-tecnico; la programmazione e progettazione degli interventi geologici e la direzione dei lavori relativi, finalizzati alla redazione della relazione geologica;*
- d. il reperimento, la valutazione e gestione delle georisorse, comprese quelle idriche, e dei geomateriali d'interesse industriale e commerciale compresa la relativa programmazione, progettazione e direzione dei lavori; l'analisi, la gestione e il recupero dei siti estrattivi dimessi;*
- e. le indagini e la relazione geotecnica;*
- f. la valutazione e prevenzione del degrado dei beni culturali ed ambientali per gli aspetti geologici, e le attività geologiche relative alla loro conservazione;*
- g. la geologia applicata alla pianificazione per la valutazione e per la riduzione dei rischi geoambientali compreso quello sismico, con le relative procedure di qualificazione e valutazione; l'analisi e la modellazione dei sistemi relativi ai processi geoambientali e la costruzione degli strumenti geologici per la pianificazione territoriale e urbanistica ambientale delle georisorse e le relative misure di salvaguardia, nonché per la tutela, la gestione e il recupero delle risorse ambientali; la gestione dei predetti strumenti di pianificazione, programmazione e progettazione degli interventi geologici e il coordinamento di strutture tecnico gestionali;*
- h. gli studi d'impatto ambientali per la Valutazione d'Impatto Ambientale (VIA) e per la Valutazione Ambientale Strategica (VAS) limitatamente agli aspetti geologici;*
- i. i rilievi geodetici, topografici, oceanografici ed atmosferici, ivi compresi i rilievi ed i parametri meteorologici caratterizzanti e la dinamica dei litorali; il Telerilevamento e i Sistemi Informativi Territoriali (SIT);*
- l. le analisi, la caratterizzazione fisicomecanica e la certificazione dei materiali geologici;*
- m. le indagini geopedologiche e le relative elaborazioni finalizzate a valutazioni di uso del territorio;*
- n. le analisi geologiche, idrogeologiche, geochimiche delle componenti ambientali relative alla esposizione e vulnerabilità a fattori inquinanti e ai rischi conseguenti; l'individuazione e la definizione degli interventi di mitigazione dei rischi;*
- o. il coordinamento della sicurezza nei cantieri temporanei e mobili limitatamente agli aspetti geologici;*
- p. la funzione di Direttore responsabile in tutte le attività estrattive a cielo aperto, in sottosuolo, in mare;*
- q. le indagini e ricerche paleontologiche, petrografiche, mineralogiche, sedimentologiche, geopedologiche, geotecniche e geochimiche;*
- r. la funzione di Direttore e Garante di laboratori geotecnici;*
- s. le attività di ricerca.*

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H.2.8 The Netherlands –List of Regulated Professions and Reserves of Activities

Table H.2.8.1: Business Services

No.	MS	Occupation	In Dutch	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N) ¹³ .	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	NL	Accountant consultant (polytechnic level) Note: Accountant Consultant is a separate regulated profession to the one below, Chartered Accountant. However, in practice these two professions are very closely connected and their professional areas overlap.	Accountant – administratieconsulent (AA)	1973, 2010	Wet op de Accountants-Administratieconsulenten (<i>Law on Accounting Consultants</i>) Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (<i>Law on the Supervision of Accounting Firms</i>) Civil code book 2, chapter 9 and 11 (2010)	Accountants need to have completed the accountant training (polytechnic level) (including an internship) and partake in regular further training. They are then listed in the NOvAA register. Recognition of competence is possible on the basis of 8th Council Directive 84/253/EEC of 10 April 1984 on the approval of persons responsible for carrying out the statutory audits of accounting.	Y - shared with accountant-auditors Activities: Audit of annual accounts of enterprises and organisations Only accountant consultants or chartered accountants may carry out such an audit.	NOvAA (merging with the NIVRA, into NBA) Only members of the NOvAA may call themselves AA-Accountant.	NOvAA http://www.novaa.nl/aa-accountant/wet-en-regelgeving.html Civil code book 2, chapter 9: The Civil Code requires organisations to audit their annual financial statements. This is called the statutory audit. This has to be done by a registered accountant. The accountant determines whether the financial statement is carried out according to the requirements laid down in the civil code. Civil code book 2, chapter 11: The Civil Code exempts smaller organisations from the requirement of a statutory audit: organisations with a turnover lower than € 8.8 million, assets of less than € 4.4 million or less than 50 employees. Though accountant-consultants are educated at polytechnic level and chartered accountants at degree level, they have to conform to similar quality requirements. They share the

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									right to carry out the reserved activity. Accountant-consultants are more often work with SMEs than in larger enterprises, in comparison with chartered accountants. The distinctions used to be more pronounced, but it is now less clear and can be said to be blurry.
2	NL	Chartered Accountants (university level)	Registeraccountant (RA)	1962, 2010	<p>Wet op de registeraccountants (1962, 2010) (<i>Law on chartered accountants</i>)</p> <p>Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (<i>Law on the Supervision of Accounting Firms</i>)</p> <p>Civil code book 2, chapter 9 and 11 (2010)</p>	<p>Chartered accountants have to have completed degree-level education and specialised accountancy training (including an internship) and partake in continued further training.</p> <p>They then have to register with the NIVRA before they can call themselves Registeraccountants.</p> <p>Recognition of competence is possible on the basis of 8th Council Directive 84/253/EEC of 10 April 1984 on the approval of persons responsible for carrying out the statutory audits of accounting.</p>	<p>Y - shared with accountant-consultants</p> <p>Activities: Audit of annual accounts of enterprises and organisations Only chartered accountants and accountant consultants can carry out this audit.</p>	<p>NIVRA (merging with the NOvAA, into NBA).</p> <p>Only members of the NIVRA may call themselves Registered Accountants.</p>	<p>NIVRA</p> <p>Law on auditors: http://www.nivra.nl/readfile.aspx?ContentID=41967&ObjectID=390556&Type=1&File=0000030747_Wet_op_de_Registeraccountants_per_1_July_2010.pdf</p> <p>Regulations regarding continuing training of auditors: http://www.nivra.nl/NivraSite/Opleidingen/Permanente+educatie/Content_Permanente+educatie.aspx</p> <p>Civil code book 2, chapter 9: The Civil Code requires organisations to audit their annual financial statements. This is called the statutory audit. This has to be done by a registered accountant. The accountant determines whether the financial statement is carried out according to the requirements laid</p>

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									<p>down in the civil code.</p> <p>Civil code book 2, chapter 11: The Civil Code exempts smaller organisations from the requirement of a statutory audit: organisations with a turnover lower than € 8.8 million, assets of less than € 4.4 million or less than 50 employees.</p> <p>Though accountant-consultants are educated at polytechnic level and accountant auditors at degree level, they have to conform to similar quality requirements. They share the right to carry out the reserved activity. Accountant-consultants are more often work with SMEs than in larger enterprises, in comparison with Chartered accountants. The distinction used to be more pronounced but, is now less clear and can be said to be blurry.</p>	
3	NL	Lawyer	Advocaat	1952	<p>Lawyers act (<i>Advocatenwet</i>)</p> <p>Decision on legal requirements of lawyers (<i>Besluit beroepsvereisten advocatuur</i>)</p> <p>Code of civil procedure, title 2, section 1, art. 79 (<i>Wetboek van burgerlijke</i></p>	<p>Bachelor degree in legal studies, Master degree in Dutch law.</p> <p>After academic qualification, three years of traineeship at a law company (<i>advocaat-stagiaire</i>). The traineeship is accompanied by basic and further legal training (<i>Beroepsopleiding advocatuur</i> and <i>Voortgezette stagiaire opleiding</i>)</p>	Y - exclusive	<p>Activities: Representation of clients in civil procedures</p>	<p>Dutch order of lawyers (<i>Nederlandse orde van advocaten</i>)</p>	<p>Nederlandse orde van advocaten</p> <p>www.advocatenorde.nl</p> <p>The code of civil procedures stipulates in title 2, section 1, article 79 that it is mandatory for all parties involved in a civil litigation procedure to be represented by a lawyer in front of the court. An exception is made for the district court (<i>kantonrechter</i>), which decides on relatively simple and inexpensive cases (up to € 5000). Here citizens may represent</p>

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					<i>rechtsvording</i>)				<p>themselves without lawyer. The financial limit may be raised to 25.000€ in the near future.</p> <p>In criminal cases in courts and appeal courts a lawyer is not required for representation.</p> <p>This monopoly on representation in front of the judge is subject to debate in the Netherlands.</p> <p>Code on civil procedures: http://mijnwetten.nl/wetboek-van-burgerlijke-rechtsvordering/boek1</p>
4	NL	Patent attorney	Octrooigemachtigden	1995	National patent act 1995, article 23a-z (<i>Rijksoctrooiwet 1995 (Uitvoeringsbesluit en AMVB)</i>)	Following a degree in a technical discipline, the patent attorney has to follow three years of professional experience to be certified as a patent officer. This is accompanied by theoretical vocational training carried out by the Foundation for the training of Patent attorneys. Patent attorneys then have to partake in continued professional education.	Y - shared with lawyer Activities: Representation of clients at the patent centre.	Dutch patent centre (<i>Nederlands Octrooiencentrum</i>), carries out the certification and registration of patent attorneys	<p>Professional association: Dutch order of patent attorneys (<i>Nederlandse orde van Octrooigemagtigden</i>) http://www.octrooi.nl</p> <p>Article 23a-z of the national patent act defines the rights and duties of patent attorneys. Patent attorneys have the shared right (with barristers) to represent clients at the national patent centre. However, the services of a patent attorney are not mandatory: actors can also represent themselves. If they wish to be represented, they have to turn to a patent attorney or a barrister.</p> <p>National patent act: http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0007118/geldigheidsdatum_23-06-2011</p>
5	NL	Work and organisation expert (for	Arbeids- en organisatiedeskundigen	2007	Arbowet/Arbobesluit 2007 (<i>Working conditions</i>)	Persoonscertificaat Arbeids- en organisatiedeskundige (<i>Personal certificate for work and organisation expert</i>)	Y - shared with labour hygienist, safety advisor, medical officer Activities: Assist employers with	KIWA, is the certification body for the personal certificate.	Information on the KIWA-certificate: http://www.kiwa.nl/persoonscertificering/AenO.aspx

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		OSH)	ge		act)	<p>The National Board of Experts of the SRAO (Foundation for the registration of work and organizational experts) has set up the certification scheme, which includes the requirements for certification. The certificate is valid for four years. In those four years, the certificate holder needs to keep his skills up to date. If he can prove this with a dossier after four years, the certificate can be extended again for four years.</p> <p>The requirements for certifications are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Completion of professional training 2) Employment as work and organisations expert for at least 16 hours per week, in cooperation with other key professionals 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Carrying out a risk assessment and evaluation of the workplace 2) Support and re-integration of persons on sick leave 3) Performing periodic health checks for employees 4) Conducting pre-employment medical checks, where appropriate 	<p>The Ministry of Social Affairs and Employment has appointed Kiwa as certifying institute for this personal certification.</p>	<p>The complete certification scheme can be found here: http://www.kiwa.nl/uploadedFiles/Personeelscertificatie/Arbeids-en_Organisatie deskundige/CertificatieschemaAOdeskundigen.pdf</p> <p>Explanation of regulation/legislation: The Working conditions act (<i>Arbowet</i>) specifies that business organisations with more than 25 employees have to hire the services of OSH experts in order to set up, control and implement their OSH policies. These experts have to come from one of the following four key disciplines: work and organisation experts, labour hygienists, safety experts/advisers or medical officers. Article 14 and 14a of the Working Conditions Act specify the duties of employees for using external advice in their working conditions policy. It also specifies the four tasks that the external experts are supposed to carry out.. Article 20 defines the certification of the key disciplines. http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0010346/geldigheidsdatum_19-07-2011</p> <p>Chapter 3 of the Working conditions decision (<i>Arbeidsomstandighedenbesluit</i>) defines the four key disciplines /professions. http://www.st-ab.nl/wettennr01/0034-004_Arbeidsomstandighedenbesluit_Arbobesluit.htm</p>
6	NL	Labour hygienist	Arbeidshygiënist	2007	Arbowet/Arbobesluit2007 (<i>Working conditions act</i>)	<p>Occupational Hygiene is one of the four core disciplines mentioned in the Working Conditions Act. A certification system guarantees the expertise of professionals. The requirements for certification</p>	<p>Y - shared with work and organisations expert, safety advisor, medical officer</p> <p>Activities: Assist employers with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying out a risk 	<p>This certification is conducted by the Foundation for the certification of professional competence (SKO).</p>	<p>SKO (Stichting voor de Vakbekwaamheid) (<i>Foundation for the certification of professional competence</i>)</p> <p>NVVA (<i>Nederlandse vereniging voor</i></p>

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						<p>which enable labour hygienist to carry out the reserved activities, are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - polytechnic educational foundation (including scientific knowledge) - specialised professional training in labour hygiene - three years of work experience in the field of labour hygiene - continuing training 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Support and re-integration of persons on sick leave 3. Performing periodic health checks for employees 4. Conducting pre-employment medical checks, where appropriate 	<p>The professional federation is the Dutch federation for labour hygiene (NVAA)</p>	<p><i>Arbeidshygiene</i> (Dutch foundation for labour hygiene): http://www.arbeidshygiene.nl/over-nvva (Dutch association for work hygiene) A code of practice specifies the principles of professional conduct. This code defines the values, interests and responsibilities of occupational hygienists.</p> <p>The Working conditions act (<i>Arbowet</i>) specifies that business organisations with more than 25 employees have to hire the services of OSH experts in order to set up, control and implement their OSH policies. These experts have to come from one of the following four key disciplines: work and organisation experts, labour hygienists, safety experts/advisers or medical officers. Article 14 and 14a of the Working Conditions Act specify the duties of employees for using external advice in their working conditions policy. It also specifies the four tasks that the external experts are supposed to carry out. Article 20 defines the certification of the key disciplines. http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0010346/geldigheidsdatum_19-07-2011</p> <p>Chapter 3 of the Working conditions decision (<i>Arbeidsomstandighedenbesluit</i>) defines the four key disciplines /professions. http://www.st-ab.nl/wettennr01/0034-004_Arbeidsomstandighedenbesluit_Arbobesluit.htm</p>
7	NL	Safety scientists (for OSH)	Veiligheidsdeskundige	2007	Arbowet/Arbobesluit (<i>Working conditions act</i>)	Safety science is one of the four core disciplines mentioned in the Working Conditions Decision. A certification system guarantees the expertise of	Y - shared with work and organisations expert, labour hygienist, medical officer	This certificate is conducted by the Foundation for the certification of	SKO (Stichting voor de Vakbekwaamheid) (<i>Foundation for the certification of professional competence</i>)

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					professionals. The requirements for certification which enable safety scientists to carry out the reserved activities, are the following: - polytechnic educational foundation (including technical knowledge) - specialised professional training in safety science - three years of work experience in the field of safety science - continuing professional training	Activities: Assist employers with 1. Carrying out a risk assessment and evaluation of the workplace 2. Support and re-integration of persons on sick leave 3. Performing periodic health checks for employees 4. Conducting pre-employment medical checks, where appropriate	professional competence (SKO).	The Working conditions act (<i>Arbowet</i>) specifies that business organisations with more than 25 employees have to hire the services of OSH experts in order to set up, control and implement their OSH policies. These experts have to come from one of the following four key disciplines: work and organisation experts, labour hygienists, safety experts/advisers or medical officers. Article 14 and 14a of the Working Conditions Act specify the duties of employees for using external advice in their working conditions policy. It also specifies the four tasks that the external experts are supposed to carry out. Article 20 defines the certification of the key disciplines. http://wetten.overheid.nl/BWBR0010346/geldigheidsdatum_19-07-2011 Chapter 3 of the Working conditions decision (<i>Arbeidsomstandighedenbesluit</i>) defines the four key disciplines /professions. http://www.st-ab.nl/wettennr01/0034-004_Arbeidsomstandighedenbesluit_Arbobesluit.htm	
8		Security guard	Beveiligingsmedewerker	1997	Law on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Wet particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>) Regulation on private	People carrying out security activities working for a security company need to have acquired the security diploma (<i>Diploma Beveiliging</i>) of the Foundation for the vocational training of security organisations (SVPB) or an equivalent diploma. ¹⁴	Y - in some areas shared with specialised security guards, such as doormen or football security guards. Activities: Security activities, defined as activities guarding the	The ministry of justice carries out the certification of security companies.	Foundation for professional training private security organizations: SVPB (Stichting vakopleidingen particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties) Article 2 of the law on private security firms and detectives

¹⁴The regulation specifies the following diplomas as equivalent: the *Vakdiploma Bedrijfsbeveiliging en Bewakingsdienst van de Unie van Beveiligings- en Bewakingspersoneel* (UBB), the *Vakdiploma Bedrijfsbeveiliging en Bewakingsdienst van de Nederlandse Bond van Onbezoldigd opsporingsambtenaren en Bewakingspersoneel* (NBOB), the diplomas *Beveiligingsbeambte B, C en D van de Leidse Onderwijs Instellingen, finished before 1 February 1986*, the diploma *Beveiliging en Bewaking van de Stichting Vakexamens voor de Particuliere Beveiligingsorganisaties*, finished before 1 February 1986, the *Vakdiploma Basis cursus Marine Bewakingskorps* together with the diploma of the *Marine Bewakingskorps voor onbezoldigd ambtenaar van het Korps Rijkspolitie*, both finished before 1 February 1986, the *Certificaat Begincursus voor de bedrijfsbewaking* of the *Stichting Vervoer- en Havenopleidingen te Rotterdam*,

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					security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>)		safety of persons and property or protecting against the disturbance of peace on property and in buildings		stipulates that it is prohibited to carry out security activities without a licence of the ministry of justice. The regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies the demands placed on people carrying out security activities. Qualification requirements: http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/particuliere-beveiliging-en-recherche/cisen-particuliere-beveiliging-en-recherche/opleidingseisen-particulier-beveiligers-en-rechercheurs
9	NL	Alarm system operator	Centralist alarmcentrale	1997	Law on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Wet particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>), specifically article 10 (on alarm system organisations) Regulation on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>), specifically article 11a	Alarm systems operators need to have acquire the certificate <i>Centralist Alarmcentrale</i> issued by the Foundation for professional training private security organizations	Y - shared with common security guards. Activities: security work as an alarm systems operator, i.e. alarm systems supervision	The Ministry of Justice carries out the certification of security companies, including alarm systems companies.	Foundation for professional training private security organizations: SVPB (Stichting vakopleidingen particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties) Article 2 of the law on private security firms and detectives stipulates that it is prohibited to carry out security activities without a licence of the ministry of justice. Article 10 of the law stipulates the demands placed on alarm system companies. The regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies the demands placed on people carrying out security activities. Article 11a of the regulation specifies the demands placed on alarm system operators. It specifies that no general security training is required to carry out alarm system operation activities, but that a qualification as alarm system operator suffices.

finished before 1 February 1986, the *Basisdiploma Beveiliging* of the *Stichting Vakexamens voor de Particuliere Beveiligingsorganisaties*, acquired before 1 January 1998, the *Ecabodiploma leerlingwezen Algemeen Beveiligingsmedewerker*, the *IVOB-diploma A en B*, the *diploma Algemeen Beveiligingsmedewerker* of the *Stichting Vakexamens voor de Particuliere Beveiligingsorganisaties / de Stichting Ecabo*, and a recognition of qualification as stipulated in article 5 of the professional qualifications directive, regarding security activities.

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10	NL	Alarm system installer ¹⁵	Installateur alarmapparatuur	1997	<p>Law on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Wet particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>)</p> <p>Regulation on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>)</p>	<p>There are two qualifications that allow carrying out the work of an alarm system installer: The <i>diploma Monteur Beveiligingsystemen</i> (MBV) and the diploma <i>Technicus Beveiligingsinstallaties</i> (TBV);</p>	<p>Y - exclusive</p> <p>Activities: Planning/designing, installation and maintenance of alarm systems</p>	<p>The Ministry of Justice carries out the certification of security companies.</p>	<p>Foundation for professional training private security organizations: SVPB (Stichting vakopleidingen particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties)</p> <p>Article 2 of the law on private security firms and detectives stipulates that it is prohibited to carry out security activities without a licence of the ministry of justice. Article 10 of the law stipulates the demands placed on alarm system companies. The regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies the demands placed on people carrying out security activities. Article 11 of the regulation specifies the demands placed on alarm system installers. Alarm system companies are required to exclusively employ qualified alarm system installers for the activities of planning/designing, installation and design of alarm systems.</p>
11	NL	In-company security guard	Bedrijfsbeveiligiger	1997	<p>Law on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Wet particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>)</p> <p>Regulation on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>)</p>	<p>People carrying out security activities working for a security company need to have acquired the security diploma (<i>Diploma Beveiliging</i>) of the Foundation for the vocational training of security organisations (SVPB) or an equivalent diploma.</p>	<p>Y - shared with general security guard.</p> <p>Activities: Security activities, defined as activities guarding the safety of persons and property or protecting against the disturbance of peace on property and in buildings, in the enterprise of the employer. (i.e. not in external venues)</p>	<p>The Ministry of Justice carries out the certification of security companies.</p>	<p>Foundation for professional training private security organizations: SVPB (Stichting vakopleidingen particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties)</p> <p>In-company security guards are employed by the enterprise where they carry out their security activities. The in-company security service has to request a permission to carry out the internal security activities and may not carry out security activities for third parties.</p> <p>Article 2 of the law on private security firms and detectives</p>

¹⁵This is a distinct regulated profession from alarm system operator. Please see: <http://www.nuffic.nl/nederlandse-organisaties/services/beroepskenning/erkende-beroepen-en-autoriteiten>

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									<p>stipulates that it is prohibited to carry out security activities without a licence of the ministry of justice. The regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies the demands placed on people carrying out security activities.</p> <p>Qualification requirements: http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/particuliere-beveiliging-en-recherche/cisen-particuliere-beveiliging-en-recherche/opleidingseisen-particulier-beveiligers-en-rechercheurs</p>
12	NL	Event security guard	Evenementenbeveiligiger	1997	<p>Law on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Wet particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>)</p> <p>Regulation on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>)</p>	<p>People carrying out activities as an event security guard need to have acquired the certificate of <i>Event Security Officer</i> of the Foundation for professional training private security organizations</p>	<p>Y - shared with general security guards</p> <p>Activities: security activities at public events</p>	<p>The Ministry of Justice carries out the certification of security companies.</p>	<p>Foundation for professional training private security organizations: SVPB (Stichting vakopleidingen particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties)</p> <p>Article 2 of the law on private security firms and detectives stipulates that it is prohibited to carry out security activities without a licence of the ministry of justice. The regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies the demands placed on people carrying out security activities. Article 7a of the regulation specifies the demands placed on event security guards. It specifies that no general security training is required to carry out event security activities, but that a qualification as event security guard suffices.</p>
13	NL	Cash-in-transit transporter	Geld- en waardetransporteur	1997	<p>Law on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Wet particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en</i></p>	<p>People carrying out activities as a cash-in-transit transporter need to have acquired a general security diploma with a specialisation in cash-</p>	<p>Y - exclusive</p> <p>Activities: Carrying out the transport of cash or other items</p>	<p>The Ministry of Justice carries out the certification of security companies.</p>	<p>Article 2 of the law on private security firms and detectives stipulates that it is prohibited to carry out security activities, including cash-</p>

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					<p><i>recherchebureaus</i>)</p> <p>Regulation on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>), specifically article 23.</p>	in-transit transport.	of great value but limited volume.		<p>in-transit, without a licence of the ministry of justice.</p> <p>The regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies the demands placed on people carrying out security activities.</p> <p>Article 23 of the regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies that the way in which cash-in-transit transport is carried out needs to conform with annex 5 of the regulation. Annex 5 is however not publicly accessible.</p>
14	NL	Doorman (hospitality)	Horecaportier	1997	<p>Law on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Wet particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>)</p> <p>Regulation on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>), specifically article 7.</p>	Doormen need to have acquire the diploma <i>Horecaportier</i> issued by the Foundation for Competence in the Hospitality business (<i>Stichting Vakbekwaamheid Horeca</i>) or the Institute of the Hospitality Sector (<i>Horeca Branche Instituut</i>).	<p>Y - shared with common security guards</p> <p>Activities: Security activities in the hospitality business, i.e. activities as a doorman.</p>	The Ministry of Justice carries out the certification of security companies.	<p>Foundation for competence in the hospitality business (<i>Stichting Vakbekwaamheid Horeca</i>): http://www.svh.nl/</p> <p>Article 2 of the law on private security firms and detectives stipulates that it is prohibited to carry out security activities without a licence of the ministry of justice.</p> <p>The regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies the demands placed on people carrying out security activities. Article 7 of the regulation specifies the demands placed on doormen in hospitality business. It specifies that no general security training is required to carry out doorman activities, but that a qualification as doorman (<i>horecaportier</i>) suffices.</p>
15	NL	Private security guard	Particulier beveiligiger	1997	<p>Law on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Wet particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>)</p> <p>Regulation on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere</i></p>	People carrying out security activities working for a security company need to have acquired the security diploma (<i>Diploma Beveiliging</i>) of the Foundation for the vocational training of security organisations (SVPB) or an equivalent diploma.	<p>Y - in some areas, shared with specialised security guards, such as doormen or football security guards.</p> <p>Activities: Security activities, defined as activities guarding the safety of persons and property or protecting against the disturbance of peace on property and in</p>	The Ministry of Justice carries out the certification of security companies.	<p>Foundation for professional training private security organizations: SVPB (<i>Stichting vakopleidingen particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties</i>)</p> <p>Article 2 of the law on private security firms and detectives stipulates that it is prohibited to carry out security activities without a licence of the ministry of justice.</p>

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					<i>beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus)</i>		buildings		The regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies the demands placed on people carrying out security activities. Qualification requirements: http://www.rijksoverheid.nl/onderwerpen/particuliere-beveiliging-en-recherche/eisen-particuliere-beveiliging-en-recherche/opleidingseisen-particulier-beveiligers-en-rechercheurs
16	NL	Private detective	Particulier onderzoeker (detective)	1997	Regulation on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>) Regulation on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>), specifically article 10	Detective bureaus may only employ people to carry out detective work who have acquired the diploma of <i>Particulier onderzoeker</i> , issued by the Foundation for professional training for private security organisations SVPB.	Y - exclusive Activities: detective work, defined as the finding and collecting of data	The Ministry of Justice carries out the certification of security companies.	Foundation for professional training private security organizations: SVPB (Stichting vakopleidingen particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties) Article 2 of the law on private security firms and detectives stipulates that it is prohibited to carry out security activities without a licence of the ministry of justice. The regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies the demands placed on people carrying out security activities. Article 10 of the regulation specifies the demands placed on private detectives. It specifies that only those qualified as private detectives may carry out detective work.
17	NL	Personal security guard	Persoonsbeveiliging	1997	Law on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Wet particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>) Regulation on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>),	People working as a personal security guard need to have acquired the <i>Certificaat persoonsbeveiliging</i> issued by the Foundation for professional training for private security organisations (SVPB) or the diploma as security guard with the specialisation personal security, also issued by the SVPB.	Y- exclusive Activities: security activities as a non-uniformed personal security guard	The Ministry of Justice carries out the certification of security companies.	Foundation for professional training private security organizations: SVPB (Stichting vakopleidingen particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties) Article 2 of the law on private security firms and detectives stipulates that it is prohibited to carry out security activities without a licence of the ministry of justice. The regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies

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					specifically article 9				the demands placed on people carrying out security activities. Article 9 of the regulation specifies the demands placed on non-uniformed security guards. It specifies that only those qualified as personal security guards may carry out non-uniformed personal security work.
18	NL	Football security guard	Voetbalsteward	1997	<p>Law on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Wet particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>)</p> <p>Regulation on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>), specifically article 8</p>	Football security guards need to have acquired a certificate of <i>Voetbalsteward</i> , issued by the Royal Dutch Football Federation.s	Y - shared with common security guard	<p>The Ministry of Justice carries out the certification of security companies.</p> <p>Royal Dutch Football Federation (KNVB)</p>	<p>Royal Dutch Football Federation: http://www.knvb.nl/</p> <p>Article 2 of the law on private security firms and detectives stipulates that it is prohibited to carry out security activities without a licence of the ministry of justice. The regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies the demands placed on people carrying out security activities. Article 8 of the regulation specifies the demands placed on security guards at football matches. It specifies that no general security training is required to carry out football security guard activities, but that a qualification as football security guard suffices.</p>
19	NL	Shop security guard	Winkelsurveillant	1997	<p>Law on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Wet particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>)</p> <p>Regulation on private security firms and detective agencies (<i>Regeling particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties en recherchebureaus</i>), specifically article 9</p>	Shop security guards need to have acquired the Certificate <i>Winkelsurveillance</i> issued by the Foundation for professional training for private security organizations (SVPB), or the diploma of security guard with the specialisation shop security, also issued by the SVPB.	Y - exclusive	The Ministry of Justice carries out the certification of security companies.	<p>Foundation for professional training private security organizations: SVPB (Stichting vakopleidingen particuliere beveiligingsorganisaties)</p> <p>Article 2 of the law on private security firms and detectives stipulates that it is prohibited to carry out security activities without a licence of the ministry of justice. The regulation on private security firms and detective agencies specifies the demands placed on people carrying out security activities. Article 9 of the regulation specifies the demands placed on non-uniformed security guards. It specifies that only</p>

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									those qualified as shop security guards may carry out non-uniformed shop security work.

Table H.2.8.2: Construction

No.	Country	Occupation	In Dutch	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	NL	Architect	Architect	1988, 2011	Architect title act (<i>Wet op de architectentitel</i>) (WAT 2011)	In order to be inscribed in the register of architects and thus carry the professional title, architects, interior architects, urban planning experts and landscape architects need to have completed a degree in their specific architectural discipline, as defined by the Dutch Architectural Registration Board. There are a limited number of degree courses which lead to the professional title in question. The courses that need to be	N – not reserved	Dutch Architectural Registration Board (<i>Stichting bureau architectenregister</i>) (SBA) administers the registration of architects, interior architects, urban planning experts and landscape architects.	STICHTING BUREAU ARCHITECTENREGISTER (SBA) (<i>Foundation for the registration of architects</i>) http://www.architectenregister.nl/ Professional federation: <i>Koninklijke Maatschappij tot bevordering der Bouwkunst Bond van Nederlandse Architecten BNA</i>

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						<p>followed differ between the different specialisations (see http://www.architectenregister.nl/Upload/Registratie/Inschrijvingseisen%20(2).pdf). There are specific courses leading to the title of architect that are distinct from the ones leading to the other architectural titles.</p> <p>People who do not fulfil this requirement, but have at least seven years of relevant work experience, can pass the so-called architect exam in one of the disciplines. This is administered by the Architectural Registration Board.</p> <p>Architects (and other disciplines) also need to have undergone a two-year period of professional work experience before they can be registered.</p>		<p>http://www.bna.nl/</p> <p>Chapter 5, article 23 Architect title act (WAT): The law protects the title, not the profession of architect. Everyone in the Netherlands can work in the field of architecture, as long as they do not use the title of architect unjustly. People who want to call themselves architects, need to be registered with the Dutch Architectural Registration Board.</p> <p>Chapter 5, article 23a WAT: Companies that want to use the term 'architect' in its name, need to have a managing director who is registered as an architect, or at least half of the management team needs to be registered as such.</p> <p>The same is true for urban planning experts, garden and landscape architects and interior designers.</p>	
2	NL	Interior architect/ designer	Interieurarchitect	1988, 2011	Architect title act (<i>Wet op de architectentitel</i>) (WAT 2011)	In order to be inscribed in the register of architects and thus carry the professional title, architects, interior architects, urban planning experts and landscape architects need to have completed a degree in their specific architectural discipline, as defined by the Dutch Architectural Registration Board. There are a limited number of degree courses which lead to the professional title in question. The courses that need to be followed differ between the different	N – not reserved	Dutch Architectural Registration Board (<i>Stichting bureau architectenregister</i>) (SBA) administers the registration of architects, interior architects, urban planning experts and landscape architects.	<p>STICHTING BUREAU ARCHITECTENREGISTER (SBA)</p> <p>(<i>Foundation for the registration of architects</i>)</p> <p>http://www.architectenregister.nl/</p> <p>Professional federation: <i>Koninklijke Maatschappij tot bevordering der Bouwkunst Bond van Nederlandse</i></p>

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					<p>specialisations (see http://www.architectenregister.nl/Uplod/Registratie/Inschrijvingseisen%20(2).pdf). There are specific courses leading to the title of interior architect that are distinct from the ones leading to the other architectural titles</p> <p>People who do not fulfil this requirement, but have at least seven years of relevant work experience, can pass the so-called architect exam in one of the disciplines. This is administered by the Architectural Registration Board.</p> <p>Architects (and other disciplines) also need to have undergone a two-year period of professional work experience before they can be registered.</p> <p>Diplomas in architecture courses obtained in another EU member state are automatically recognized when they are listed in Annex V or Annex VI of Professional qualifications directive</p>		<p><i>Architecten BNA</i></p> <p>http://www.bna.nl/</p> <p>Chapter 5, article 23 Architect title act (WAT): The law protects the title, not the profession of architect. Everyone in the Netherlands can work in the field of architecture, as long as they do not use the title of architect unjustly. People who want to call themselves architects, need to be registered with the Dutch Architectural Registration Board. Chapter 5, article 23a WAT: Companies that want to use the term 'architect' in its name, need to have a managing director who is registered as an architect, or at least half of the management team needs to be registered as such.</p> <p>The same is true for urban planning experts, garden and landscape architects and interior designers.)</p>		
3	NL	Urban planning expert	Stedenbouwkundige	1988, 2011	Architect title act (<i>Wet op de architectentitel</i>) (WAT 2011)	In order to be inscribed in the register of architects and thus carry the professional title, architects, interior architects, urban planning experts and landscape architects need to have completed a degree in their specific architectural discipline, as defined by the Dutch Architectural Registration Board. There are a	N – not reserved	Dutch Architectural Registration Board (<i>Stichting bureau architectenregister</i>) (SBA) administers the registration of architects, interior architects, urban planning experts and	STICHTING BUREAU ARCHITECTENREGISTER (SBA) (<i>Foundation for the registration of architects</i>) http://www.architectenregister.nl/

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						<p>limited number of degree courses which lead to the professional title in question. The courses that need to be followed differ between the different specialisations (see http://www.architectenregister.nl/Upload/Registratie/Inschrijvingsseisen%20(2).pdf). There are specific courses leading to the title of urban planning expert that are distinct from the ones leading to the other architectural titles.</p> <p>People who do not fulfil this requirement, but have at least seven years of relevant work experience, can pass the so-called architect exam in one of the disciplines. This is administered by the Architectural Registration Board.</p> <p>Architects (and other disciplines) also need to have undergone a two-year period of professional work experience before they can be registered.</p> <p>Diplomas in architecture courses obtained in another EU member state are automatically recognized when they are listed in Annex V or Annex VI of Professional qualifications directive.</p>		landscape architects.	<p>Beroepsvereniging van Nederlandse Stedebouwkundigen en Planologen (BNSP) (<i>Professional association for Dutch urban planning experts</i>)</p> <p>http://www.bnsp.nl/</p> <p>Chapter 5, article 23 Architect title act (WAT): The law protects the title, not the profession of architect. Everyone in the Netherlands can work in the field of architecture, as long as they do not use the title of architect unjustly. People who want to call themselves architects, need to be registered with the Dutch Architectural Registration Board. Chapter 5, article 23a WAT: Companies that want to use the term 'architect' in its name, need to have a managing director who is registered as an architect, or at least half of the management team needs to be registered as such.</p> <p>The same is true for urban planning experts, garden and landscape architects and interior designers.</p>
4	NL	Landscape architect	Tuin- en landschapsarchitect	1988, 2011	Architect title act (<i>Wet op de architectentitel</i>) (WAT 2011)	In order to be inscribed in the register of architects and thus carry the professional title, architects, interior architects, urban planning experts and landscape architects need	N – not reserved	Dutch Architectural Registration Board (<i>Stichting bureau architectenregister</i>) (SBA) administers the	STICHTING BUREAU ARCHITECTENREGISTER (SBA) (<i>Foundation for the registration of</i>

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					<p>to have completed a degree in their specific architectural discipline, as defined by the Dutch Architectural Registration Board. There are a limited number of degree courses which lead to the professional title in question. The courses that need to be followed differ between the different specialisations (see http://www.architectenregister.nl/Upload/Registratie/Inschrijvingsseisen%20(2).pdf).</p> <p>There are specific courses leading to the title of urban planning expert that are distinct from the ones leading to the other architectural titles.</p> <p>People who do not fulfil this requirement, but have at least seven years of relevant work experience, can pass the so-called architect exam in one of the disciplines. This is administered by the Architectural Registration Board.</p> <p>Architects (and other disciplines) also need to have undergone a two-year period of professional work experience before they can be registered.</p>	<p>registration of architects, interior architects, urban planning experts and landscape architects.</p>	<p><i>architects)</i></p> <p>http://www.architectenregister.nl/</p> <p>Nederlandse vereniging voor tuinen landschapsarchitectuur (<i>Dutch association for garden and landscape architecture</i>)</p> <p>http://www.nvtl.nl/</p> <p>Chapter 5, article 23 Architect title act (WAT): The law protects the title, not the profession of architect. Everyone in the Netherlands can work in the field of architecture, as long as they do not use the title of architect unjustly. People who want to call themselves architects, need to be registered with the Dutch Architectural Registration Board. Chapter 5, article 23a WAT: Companies that want to use the term 'architect' in its name, need to have a managing director who is registered as an architect, or at least half of the management team needs to be registered as such.</p> <p>The same is true for urban planning experts, garden and landscape architects and interior designers.</p>

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5	NL	Crane operator	Kraanmachinist	1998, 2007	Arbowet/Arbobesluit (<i>Working conditions act, Working conditions decision</i>)	TCVT certificate Operators who perform lifting operations with an operating load of 10 tonmeter or more need to acquire a TCVT-certificate as specified in the Working Conditions Act. This certificate is valid for a maximum of 5 years. Recertification is possible.	Y - exclusive Activities: Operation of tower cranes, mobile cranes or foundation machinery	Stichting Toezicht Certificatie Verticaal Transport (<i>Vertical Transport Certification Board of the Netherlands</i>) http://www.tcv.nl/	Stichting Toezicht Certificatie Verticaal Transport (<i>Vertical Transport Certification Board of the Netherlands</i>) Chapter 5, article 7.32 of the working conditions decision stipulates that workers operation a tower crane, a mobile crane or foundation machinery need to be in the possession of a professional certificate of the certification organ. The TCVT fulfils the role of certification body.
6	NL	Explosive engineer / demolition expert	Springmeester	1998, 2011	Arbowet/Arbobesluit (<i>Working conditions act, Working conditions decision</i> (2011))	In order to carry out activities of an explosive engineer, certification is necessary. The certification sets the following educational requirements: - polytechnic educational foundation - specialised professional training (<i>Diploma Veilig Werken met Springstof</i>) - previous participation in at least two large-scale explosive demolitions - certificate of good conduct	Y - exclusive Activities: Demolition or maintenance work using explosives	The SKO (Stichting voor de Vakbekwaamheid) (<i>Foundation for the certification of professional competence</i>) carries out the certification of explosive engineers	Nederlandse Vereniging van Springmeesters (NVvS) (<i>Dutch association of explosive engineers</i>) http://www.springmeesters.nl/ Chapter 4, section 1, article 4.8 of the Working conditions decision stipulates that demolition or renovation work using explosive materials has to be performed by or under the supervision of a person possessing a professional certificate as explosive engineer. The certificate can be requested from the Minister of Social Affairs and Employment or the Minister designated by a certifying body.

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7	NL	Asbestos removal expert	Asbestverwijderaar	1998, 2007	Arbowet/Arbobesluit (<i>Working conditions act, Working conditions decision</i>)	ASCERT personal certificate SC-520 DAV. Requirements are: Having completed general comprehensive education, the aspiring asbestos removal expert has to pass a theoretical and a practical exam as specified by the ASCERT in order to be allowed to carry out asbestos removal activities.	Y - exclusive Activities: The removal of asbestos of category 2 and 3 in building/demolition situations.	Central council of asbestos certification (<i>Centraal college van Asbest Certificering</i>) ASCERT	Website of the certification body ASCERT: http://www.ascert.nl/asp/basis.asp Chapter 4, section 2, Article 4.5.4d of the Working conditions decision defines that the identification and removal of asbestos (of category 2 or 3, also defined in the same legislation) may only be carried out by organisations with a certificate in asbestos removal. This means that also the people carrying out the asbestos removal need to have acquired personal certificates for asbestos removal. The certification process is carried out by the Foundation for Asbestos Certification ASCERT (<i>Stichting Certificatie Asbest ASCERT</i>). The educational requirements for the certification can be found here: http://bhstdb.ascert.nl/attachments/160/SC-520%20Cert%20schema%20DAV%20cP%20model%2015-08-2006.pdf
8	NL	Asbestos inventory expert	Deskundige Asbestinventarisatie	1998, 2007	Arbowet/Arbobesluit (<i>Working conditions act, Working conditions decision</i>)	ASCERT personal certificate SC-560 DIA. Requirements are: Having completed general comprehensive education, asbestos	Y - exclusive Activities: The inventory, and identification of asbestos	Central council of asbestos certification (<i>Centraal college van Asbest Certificering</i>) ASCERT	Website of the certification body ASCERT: http://www.ascert.nl/asp/basis.asp Chapter 4, section 2, Article 4.5.4d

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					inventory experts have to pass two exams for the ASCERT certification: one exam on construction (theoretical) and one exam on asbestos (theoretical and practical).	of category 2 and 3 in building/demolition situations.	<p>of the Working conditions decision defines that the identification and removal of asbestos (of category 2 or 3, also defined in the same legislation) may only be carried out by organisations with a certificate in asbestos removal and inventory. This means that the employees carrying out the asbestos inventory, also need to have acquired a personal certificate as asbestos inventory experts. The certification process is carried out by the Foundation for Asbestos Certification ASCERT (<i>Stichting Certificatie Asbest ASCERT</i>).</p> <p>The asbestos inventory expert should, as a staff member directly involved in the inventory of asbestos, have knowledge about asbestos products and contaminated materials or construction elements in a building or object as well as knowledge of structures and asbestos. The personal certificate of the ASCERT is a proof of this knowledge.</p> <p>Educational requirements for the certification: http://bhstdb.ascert.nl/attachments/4132709/SC-560%20DIA%20certificatieschema%20110407.pdf</p>
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Table H.2.8.3: Tourism

No reserved activities identified.

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H.2.9 Poland - List of Regulated Professions and Reserves of Activities

Table H.2.9.1: Business Services

Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity	Regulatory body	Title
Lawyer (Adwokat)	1982 2002	ustawa z dnia 26 maja 1982 r. – Prawo o adwokaturze (Dz. U. z 2002 r. Nr 123, poz. 1058, z późn zm.) / Act from 26 May 1982 – Law on the Bar (Journal of Laws of 2002 No. 123, item. 1058, with subsequent amendments).	<p>Entry requirements: on the list of lawyers may be registered if that person:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) higher legal studies completed in the Polish Republic and received a master's degree or foreign law degree recognised in the Polish Republic, 2) passed a bar examination, subject to Art. Paragraph 66. 1a of the Act - Law on the Bar. <p>The requirement to complete an application and to take a lawyer advocate exam does not apply to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) professors and assistant professors of law, 2) persons who have passed the judge, prosecutor, solicitor or notary, 3) persons who have at least three years occupied the position of counsellor Attorney General of the Treasury. <p>To submit the exam without an obligation to advocate the application of educational advocates, may join:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) doctors of law, 2) persons who have worked for at least 5 years in the period not longer than 8 years as a clerk of court or assistant referee. <p>These individuals must meet the requirements provided for in Article. 65 points 1-3 of the Act - Law on the Bar.</p>	<p>Some tasks are subject to an exclusive reserve while others are a shared reserve (with solicitors).</p> <p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Right of audience in court (criminal matters and tax crime both criminal and other legal matters)</p> <p>Y- shared reserve (with solicitors)</p> <p>Provision of legal assistance, in particular, legal advice, the preparation of legal opinions and drafting of legislation ,</p>	Okręgowe Rady Adwokackie Naczelna Rada Adwokacka – ul. Świętojerska 16 Warszawa	Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams, and/or additional, required practise within the field

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Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity	Regulatory body	Title
Solicitor (Radca Prawny)	1982 2002	ustawa z dnia 6 lipca 1982 r. o radcach prawnych (Dz. U. z 2002 r. Nr 123, poz. 1059, z późn zm.) / Act of 6 July 1982 on solicitors (Journal of Laws of 2002 No.123, pos. 1059, with subsequent amendments).	Same as in case of a lawyer	Y - shared reserve (with lawyers) Provision of legal advice to businesses, agencies and individuals, the preparation of legal opinions, drafting legislation and representation in court for non-criminal matters	Okręgowe Izby Radców Prawnych. Krajowa Rada Radców Prawnych Aleje Ujazdowskie 18 Warszawa	Solicitors can be employed whereas lawyers are self-employed The title of solicitor can be used upon obtaining the relevant degree required and wider necessary qualifications, and after having taken the required exams, and/or additional, required practise within the field
Tax Adviser (Doradca Podatkowy)	1996 2002 2004 2003	ustawa z dnia 5 lipca 1996 r. o doradztwie podatkowym (Dz. U. z 2008 r. Nr 73, poz. 443), — rozporządzenie Ministra Finansów z dnia 10 lipca 2002 r. w sprawie opłat określonych w ustawie o doradztwie podatkowym (Dz. U. Nr 107, poz. 941), — rozporządzenie Ministra Finansów z dnia 10 lipca 2002 r. w sprawie wykonania niektórych przepisów ustawy o doradztwie podatkowym (Dz. U. Nr 107, poz. 940, z 2004 r. Nr 52, poz. 516 oraz z 2005 r. Nr 193, poz. 1616), — rozporządzenie Ministra Finansów z dnia 4 grudnia 2003 r. w sprawie obowiązkowego ubezpieczenia odpowiedzialności cywilnej podmiotów wykonujących doradztwo podatkowe (Dz. U. Nr 211, poz. 2065)./ Act of 5 July 1996 on tax advice (Journal of Laws 2008 No 73, pos. 443), Regulation of the Ministry of Finance dated 10 July 2002 on the fees prescribed in the tax consulting (Journal of Laws No. 107, pos. 941), Regulation of the Ministry of Finance dated 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Higher education degree Two years of professional practice Examination for a tax consultant, Full legal capacity, full civil rights, Guarantee of good character and good professional tax advisory practice Registered in the list of Tax Advisors. 	Y – shared reserves(shared with bookkeepers and auditors) Tax advice and related administrative tasks Providing taxpayers, payers and collectors, at their request or on their behalf, advice, opinions and explanations concerning their tax obligations - cited. services for third parties responsible for tax arrears and the legal successors of taxpayers, or collectors - conduct, in and on behalf of taxpayers, payers and collectors, tax books and other records for tax purposes and helping them in this area Conduct, in and on behalf of taxpayers, payers and collectors, tax books and other records for tax purposes and helping them in this area Drawing up the name and on behalf of taxpayers, payers and collectors, tax returns or	Krajowa Rada Doradców Podatkowych National Council of Tax Advisers ul. Bitwy Warszawskiej 1920 roku nr 3/310. 02-362 Warszawa	Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams, and/or additional, required practise within the field

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Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity	Regulatory body	Title
		<p>July 2002 on the implementation of certain provisions on tax consulting (Journal of Laws No. 107, item. 940, 2004, No. 52, pos. 516 and of 2005 No. 193, item. 1616),</p> <p>Regulation of the Ministry of Finance dated 4 December 2003 on compulsory civil liability insurance entities performing tax advisory services (Official Journal No. 211, pos. 2065).</p> <p>Act of 29 September 1994 on Accounting (Journal of Laws of 2002, No. 76, item. 694, as amended).</p> <p>Regulation of the Ministry of Finance dated 18 July 2002 on the powers to provide bookkeeping services (Journal of Laws of 2002 No. 120, item. 1022, as amended)</p>		<p>assisting them in this area</p> <p>Drawing up the name and on behalf of taxpayers, payers and collectors, tax returns or assisting them in this area</p> <p>Representation before the administrative court -</p> <p>Preparation of a cassation appeal and representation before the NSA (Highest Administrative Court)</p>		
Bookkeeping Services (Usługowe prowadzenie ksiąg rachunkowych)	2009 2008	<p>ustawa z dnia 29 września 1994 r. o rachunkowości (Dz. U. z 2009 r. Nr 152, poz. 1223 ze zm.)</p> <p>rozporządzenie Ministra Finansów z dnia 8 kwietnia 2009 r. w sprawie uprawnień do usługowego prowadzenia ksiąg rachunkowych (Dz. U. Nr 62, poz. 508)</p> <p>rozporządzenie Ministra Finansów z dnia 16 grudnia 2008 r. w sprawie obowiązkowego ubezpieczenia odpowiedzialności cywilnej przedsiębiorców wykonujących działalność z zakresu usługowego prowadzenia ksiąg rachunkowych (Dz. U. Nr 234, poz. 1576) /</p> <p>Act of 29 September 1994 on Accounting (Official Journal of 2009, No. 152, item. 1123, as amended).</p> <p>Regulation of the Ministry of Finance dated 8 April 2009 on the powers to provide bookkeeping services (Official Journal of 2009 No. 62, item. 508, as amended)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completion of secondary education • Master's Degree in economics with specialisation in accounting • Master's Degree (or equivalent) and completion of postgraduate studies in accounting in organizational units entitled to vote, in accordance with separate regulations, • 2 years in accounting practice in Poland (in the case of at least secondary education or higher education other than those mentioned in the above paragraph a) or b), and the examination of applicants for bookkeeping certificate; <p>NOTE: persons registered as auditors or tax advisers on the list, on the basis of separate regulations, shall be deemed to be entitled to provide bookkeeping services, without having to apply for a bookkeeping certificate</p>	<p>Y – shared reserve (with state approved auditors and tax advisers)</p> <p>Bookkeeping services.</p> <p>This includes the provision of the following services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct, based on accounting documents, accounting books, record keeping - Periodic determination or verification of tangible assets and liabilities, - Valuation of assets and liabilities - Preparation of financial statements, - Collection and storage of accounting documents and other documentation provided by law. <p>Entrepreneurs engaged in activities in this field, are also entitled to:</p>	Minister Finansów Ministry of Finance ul. Świętokrzyska 12	<p>Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams, and/or additional, required practise within the field</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bookkeeping services are a part of accounting, thus they are a regulated profession in Poland while accounting is not.

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Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity	Regulatory body	Title
		Regulation of the Ministry of Finance dated 16 December 2008 on compulsory civil liability insurance of entities performing bookkeeping services (Official Journal No. 234, item 1576).	- a Bookkeeping Certificate	- Carry out, in and on behalf of taxpayers, payers and collectors, tax books and other records for tax purposes and helping them in this regard, - Draw up, in and on behalf of taxpayers, payers and collectors, tax returns or assisting them in this regard		
Internal Auditor (Audytor wewnętrzny)		Ustawa z dnia 27 sierpnia 2009r. o finansach publicznych (Dz. U., Nr 157, poz.1240) / Law of 27 August 2009. on Public Finance (Journal of Laws, No. 157, poz.1240)	General higher education requirement. Must also have one or more of following qualifications to perform internal audit: a) one of following certificates: Certified Internal Auditor (CIA), Certified Government Auditing Professional (CGAP), Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA), Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA), Certified Fraud Examiner (CFE), Certification in Control Self Assessment (CCSA), Certified Financial Services Auditor (CFSA) or Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA), or b) filed, in 2003-2006, with a positive result for the internal auditor's examination before the Examination Board appointed by the Minister of Finance, or c) the powers of the auditor, or d) two years of internal audit and holds a postgraduate diploma in the field of internal audit, released by the OU, which at the date the diploma was entitled, under separate laws, to award the academic degree of doctorate in economics or law.	Y- exclusive reserve (Operating only in a public administration sector; Performing internal audit profession in the private sector remains outside the scope of the Public Finance Act and other legislation) • participate in audit projects performed as a team member and performs the work plan in accordance with established audit plan • testing the internal controls installed in the individual processes within the organization • participates in the design of new systems of internal control • understand all relevant processes in the organization and propose them to optimize • the results of the Internal Auditor in the form of the report are a component of the overall report of a larger project or a final report with conclusions presented	Ministerstwo Finansów ul. Świętokrzyska 12 00-916 Warszawa www.mf.gov.pl tel.: (22) 694-30-93 fax: (22) 694-33-74 e-mail: Sekretariat.DA@mofnet.gov.pl	Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams, and/or additional, required practise within the field

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Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity	Regulatory body	Title
			<p>2nd The practice of internal audit, as referred to in paragraph. 1 point 5. d, it is documented by the head of the unit to execute the tasks in the time basis of not less than 1 / 2 time, related to:</p> <p>1) conducting an internal audit under the supervision of the internal auditor;</p> <p>2) implementation of the tax inspection by inspectors of activities related to the certification and issuing of a closure declaration of financial aid funds from the European Union, referred to in the Act of 28 September 1991 on fiscal control (Journal of Laws of 2004 No. 8 , pos. 65, as amended. zm.11));</p> <p>3) supervising or checking operations referred to in the Act of 23 December 1994 the Supreme Chamber of Control (Journal of Laws of 2007 No. 231, item. 1701 and of 2008 No. 209, item. 1315 , No. 225, item. 1502 and No. 227, item. 1505).</p>			
Auditor (Biegly rewident)		EU Directive 2006/43/EC of the statutory audit of annual accounts and consolidated accounts (...). This Directive has been imposed into Polish law by the Law of 7 May 2009 on statutory auditors and their self-government, entities authorised to audit financial statements and public supervision.	<p>Auditors must be registered in the National Council of Statutory Auditors. In order to be eligible for the registration process, the following is required:</p> <p>Holding a Polish degree or foreign studies degree recognised in Poland and has good knowledg of Polish language in speaking and writing;</p> <p>Held an annual accounting practice in one of the EU Member States and at least two years of application, under the direction of the auditor; the fulfilment of these conditions has</p>	<p>Y – Exclusive reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial audit activities in the private sector publishing or training in accounting, auditing, finance and taxation; expertise or opinions on financial and economic issues; Services provided for auditing standards, as well as other services reserved in separate provisions for the exercise of auditors. 	KRAJOWA IZBA BIEGLYCH REWIDENTÓW al. Jana Pawla II 80 00-175 Warszawa	<p>The title "auditor" shall be subject to legal protection.</p> <p>Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams, and/or additional, required practise within the field</p>

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Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity	Regulatory body	Title
			<p>been established by the Examination Committee</p> <p>Passed the knowledge test for candidates for auditors in front of the Examination Committee and passed the final oral exam obtaining the diploma verifying the knowledge acquired during the application;</p> <p>Also possible for the individual who has the authority for auditing, obtained in another EU Member State after proving to the Examination Committee positive result and passing the exam in Polish economic law (in Polish language), to the extent necessary to perform revision operations in the Republic of Poland</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Which is licensed to practice as an auditor and the license was obtained in a third country (meeting the requirements for professional qualification in accordance with the Act); passing the exam in Polish economic law (in Polish language), to the extent necessary to perform inspection in the Republic of Poland</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> conducting bankruptcy or liquidation; <p>Y – shared reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> service bookkeeping and tax advice (shared with bookkeepers and tax advisors); validation services, advice or management, requiring knowledge in the field of accountancy or auditing; 		
Detective (Detektyw)	2001 2011	<p>Ustawa z dnia 6 lipca 2001r. O usługach detektywistycznych (Dz.U. z 2002 r. Nr 12, poz.110) / The Act of 6 July 2001.on Detective Services (OJ of 2002 No. 12, poz.110)</p> <p>ustawa z dnia 26 listopada 2010r o zmianie utawy o usługach detektywistycznych (Dz.U. z 2011r., poz.17)./ - Act of 26 November 2010 amending the Act of detective services (Journal of Laws of 2011., Pos. 17).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> mimumum secondary school education passing a competence test about knowledge of the Polish Constitution and the provisions of the Police, Internal Security Agency and Intelligence Agency, the Border Guard, the protection of personal data, protection of classified information, as well as in civil law and criminal law (substantive and procedural), 	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>The collection of information in civil cases,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting information on the property, paying capacity, and credibility in the economic relations of individuals and organizational units, Gathering information on illegal use of business names and trademarks, unfair 	<p>Komendant Główny Policji</p> <p>The Police Commander in Chief</p> <p>Wydział Nadzoru nad Specjalistycznymi Uzbrojonymi Formacjami Ochronnymi Biura Prewencji</p>	<p>Title obtained after passing the examThe Act of July 6, 2001 on Detective Services has been amended many times; the recent changes were introduced by the Law of 26 November 2010 amending the act on Detective Services (Journal of Laws of 2011, Pos. 17). However the detailed scope of the examination was set in Ministry of</p>

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Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity	Regulatory body	Title
			forensic science, criminology and forensic psychology.	competition and disclosure of information constituting a trade secret, - Verifying the reliability of information on insurance companies reported losses, - Searching for missing persons or fugitives, - Search for property, - Gathering information on where the criminal proceedings, proceedings in cases of crimes and misdemeanours. Treasury bills and other, if in the proceedings may apply the provisions of criminal law	ul. Puławska 148/150 02-624 Warszawa	Internal Affairs and Administration's regulation of 7 July 2011. Regarding exams for people applying for a detective license (OJ No 142, pos.834).
Body guard - 1st level (Pracownik Ochrony Fizycznej Pierwszego Stopnia)	1997 2005 2006 2011	ustawa z dnia 22 sierpnia 1997 r. o ochronie osób i mienia (Dz. U. z 2005r. Nr 145, poz. 1221 oraz z 2006 r. Nr 104, poz. 708)./ Law of 22 August 1997 on the protection of persons and property (Journal of Laws 2005. No. 145, item. 1221 and of 2006 No. 104, item. 708). Ustawa z dnia 25 marca 2011r. O ograniczaniu barier administracyjnych dla obywateli i przedsiębiorców (Dz.U. Nr 106, poz. 622) / The Act of 25 March 2011. The reduction of administrative barriers for citizens and entrepreneurs (OJ No 106, pos. 622)	<u>Graduated from an elementary school</u> - Has full legal capacity, established in a personally approved statement, - Has an impeccable reference issued by the commander of a police stationsituated near to the applicants place of residence , - Has the physical and mental ability to perform tasks, confirmed by a medical certificat <u>In addition to the above requirements the applicant needs to have the below specialised qualifications</u> - Has a school diploma or testimony from an other educational institution, which confirmed that he finished specialised bodyguard training to the appropriate level, - or was impeccable in his service as non-commissioned	Y – shared reserve -permanent or temporary direct physical security inspection and regulations which consists of constant signals control which are transmitted, collected and processed in electronic devices and alarm systems the conveyance of cash and other valuables or dangerous Items	Komendant Główny Policji; The Police Commander in Chief; Wydział Nadzoru nad Specjalistycznymi Uzbrojonymi Formacjami Ochronnymi Biura Prewencji ul. Puławska 148/15 02-624 Warszawa	Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams

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Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity	Regulatory body	Title
			<p>officer or warrant officer level in the Office of Protection of the Government for a period of at least 15 years</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - or graduated from the Bodyguard 1st degree course and passed the examination before the committee 			
Body guard – 2nd level (Pracownik Ochrony Fizycznej Drugiego Stopnia)	1997 2005 2006 2011	<p>ustawa z dnia 22 sierpnia 1997 r. o ochronie osób i mienia (Dz. U. z 2005r. Nr 145, poz. 1221 oraz z 2006 r. Nr 104, poz. 708) / Law of 22 August 1997 on the protection of persons and property (Journal of Laws 2005. No. 145, item. 1221 and of 2006 No. 104, item. 708).</p> <p>Ustawa z dnia 25 marca 2011r. O ograniczaniu barier administracyjnych dla obywateli i przedsiębiorców (Dz.U. Nr 106, poz. 622) / The Act of 25 March 2011. The reduction of administrative barriers for citizens and entrepreneurs (OJ No 106, pos. 622)</p>	<p>Has <u>minimum secondary education</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has full legal capacity, established in a personally approved statement, - Has an impeccable reference issued by the commander of a police station situated near to the applicants place of residence , - Has the physical and mental ability to perform tasks, confirmed by a medical certificate <p><u>In addition to the above requirements the applicant needs to have the below specialised qualifications</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has a school diploma or testimony from an other educational institution, which confirmed that he finished specialised bodyguard training to the appropriate level, - or was impeccable in his service as non-commissioned officer or warrant officer level in the Office of Protection of the Government for a period of at least 15 years - or graduated from the Bodyguard 2nd degree course and passed the examination 	<p>Y – shared reserve Same as physical protection worker 1st degree</p> <p>Y – exclusive reserve developing protection plans and organising and directing teams of workers for their physical protection.</p>	<p>Komendant Główny Policji; The Police Commander in Chief; Wydział Nadzoru nad Specjalistycznymi Uzbrojonymi Formacjami Ochronnymi Biura Prewencji ul. Puławska 148/15 02-624 Warszawa</p>	<p>Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams</p>

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Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity	Regulatory body	Title
			before the committee			
Security systems professional 1st level (Pracownik Zabezpieczenia Technicznego Pierwszego Stopnia)	1997	Ustawa z dnia 22 sierpnia 1997r. O ochronie osob i mienia (Dz.U. z 2005r. Nr 145, poz. 1221). / The Law of 22 August 1997. The protection of persons and property (Journal of Laws of 2005. No. 145, pos. 1221).	<u>Has technical education, specialising in electronic</u> ; electricity, telecommunications, mechanical, or completed a course on worker technical protection or has been trained to those occupations on the basis of separate regulations.	Y – shared reserve activity a) installation of electronic devices and alarm systems, signaling danger of protected persons and property, and exploitation, maintenance and repairs in places where they are installed, b) Installation of equipment and means of mechanical protection and their operation, maintenance, repairs and emergency opening of the installation's locations.	Department of Supervision Over Specialised Security Forces of Prevention Bureau	Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams
Security systems professional 2nd level (Pracownik Zabezpieczenia Technicznego Drugiego Stopnia)		Ustawa z dnia 22 sierpnia 1997r. O ochronie osob i mienia (Dz.U. z 2005r. Nr 145, poz. 1221). / The Law of 22 August 1997. The protection of persons and property (Journal of Laws of 2005. No. 145, pos. 1221).	<u>Has at least secondary education</u> with specialization in technical electronic; electrical, mechanical or telecommunications, or the degree of specialised profession mentioned above awarded under separate regulations.	Y – shared reserve Same as above Y – exclusive reserve 1) drafting of technical security projects; 2) Organising and directing teams of technical security staff.	Komendant Główny Policji; The Police Commander in Chief; Wydział Nadzoru nad Specjalistycznymi Uzbrojonymi Formacjami Ochronnymi Biura Prewencji ul. Puławska 148/15 02-624 Warszawa	Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams

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Table H.2.9.2: Construction

Profession PL/EN	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Title
Town Planner (Urbanista)	2003 2000	ustawa z dnia 27 marca 2003 r. o planowaniu i zagospodarowaniu przestrzennym (Dz. U. Nr 80, poz. 717, z późn. zm.), ustawa z dnia 15 grudnia 2000 r. o samorządach zawodowych architektów, inżynierów budownictwa oraz urbanistów (Dz. U. z 2001 r. Nr 5, poz. 42, z późn. zm.). / Law of 27 March 2003 on Spatial Planning and Development (Journal of Laws No. 80, item. 717, as amended) Law of 15 December 2000 on the professional associations of architects, civil engineers and town planners (Journal of Laws of 2001 No. 5, item. 42, as amended).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> urban planning qualification (degree) university degree majoring in urban planning, and professional experience gained during two years of work related to spatial planning, university degree, other than those which the existing curriculum pursue issues related to urban planning of at least 90 hours, supplemented by postgraduate studies in urban planning, and professional experience gained during three years of work related to spatial planning, university degree, other than those specified, completed postgraduate studies in urban planning, has professional experience gained during three years of work related to spatial planning, as well as by examination of the knowledge of the laws concerning land use and practical application of knowledge in urban planning. 	Y – exclusive reserve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Town planning Spatial planning Urban planning Pursuit of the professional town planner is to design land use in regional and local scale, in accordance with the requirements of spatial order, protection of the architectural and landscape requirements of environmental protection, rational settlement structures and network infrastructure and education in this field.	Krajowa Rada Izby Urbanistów ul. Mokotowska 4/6 00-641 Warszawa National Chamber of Town Planners ul. Mokotowska 4/6 00-641 Warszawa	Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams, and/or additional, required practise within the field
Civil engineer (Inżynier budownictwa) Specialisation: 1) architektoniczna / architecture 2) konstrukcyjno-budowlana / structure and construction 3) drogowa / roads 4) mostowa / bridges 5) kolejowa / railways 6) wyburzeniowa / explosive demolition 7) telekomunikacyjna / telecommunications 8) instalacyjna w zakresie sieci, instalacji i urządzeń	1994 2000 2006	ustawa z dnia 7 lipca 1994 r. Prawo budowlane (Dz. U. z 2006 r. Nr 156, poz. 1118, z późn. zm.), ustawa z dnia 15 grudnia 2000 r. o samorządach zawodowych architektów, inżynierów budownictwa oraz urbanistów (Dz. U. z 2001 r. Nr 5, poz. 42, z późn. zm.). rozporządzenie Ministra Transportu i Budownictwa z dnia 28 kwietnia 2006 r. w sprawie samodzielnych funkcji technicznych w budownictwie (Dz. U. Nr 83, poz. 578, z późn. zm.). / Act of 7 July 1994 Construction Law (Journal of Laws of 2006 No. 156, poz. 1118, as amended. amendments.) Law of 15 December 2000 on the professional self-government of architects, civil engineers and town planners (Journal	Required Education: Depending on specialisation completed Master's Degree in: 1. construction 2. architecture or special planning 3. environmental engineering OR 4. electrical engineering <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Entry requirements: relevant professional practice, tailored to the type of specialisation and the complexity of business and other requirements related to the function performed, Passing exam requiring knowledge of the construction process and the practical application of relevant technical knowledge, Obtaining a decision known as the "building qualifications", issued by the local professional self-government authority, 	Y – exclusive reserve independent technical function in building industry is deemed to be an activity connected with a necessity of exercising professional estimation with respect to technical phenomena or requiring development of an independent solution to architectural, technical or technical/ organizational issues, which specifically includes activities that cover: 1. designing, verifying architectural-construction design documents and providing authorship supervision	Polska Izba Inżynierów Budownictwa ul. Mazowiecka 6/8, 00-048 Warszawa	Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required and further necessary qualifications, including passing the required exams, and/or additional, required practise within the field

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Profession PL/EN	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Title
<p>cieplnych, wentylacyjnych, gazowych, wodociągowych i kanalizacyjnych / piping systems and devices of heating, ventilation, gas, water-supply and sewage</p> <p>9) instalacyjna w zakresie sieci, instalacji i urządzeń elektrycznych i elektroenergetycznych / grid and devices for electric and power</p>		<p>of Laws of 2001 No. 5, item. 42, as amended.)</p> <p>Regulation of the Ministry of Transport and Construction of 28 April 2006 on the independent technical functions in the construction industry (Journal of Laws No. 83, .578, as amended.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Registered by a decision, the central register of people with building qualifications, ▪ Registered in the list of members of the professional self-government authority Board (with certificate issued by the appropriate Chamber, with a specific expiry date in it). 	<p>over their implementation;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. managing a construction site or other construction work; 3. managing the fabrication of structural components and providing supervision and technical monitoring over the fabrication of such components; 4. providing investor supervision; 5. conducting technical monitoring of construction facility maintenance; 6. serving as a construction expert. <p>Independent technical function in construction may only be performed by individuals with appropriate technical education and professional experience, corresponding to the type and complexity of the activity, as well as other requirements related to the function, confirmed by a decision, hereinafter referred to as a "building qualifications", issued by a professional self-government authority.</p>		

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Profession PL/EN	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Title
Architect (Architekt)	1994 2000 2006	<p>ustawa z dnia 7 lipca 1994 r. Prawo budowlane (Dz. U. z 2006 r. Nr 156, poz. 1118, z późn. zm.),</p> <p>ustawa z dnia 15 grudnia 2000 r. o samorządach zawodowych architektów, inżynierów budownictwa oraz urbanistów (Dz. U. z 2001 r. Nr 5, poz. 42, z późn. zm.).</p> <p>rozporządzenie Ministra Transportu i Budownictwa z dnia 28 kwietnia 2006 r. w sprawie samodzielnych funkcji technicznych w budownictwie (Dz. U. Nr 83, poz.578, z późn. zm.)./</p> <p>Act of 7 July 1994 Construction Law (Journal of Laws of 2006 No. 156, pos. 1118, as amended. amendments.)</p> <p>Law of 15 December 2000 on the professional self-government of architects, civil engineers and town planners (Journal of Laws of 2001 No. 5, item. 42, as amended.)</p> <p>Regulation of the Ministry of Transport and Construction of 28 April 2006 on the independent technical functions in the construction industry (Journal of Laws No. 83, .578, as amended.)</p>	<p>Required Education:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master's Degree in architecture and urban planning, • two years of practice in the preparation of construction projects, • annual on-site construction practice, • Passing exam requiring knowledge of the building design, construction process and the practical application of relevant technical knowledge, ▪ Obtaining a decision known as the "building qualifications", issued by the local professional self-government authority, , ▪ Registered by a decision, the central register of people with building qualifications, ▪ Registered in the list of members of the professional self-government authority Board (with a certificate issued by the appropriate Chamber, with a specific expiry date in it). 	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • permission to contribute to culture through architectural design ,spacious surroundings of buildings, carrying out surveillance of creation of buildings, architectural education, including: • architectural design, without limitation, • verification of design projects, • coordination design work, • supervise on project copyrights <p>It needs to check if the house is adapted to local conditions, local conditions and the land on which house is to stand. For this task you an investor has to employ architect, who by law is the designer, although often it is the author of the <u>original design</u>.</p>	Izba Architektów RP, Warszawa ul. Foksal 2, 00-366 Warszawa	<p>ARCHITEKT/ARCHITECT</p> <p>Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required and further necessary qualifications, including passing the required exams, and/or additional, required practise within the field</p>
Real Estate Agent (Pośrednik w obrocie nieruchomościami)	1997 2004	<p>ustawa z dnia 21 sierpnia 1997 r. o gospodarce nieruchomościami (Dz. U. z 2004 r. Nr 261, poz. 2603 z późn. zm.) / Act of 21 August 1997 on Real Estate (Journal of Laws of 2004 No. 261, item. 2603, as amended)</p>	<p>Higher education or second cycle (in case the candidate has completed a specialist course before 01.01.1998, and complementary specialist course on 01.01.1998 on), or</p> <p>Higher education in law, economic or technical and or II level degree (to 31.12.2007), or</p> <p>Higher education degree (from 01.01.2008), or</p> <p>Higher education or postgraduate degree with speciality related to management of real estate (to 31.12.2007), or</p> <p>Higher education or postgraduate degree, where</p>	<p>Y - Exclusive reserve</p> <p>Real estate services</p> <p>Liaising with the parties to the transaction (including consultancy) with regard to <u>purchase, sale, exchange, lease, rental of real estate.</u></p>	Ministry of Infrastructure Minister of Infrastructure ul. Chalubińskiego 4/6 00-928 Warszawa	<p>Person holding a professional license given under the provisions of the relevant real estate legislation ((Dz.U. z 1997 r. Nr 115, poz. 741, art. 179 ust. 2)</p>

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Profession PL/EN	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Title
			<p>the curriculum meets at least the minimum curriculum for postgraduate studies in property valuation (since 01.01.2008.)</p> <p>Secondary education (until 31.12.2007), or Higher education or second degree, or</p> <p>Higher education or second degree with specialties related to management of real estate (to 31.12.2007), or</p> <p>Higher education or second stage, where the curriculum meets at least the minimum curriculum for postgraduate studies in a real estate agent (from 01.01.2008).</p> <p>Completed a specialist course (until 31.12.2007), or</p> <p>Completed postgraduate studies in a real estate agent (if the candidate graduated from higher without the specialties related to management of real estate-to 31.12.2007, or studies, which programme does not meet the minimums for the postgraduate program in the real estate agents – from 01.01.2008)</p> <p>Professional practice in the field of real estate agents,</p> <p>Positive outcome of the qualification procedure, including the qualifying exam to receive a professional license of a real estate agent (until 31.12.2008 for candidates with specialist course and completed at least secondary education).</p>			
Property manager (Zarządca nieruchomości)	1997	<p>ustawa z dnia 21 sierpnia 1997 r. o gospodarce nieruchomościami (Dz. U. z 2004 r. Nr 261, poz. 2603 z późn. zm.)/Act of 21 August 1997 on Real Estate</p> <p>(Journal of Laws of 2004 No. 261, item. 2603, as amended)</p>	<p>Secondary education (until 31.12.2007), or higher education or second degree, or higher education or second degree with specialties related to management of real estate (to 31.12.2007), or</p> <p>Higher education, where the curriculum meets at least the minimum curriculum for postgraduate studies in a real estate agent (from 01.01.2008).</p> <p>Completed a specialist course (until 31.12.2007), or</p> <p>Completed postgraduate studies in real estate</p>	<p>Y - Exclusive reserve</p> <p>Work involves analysis management, monitoring the factors which are the subject of rational conduct of real estate and making appropriate decisions affecting current and future planning as being the most efficient use of local property managers;</p> <p>By his decisions mainting and</p>	<p>Ministry of Infrastructure</p> <p>Minister of Infrastructure ul. Chalubińskiego 4/6</p> <p>00-928 Warszawa</p>	<p>In order to use the title, a professional must hold a license given to the property manager under the provisions of the Act on Real Estate, operating in real estate management for its own account and risk.</p>

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Profession PL/EN	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Title
			area (if the candidate graduated without the specialisation related to management of real estate to 31.12.2007; or studies, which the program does not meet the minimums for the postgraduate program in the real estate agents – from 01.01.2008) Professional practice in the field of real estate agents, Positive outcome of the qualification procedure, including the qualifying exam to receive a professional license for a real estate agent (until 31.12.2008 for candidates with specialist course and have completed at least secondary education).	managing the property (which involves repairs of the building/flats, waste management etc.)		
Real estate valuer (Rzecznik majątkowy)	1997	ustawa z dnia 21 sierpnia 1997 r. o gospodarce nieruchomościami (Dz. U. z 2004 r. Nr 261, poz. 2603 z późn. zm.)/ Act of 21 August 1997 on Real Estate (Journal of Laws of 2004 No. 261, item. 2603, as amended)	Completed postgraduate studies in property valuation (if the candidate graduated from higher without the specialisation related to the management of real estate) till 31.12.2007, or degree which program does not meet the minimums curricula for postgraduate studies in property valuation, from 01.01.2008), or Completed a specialist course before 01.01.1998, and a complementary specialist course. Professional practice in the field of property valuation (or self-preparation of 15 projects, in the case of persons who have completed a specialist course before 01.01.1998, and a complementary specialist course from 01.01.1998 onwards) • Passing an examination on property valuation.	Y - Exclusive reserve Real Estate Valuations The right to determine the value of property, as well as machinery and equipment permanently connected with immovable property, in particular: This applies to all types of properties and their components, regardless of the type, location and purpose of the property. In addition to valuation are the subject of ownership or perpetual rights, the expert has the right to determine other property rights, including limited rights and professional rights.	Ministry of Infrastructure Minister of Infrastructure ul. Chalubińskiego 4/6 00-928 Warszawa	natural person having professional qualifications in the field of property valuation given by the Minister of Infrastructure or his legal predecessor under the Act: 17 maja 1989 roku Prawo geodezyjne i kartograficzne, 21 sierpnia 1997 roku o gospodarce nieruchomościami.
Surveyor (Geodeta)	1989 2003	ustawa z dnia 17 maja 1989 r. Prawo geodezyjne i kartograficzne (tekst jedn. Dz.U. z 2010 r. Nr 193, poz. 1287 z późn. Zmianami) / (tekst jedn. Dz.U. z 2010 r. Nr 193, poz. 1287 z późn. Zmianami) / Act of 17 May 1989 Geodetic and Cartographic law (Journal of Laws of	Higher or secondary education in geodetic surveying. 3 years of professional practice in the case of higher education, 6 years of professional practice in the case of secondary education.	Y - Exclusive reserve Surveying and cartography Independent functions in the field of surveying and cartography in the field of surveying the situation and	Główny Geodeta Kraju General Surveyor of Poland ul. Wspólna 2/4 00-926 Warszawa	Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams, and/or

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Profession PL/EN	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Title
	2010	<p>2010, No. 193, item. 1287, as amended)</p> <p>Rozporządzenie Ministra Infrastruktury z dnia 30 lipca 2003 r. w sprawie uprawnień zawodowych w dziedzinie geodezji i kartografii (Dz. U. Nr 143, poz.1396)/ Ministry of Infrastructure Regulation of 30 July 2003 on professional qualifications in the field of geodesy and cartography (Journal of Laws No. 143, poz.1396).</p> <p>ustawy Prawo geodezyjne i kartograficzne i wpisanie: Dz.U. z 2010 r., Nr 193, poz. 1287 z późn. zm.</p>	<p>Passing the following exams:</p> <p>General section: legal and technical standards for surveying and mapping, and national land information system,</p> <p>Detailed section: the ability to perform surveying and mapping in the field of professional qualifications and the application of the rules governing the above issues</p>	<p>elevation measurements, and inventory</p> <p><u>Categories:</u></p> <p>1.Surveyors of the first terms of reference can measure: Situation and height that are needed to produce geodetic maps for design purposes, but also with the demarcation and division of real estate; Realisation that include positioning the building in the field both vertically and horizontally, that is, the demarcation of the main axis of home and altitude; Inventory - during and after construction, they include measurements of everything that was built on the plot, such as connections, home, and even fences.</p> <p>2) Surveyor authorised to perform independent functions in the field of geodesy and cartography in the demarcation and division of real estate (land), and preparation of documentation for legal purposes. Surveyors with the other terms of reference can deal with: Demarcation and division of real estate; Preparation of documentation for legal purposes, under which accounted for and disclosed in the records of the</p>		<p>additional, required practise within the field</p>

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Profession PL/EN	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Title
				legal status of land; 3) Surveyor authorised to perform independent functions in the field of geodesy and cartography in the field of basic geodetic measurements. 4) Surveyor authorised to perform independent functions in the field of geodesy and cartography in the geodetic service of investments. 5) Surveyor authorised to perform independent functions in the field of geodesy and cartography in the furnishing of surveying agricultural and forest land. 6) Surveyor authorised to perform independent functions in the field of geodesy and cartography in the editing of maps. 7) Surveyor authorised to perform independent functions in the field of geodesy and cartography in the field of photogrammetry and remote sensing.		

Table H.2.9.3: Tourism

Profession PL/EN	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Title
Tourist Guide (Przewodnik Turystyczny)	1997 2004	Ustawa z dnia 29 sierpnia 1997 r. o usługach turystycznych (Dz.U. z 2004 r. Nr 223, poz. 2268 z późn. zm.), rozporządzenie Ministra Gospodarki	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secondary education • Theoretical and practical tourism guide training; • Passing a tourist guide examination, 	Y - Exclusive reserve Tour guide services Guides receive powers given by marshal of the area (sub-categories of Toursit Guide):	Minister Sportu i Turystyki Ministry of Sport and	http://dokumenty.rcl.gov.pl/D2011060030201.pdf Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree

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Profession PL/EN	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Title
	2006 2011	z dnia 17 stycznia 2006 r. w sprawie przewodników turystycznych i pilotów wycieczek (Dz. U. z 2006 r. Nr 15, poz. 104) Rozporządzeniu Ministra Sportu i Turystyki z dnia 4 marca 2011 r. w sprawie przewodników turystycznych i pilotów wycieczek. (Dz. U. Z 2011, Nr 60, poz. 302) / The Act of August 29, 1997 on tourist services (OJ 2004, No. 223, item. 2268, as amended) Regulation of the Ministry of Economy of 17 January 2006 on tourist guides and tour guides (Journal of Laws of 2006 No. 15, pos. 104) Regulation of the Ministry of Sport and Tourism of 4 March 2011 on tourist guides and tour guides (Journal of Laws of 2011, No. 60, pos. 302)	which is overseen by the Examining Board (appointed by the Marshal of the Province)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mountain guides for specific areas of mountains. Tourist guides are divided into three different classes, 2. City guides for individual cities, 3. Field guides for individual provinces or regions that also include cities located within the province or region. 4. International mountain guides without territorial restrictions - International guides in Poland are associated in Stowarzyszenie Międzynarodowych Przewodników Górskich 'Lider', which is representing Poland in UIMLA association. After specific examination ability to be mountain guide across Poland and Europe. 	Tourism ul. Senatorska 14 00-921 Warszawa	required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams, and/or additional, required practise within the field
Tourist Guide (sub-category of mountain guides) (note: in the national database, mountain guides are a sub-set of tourist guides)	As above	As above	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beskid Mountain Guide (Przewodnik Górski Beskidzki) - qualifications given for one or more of the 3 Beskid mountains areas detailed described in Regulation of the Ministry of Infrastructure of 17 January 2006 r on tourist guides and tour guides (Journal of Laws 30 January 2006 r.) 2. Tatry Mountain Guide (Przewodnik Górski tatrzański) – qualifications given for the area of Tatry Mountains (detailed area coverage in in Regulation of the Ministry of Infrastructure of 17 January 2006 r on tourist guides and tour guides (Journal of 	As above	As above	

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Profession PL/EN	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Title
			Laws 30 January 2006 r. 3. Sudety Mountains Guide (Przewodnik górski sudecki) qualifications given for the area of Sudety Mountains (detailed area coverage in Regulation of the Ministry of Infrastructure of 17 January 2006 r on tourist guides and tour guides (Journal of Laws 30 January 2006 r.)			
Tourist Guide (sub-category of city guides) (note: in the national database, city guides are a sub-set of tourist guides)	As above	As above	City Guide: City Tourist Guide qualifications are required to perform tourist guide activities in following cities: 1) Gdańsk, Gdynia, Sopot (together); 2) Katowice z Górnośląskim Okręgiem Przemysłowym (together); 3) Kraków; 4) Lublin; 5) Łódź; 6) Poznań; 7) Szczecin; 8) Toruń; 9) Warszawa; 10) Wrocław.	As above	As above	
Geologist (Geolog)	2006	rozporządzenie Ministra Środowiska z dnia 19 czerwca 2006 r. w sprawie kategorii prac geologicznych, kwalifikacji do wykonywania, dozorowania i kierowania tymi pracami oraz sposobu postępowania w sprawach stwierdzania kwalifikacji (Dz. U. Nr 124, poz. 865). / Regulation of the Ministry of Environment from 19 June 2006 on the category of geological work, the qualifications to perform, supervision and management of the work and the way of ascertaining the qualifications (Journal of Laws No. 124, item. 865).	Higher degree in a degree geology or mining and geology 3-year professional experience in supervision of works within the relevant sector (depending on the category) Test and oral exam in front of the main Geological Examination Commission appointed by the Ministry of Environment. Having obtained the requisite qualifications in a particular area of geology, if the geologist wants to obtain further reserved rights relating to more than one category of geologist (there are 10 in total), then they must both demonstrate professional experience required for each of these categories and take an exam and hold a certificate for each particular reserved task within geology.	Y – exclusive reserved activity Geologist – categories: I - performing, directing and monitoring the work in the field of geological prospecting for and exploration of crude oil, natural gas and coal-bed methane. II - executing, monitoring, and directing work of exploration of mineral deposits of basic and common, and coal-bed methane, excluding crude oil and natural gas, brines, curative and thermal waters. III - executing, monitoring, and directing work in the field of geological prospecting and exploration of common mineral deposits, with the exception of brines, curative and thermal waters. IV - executing, monitoring, and directing work in the field of geological prospecting for and exploration of groundwater resources, including brines, curative and thermal waters, and determining the hydrogeological	Minister Środowiska Minister of Environment ul. Wawelska 52/54 02-922 Warszawa	Title obtained after obtaining relevant degree required in necessary qualifications, accomplishment of required exams, and/or additional required practise within the field

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Profession PL/EN	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Title
				<p>conditions in connection with the design of drainage systems for extracting minerals from deposits, injection of water into the formation, design of drainage boreholes construction, design, investment is likely to contaminate groundwater, including in particular the storage of waste on the surface, non-reservoir storage of substances and disposal of waste in the subsurface, including underground mining excavations, establishment of protected areas, groundwater reservoirs, termination or change in the level of liquidated mines drainage and performance of work for the use of Earth's heat and the recognition of groundwater.</p> <p>V - executing, monitoring, and directing work in the field of geological prospecting for and exploration of groundwater resources, with the exception of brines, curative and thermal waters, and determining the hydrogeological conditions in connection with the design of building drainage boreholes, the design of investments is likely to contaminate groundwater, including the particular waste disposal on the surface, non-reservoir storage of substances and disposal of waste in the subsurface, including underground mining excavations, the establishment of protected areas, groundwater reservoirs and perform work for the exploitation of the Earth's heat and the recognition of groundwater.</p> <p>VI - executing, monitoring, and directing the geological works in determining the geological conditions - engineering for land development and the foundation of buildings, including mines and hydraulic engineering, bulk storage, and disposal of waste substances in the subsurface, including underground mining excavations, and storage of waste on the surface.</p> <p>VII - executing, monitoring, and directing geological works in determining the geological</p>		

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Profession PL/EN	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Title
				<p>conditions - engineering for land development and the foundation of buildings, excluding the foundation of building mines and water construction.</p> <p>VIII - executing, monitoring, and directing work geological works in the performance of geological mapping works together with the design and documentation of these works, with the exception of maps drawn in the other categories of geological works.</p> <p>XI - caring out geological supervision over geological works, with the exception of geophysical research.</p> <p>XII - Directing the geological field works, performed outside the mining area, performed without the use of explosives or when the planned depth of excavation does not exceed 100 m.</p>		

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H.2.10 Portugal – List of Regulated Professions and Reserves of Activities

Table H.2.10.1: Business Services

No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity / tasks	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)	Other info
1	Lawyer (Advogado)	2004 2007	Law no. 49/2004 of 24th August: Acts of Lawyers. Decree-law n° 229/2004, 10th December. Law no. 15/2005 of 26th January, amending the Decree-law n° 226/2008, 20th November: approving the Portuguese Bar Association Bylaws (Estatuto da Ordem dos Advogados). Regulation N° 52-A/2005 of 1st August, amended by subsequent deliberations on the matter: Regulation N° 232/2007 4th September: Registration of Lawyers and Trainees	Only persons holding a Licence (Cédula professional) may practise the profession. Requirements for licence to practice: - Undergraduate degree (Licenciatura) in Law - Registration as a member of the Ordem dos Advogados (the Portuguese Bar Association). Law No. 49/2004 24th August (Article 5. °). Professional title of lawyer 1 - The professional title of lawyer is exclusively reserved for law graduates with entry into force of the Bar Association, and to whom, under its statute, meets the conditions required for its acquisition.	Y – Exclusive and shared reserve Exclusive: The Act determines that citizens' have the right to be accompanied by a lawyer before any authority and where the criminal proceedings determines that the accused be assisted Shared: With Legal Agents. Only lawyers and Legal Agents (Solicitadores) may represent their clients at law or provide legal advice as contracted independent legal professionals. Note: The areas reserved to legal agents is more restricted than that exclusively reserved to lawyers. In cases where it is not necessary to use a lawyer, the parties may be represented by a legal agent. The performance of the duties of forensic and legal advice by legal agent is subject to the limits of their status and procedural law. Services reserved to both lawyers and legal agents (solicitadores) include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The exercise of A forensic mandate• Legal advice The followings services are also reserved to both lawyers and legal agents: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• preparation of contracts and the practice of preparatory acts leading to the establishment, modification or termination of legal transactions, including those charged with the registries and notaries;• negotiating for the recovery of	The Ordem dos Advogados (the Portuguese Bar Association) is the competent authority for issuing the Licence (Cédula professional).	http://www.oa.pt/	

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					credits; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the exercise of a mandate in the context of a complaint or contesting administrative or tax acts. 			
2	Legal Agent (Solicitador)	2004 2008	<p>Bylaw of the Chamber of Legal Agent (solicitador). Decree-Law n° 88/2003 of 04/26 amended by Decree-Law n° 226/2008 of 20 November.</p> <p>Law no. 49/2004 of 24th August: Acts of Lawyers and Legal Agents.</p> <p>Besides lawyers, only solicitors with registration in force in the Chamber of Legal Agents may perform acts of the profession in all national territory and before any court, body, authority or public or private entity, including the exercise of judicial mandate in terms of the law.</p> <p>(Law No. 49/2004 of 24 August. Article 1. °. Reserved acts of lawyers and legal agents) <i>See ANNEX for detailed information</i></p>	<p>It is required to register in the Association of Legal Agentes (Câmara dos Solicitadores).</p> <p>In addition to successful completion of this preliminary training, the following qualifications are required for registration:</p> <p>hold a degree in a legal subject or a diploma as legal agent, and not to be registered in the Portuguese Bar Association, or, in relation to citizens of other European Union States, to hold the legally-required academic and professional qualifications to practice in the Member State of origin.</p> <p>No. 49/2004 24th August (Article 5. °. 2). The professional title of legal agent (solicitador) to whom is reserved exclusively, under its bylaw, meets the conditions required for its acquisition.</p>	<p>Y – Shared reserve</p> <p>Shared: With Legal Agents. Only lawyers and Legal Agents (Solicitadores) may represent their clients at law or provide legal advice as contracted independent legal professionals.</p> <p>Note: The areas reserved to legal agents are more restricted than those exclusively reserved to lawyers. In cases where it is not necessary to use a lawyer, the parties may be represented by a legal agent. The performance of the duties of forensic and legal advice by legal agent is subject to the limits of their status and procedural law.</p> <p>Services reserved to both lawyers and legal agents (solicitadores) include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exercise of a forensic mandate Legal advice <p>The followings services are also reserved to both lawyers and legal agents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> preparation of contracts and preparatory acts leading to the establishment, modification or termination of legal transactions, including those charged with the registries and notaries; negotiating for the recovery of credits; the exercise of a mandate in the context of a complaint or contesting administrative or tax acts. 	Câmara dos Solicitadores (Chamber of Solicitors)	www.solicitadores.net	
3	Real estate agent / Manager/ Administrator	2004 2011	Decree-law no. 211/2004 of 20th August; Law no. 8/2004 of 10th March; Decree-law no. 258/2001 of 25th September;	Only persons holding a Professional Identity Card (Cartão de Identificação) may practise the profession	<p>Y – Exclusive</p> <p>Is in charge of a business licensed to carry on estate agency work. Estate agency</p>	Instituto da Construção e do Imobiliário is the competent authority for issuing the Professional	http://www.inci.pt	Who hold an undergraduate degree (Bacharelato or

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	/ Director (Administrador, Gerente, Director ou Técnico de Empresa de Mediação Imobiliária)		Ministerial Orders no. 1324/2004, 1326/2004, 1327/2004 and 1328/2004 of 19th October and Ministerial Order n° 66/2005 of 25th January. Decree-Law 69/2011 proceeds to simplify the access arrangements and the activities of construction, real estate mediation and raising and changes the structure of the Instituto da Construção e do Imobiliário, I. P	Requirements for obtaining the professional identity card: Upper secondary education or equivalent qualification and appropriate initial and continuing training.	business involves the assumption of a contractual obligation to seek persons interested in the creation or acquisition of real rights in respect of land or buildings, the exchange of land or buildings, the assignment of commercial leases, the grant of leases or the assignment of contractual rights and liabilities regarding land or buildings. (Decree-law no. 211/2004 of 20th August)	Identity Card (Cartão de Identificação)		Licenciatura) with a major in property business, law, conveyancing, town and country planning, urban development and planning, architecture, civil engineering and construction engineering are exempt from initial training. Directors, Administrators or managers should have business aptitude ¹⁶ .
4	Real Estate Independent Salespersons (Angariador Imobiliário)	2004 2011	Decree-law no. 211/2004 of 20th August; Law no. 8/2004 of 10th March; Decree-law no. 258/2001 of 25th September; Ministerial Orders no. 1324/2004, 1326/2004, 1327/2004 and 1328/2004 of 19th October and Ministerial Order n° 66/2005 of 25th January. Decree-Law 69/2011 proceeds to simplify the access arrangements and the activities of construction, real estate mediation and raising and changes the structure of the Instituto da Construção e do Imobiliário, I. P <i>See ANNEX for detailed information</i>	Practice as a Real Estate Independent Salesperson is subject to registration. Requirements for registration: - Compulsory education or equivalent qualification.(Date of Birth/Years of Schooling: Before 01/01/1967 = 4 years; Between 01/01/1967 and 31/12/1980 = - 6 years; After 9 years = 31/12/1980) Appropriate initial and continuing training . In cases where the individual's compulsory education is less than 9 years, a minimum of 3 years professional experience is required.	Y – Exclusive A Real Estate Independent Salesperson is a person who has a contract for the supply of services with one or more estate agencies licensed by the INCI, who agrees to promote, prospect, collect information and documents necessary for the preparation and performance of estate agency agreements made by estate agencies. Identity cards to real estate independent salespersons must be produced in all acts in which they intervene. (Decree-Law no. 211/2004 of 20th August)	Instituto da Construção e do Imobiliário is the competent authority for issuing the Professional Identity Card (Cartão de Identificação)	http://www.inci.pt	Real Estate Independent Salespersons who hold an undergraduate degree (Bacharelato or Licenciatura) with a major in economics, property business, management, business management, financial management, human resources management, law, conveyancing, town and country planning, urban

¹⁶The INCI issues professional identity cards to directors and managers of licensed businesses which must be produced in all acts in which they intervene. Professional capacity may also be established by a staff member, who works for the business full time and who has relevant academic qualifications plus continuing training.

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								development and planning, architecture and construction engineering are exempt from initial training. Practice of the profession is subject to registration with the INPI. ¹⁷
5	Patent Agent / Trademark agent (Agente Oficial da Propriedade Industrial)	1995 2010	Decree-Law no. 15/95 of 24th January, as amended by Decree-Law no. 54/01 of 15th February; Decree-Law no. 206/2002 of 16th October; Examination regulations for the profession, approved by Ministerial Order no. 5976/98, published in the Official Gazette II Series of 13th April. Official Gazette n° 1200/2010 of 29th November, regulating the profession. Law N° 17/2010 of 4th August, which made some amendments to the Statute that regulates the access to the activity of AOPI made with the Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial (INPI).	Holds a qualification level equivalent to a formation of post-secondary education lasting less than three years; and have pass a test in order to the acquisition of patent agent/trademark agent, in accordance with the following article, to be regulated by the member of the responsible government in the area of industrial property, designed to certify the prior knowledge of industrial property law force in Portugal. The Law N° 17/2010 of 4th August revoked the need of holding a specific degree.	No The person interested, in his own name, or through a representative (Patent Agent/Trademark agent, Lawyer or Solicitor authorized by INPI, and any other representative designated by the person concerned) have legitimacy to promote acts).	Instituto Nacional da Propriedade Industrial is the competent authority for the recruitment competition, the applicable examination and appointment of candidates as patent agent/trademark agents.	http://www.inpi.pt	

¹⁷The INPI issues professional identity cards to real estate independent salespersons which must be produced in all acts in which they intervene. Registration for the profession and continuation thereof are also subject to compliance with the following requirements: -The applicant must be a self-employed businessperson with a registered business name ending in 'angariador imobiliário' (Real Estate Independent Salesperson); be up to date with tax and social security payments and be of good repute.

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6	Statutory Auditor (Revisor Oficial de Contas)	2009	<p>Decree-Law no. 487/99 of 16th November amended by Decree-Law 224/2008, of 20 November and n° 185/2009, 12 August.</p> <p>Auditors must perform duties in accordance with the technical standards approved or recognised by the Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas (Statutory Auditors Association) (OROC - Statutory Auditors Association).</p>	<p>Only persons holding a Licence (Cédula Profissional) may practise the profession</p> <p>For obtaining the licence, it is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undergraduate degree (Licenciatura) in auditing, accounting, law, economics or business management or equivalent qualification or any other undergraduate degree recognised for that purpose following an opinion from the Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas. <p>It is allowed the registration of foreigners who meet the above requirements, and if there is a reciprocal arrangement with their country of origin.</p> <p>Statutory auditors from the European Union are able to exercise their professional activity in Portugal if they are authorized by the Ordem and pass the aptitude test.</p> <p>Summary of the requirements for access to the profession http://www.oroc.pt/fotos/editor2/Inscricao/2011/Inf/AcessoROC2011.pdf</p>	<p>Y – Exclusive</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The statutory audit of accounts and the audit of accounts and related services provided to companies or other entities within the terms defined in the following paragraph; The exercise of any other functions which by law require the personal and independent involvement of statutory auditors in certain acts or facts pertaining to the assets and liabilities of companies or other entities. Any other public interest functions which the law attributes to them also constitute areas reserved exclusively for statutory auditors. 	<p>The Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas (Statutory Auditors Association) is the competent authority for issuing the Licence (Cédula Profissional)</p>	<p>http://www.oroc.pt</p>	<p>The following are statutory auditors' specific duties: management review to check compliance with the legal and statutory provisions for companies and other entities. Activities outside the public interest include consultancy and teaching for the entrance examination to the Ordem dos Revisores Oficiais de Contas. Statutory auditing also involves the issue of a certificate of audit which gives the auditor's opinion on the financial position, operating profits and cash flow of the company or entity under audit</p>
7	Chartered Accountant (Técnico(a) Oficial de Contas)	2009	<p>Decree-Law No. 452/99 of 5th November, amended by Decree-Law No. 310/2009 of 26th October.</p>	<p>Practice as a Chartered Accountant is subject to a compulsory registration scheme.</p> <p>Requirements for registration: Undergraduate Degree (Licenciatura or Bacharelato) or equivalent higher education degree recognised by the Câmara dos Técnicos Oficiais de Contas as appropriate for entry to the profession. Must be a Portuguese national or a national of a European</p>	<p>Y – Exclusive</p> <p>Decree-Law n° 310/2009 of 26th October. (Article 5.º, 6º)</p> <p>Chartered accountants professionals, entering the Ordem under this Statute, shall be given, exclusively, the use of professional titles, as well as exercise of their duties to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plan, organize and coordinate the 	<p>The Câmara dos Técnicos Oficiais de Contas (Chartered Accountants Association) is the competent authority for the registration.</p>	<p>http://www.ctoc.pt</p>	<p>Persons who are not nationals of EU countries, but who are domiciled in Portugal and comply with all the other requirements may become chartered accountants, provided that there is a reciprocal</p>

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				<p>Union country; must be of good repute; must not have been convicted of an international tax or economic crime and must pass an admission examination.</p>	<p>implementation of the accounts of entities that have, or should have, accounting regularly organized according to the official charts of accounts or the system applicable accounting standards, as appropriate, respecting the laws, accounting principles and guidelines of existing entities with expertise in accounting standard;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sign, together with the legal representative of the entities referred to above, the respective financial statements and tax returns, making proof of its quality, in terms and conditions set by the Order, without prejudice to the powers and responsibilities assigned by commercial law and their respective tax agencies; • Take responsibility for the supervision of the acts declared for social security and tax-related payroll. <p>Additional responsibilities of chartered accountants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Act as a consultant in the areas of accounting, taxation and social security; • Intervene on behalf of taxpayers whose accounts are subject to tax procedures, in connection with issues related to their specific skills; • Perform such other functions as defined by law, to carry out their respective functions, particularly those of the expert appointed by the courts or other public or private. 			<p>arrangement with their country of origin and that they prove sufficient knowledge of the Portuguese language.</p>
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8	Safety and Health at Work Technician (Técnico de segurança e higiene do trabalho)	2001	Decree-Law no. 441/91 of 14th November; Decree-Law no. 110/2000 of 30th June; Law no. 14/2001 of 4th June.	<p>Only persons holding a Certificate of Professional Aptitude (CAP) may practise the profession (Decree-Law n° 110/2000, article 3°).</p> <p>Requirements for obtaining the Certificate of Professional Aptitude (CAP): Completion of upper secondary education or equivalent qualification and successful completion of a Safety and Health at Work Technician training course approved by the ACT; Safety and Health at Work Technician training course included in a system that leads to a qualification equivalent to upper secondary education; Qualification or certificate obtained abroad recognised by the ACT.</p>	<p>Y – both exclusive and shared reserve</p> <p>Exclusive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop the company's general policy on risk prevention and plan and implement the corresponding management system; - Develop risk assessment procedures; - Conceive, plan and develop prevention and protection measures; - Technically coordinate the activities of health and safety at work, ensuring supervision and technical guidance of professionals in the health and safety at work; - Manage the use of external resources in the activities of prevention and protection; - Ensure the organization of the documentation needed for prevention management in the company; <p>Rest of activities shared with Safety and Health at Work Technician.</p>	The Autoridade para as Condições do Trabalho is the authority responsible for regulations governing the practice of this profession.	http://www.act.gov.pt	
9	Safety and Health at Work Senior Technician (Técnico Superior de Segurança e Higiene do Trabalho)	2001	Decree-Law no. 441/91 of 14th November; Decree-Law no. 110/2000 of 30th June; Law no. 14/2001 of 4th June.	<p>Only persons holding a Certificate of Professional Aptitude (CAP) may practise the profession</p> <p>To access to the CAP as a Safety and Health at Work Senior Technician candidates who meet the following requisites: (Article 7) 1. Hold a degree that is located in the area of safety and hygiene accredited by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education and approved by ACT; 2. it must have been holding diploma or bachelor degree and pass a training course for a safety and hygiene at work</p>	<p>Y – Shared reserve</p> <p>Shared reserve activities with Safety and Health at Work Senior Technician Collaborate in</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - planning and implementing the management system preventing occupational risks of the company; - the process of professional risk assessment; - developing and implementing effective prevention and protection measures; - the design of jobs and work processes; - the process of using external resources in the activities of 	The Autoridade para as Condições do Trabalho is the authority responsible for regulations governing the practice of this profession.	http://www.act.gov.pt	

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				senior technician approved by the ACT; 3. Hold a title or certificate obtained abroad and recognized by the ACT.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevention and protection; - ensure the organization of the documentation necessary for the development of prevention in the company; - the process of informing and training employees and other stakeholders in the workplace; - the integration of prevention in the communication system of the company; - the development of consultation and participation of workers; - the development of relations of the company with the bodies of the prevention network. 			
11	Defense and protection of personnel people (Pessoal de acompanhamento, defesa e protecção de pessoas)	2004 2008	<p>Decree-Law No. 282/86, of September 5, repealed by Decree-Law No. 276/93 of 10 August, coming this is modified by Decree-Law No. 138/94 of 23 May. Decree-Law No. 231/98 of 22 July.</p> <p>Decree-Law No. 35/2004 of February 21, amended by Law No. 38/2008 of 8 August, regulates the activity of private security and typifies the extent and conditions under which it can be developed.</p>	<p>To carry out its functions, it is mandatory to hold a professional card issued by the General Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior, valid for five years and susceptible of renewal for equal periods of time.</p> <p>General Requirements :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Portuguese citizenship, of an EU member state, a state party to the Agreement on the EEA or in conditions of reciprocity, a state whose official language is Portuguese. - Have compulsory education and full civil capacity. <p>Specific requirements: In addition to possessing physical strength and psychological profile required, must pass a mandatory psychological testing and vocational training courses (managed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs) as set out in the regulations or similar courses recognized in other EU member state.</p>	<p>Y – Exclusive</p> <p>Provision of personal protection, subject to the exclusive powers granted to the security forces;</p>	General Secretariat of the Ministry of Internal Affairs	http://segurancaprivada.mai.gov.info/	

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12	Guards (Vigilante)	2004 2008	Decree-Law No. 282/86, of September 5, repealed by Decree-Law No. 276/93 of 10 August, coming this is modified by Decree-Law No. 138/94 of 23 May. Decree-Law No. 231/98 of 22 July. Decree-Law No. 35/2004 of February 21, amended by Law No. 38/2008 of 8 August, regulates the activity of private security and typifies the extent and conditions under which it can be developed.	To carry out its functions, it is mandatory to hold a professional card issued by the General Secretariat of the Ministry of the Interior, valid for five years and susceptible of renewal for equal periods of time. General Requirements : - Portuguese citizenship, of an EU member state, a state party to the Agreement on the EEA or in conditions of reciprocity, a state whose official language is Portuguese. - Have compulsory education and full civil capacity. Specific requirements: In addition to possessing physical strength and psychological profile required, must pass a mandatory psychological testing and vocational training courses (managed by the Ministry of Internal Affairs) as set out in the regulations or similar courses recognized in other EU member state.	Y – Exclusive - Surveillance of movable and immovable property and control of entry, presence and exit of people, as well as preventing the entry of weapons, dangerous substances and articles prohibited to use and carry or likely to cause acts of violence inside buildings or places of forbidden or restricted access to the public, including shops, exhibitions, spectator vehicles and conventions; - the operation and management of reception and central alarm monitoring; - The transportation, storage, processing and distribution of values	General Secretariat of the Ministry of Internal Affairs	http://segurancaprivada.mai.gov.info/	
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Table H.2.10.2: Construction Services

No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity / tasks	Regulatory body	Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)	Other info
1	Arquitect (Arquitecto)	1998 2009	Decree-Law n° 14/90, of 8 January, Decree-Law n°176/98, of 3 of July 2009 - Publication of the Law 31/2009 of 3 July, which approves the legal framework establishing the qualifications required for technicians responsible for developing and underwriting projects for overseeing the work and direction of work, which is not subject to special	Undergraduate degree (Licenciatura) in Architecture The exercise of this profession is subject to registration. In Portugal, only members of the OA can use the professional title of architect: The title of architect is the prerogative of those who are legally entitled to use, requiring a concomitant high claims for his profession.	Y – both an exclusive and a shared reserve Exclusive: - Preparation and underwriting projects. Author of architectural project: development and underwriting of architectural projects (all the works except those reserved to civil engineering). • The intervention of the architect is required in the preparation or evaluation of projects and plans in	The Ordem dos Arquitectos (the Portuguese Architects Association) regulates the profession of architect in Portugal, pursuant to Decree-Law No. 176/98 of 3 July, which includes the Statute of the Order of Architects and is the competent authority for the registration.	http://www.arquitectos.pt Statute of the Ordem dos Arquitectos http://www.oasrn.org/upload/admissao/documentos/pdf/Textos%20OA.pdf	

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			<p>legislation, and the duties that apply to them and repealing Decree No. 73/73 of 28 February.</p> <p>Ordinance No. 1379/2009 of 30 October on specific qualifications set out in Law No. 31/2009 (which revoked Decree 73/73)</p>		<p>the field of architecture.</p> <p>Shared reserve: (engineers, technical engineers, landscape architect) Supervision of Work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Coordinator • Director of Building Work <p>The above shared reserves are subject to a number of conditions. For Supervision of Work and Director of Building Work, a minimum of 5 years experience is required in the area of Class 5 licence works (3 years in the area of Class 3, and Class 2). 10 years of experience for buildings that are protected. But the reserve is not shared if the building has a complex structure of special foundations.</p>			
2	Landscape Architect (Arquitecto paisagista)	2009	<p>2009 - Publication of the Law 31/2009 of 3 July, which approves the legal framework establishing the qualifications required for technicians responsible for developing and underwriting projects for overseeing the work and direction of work, which is not subject to special legislation, and the duties that apply to them and repealing Decree No. 73/73 of 28 February.</p> <p>Ordinance No. 1379/2009 of 30 October on specific qualifications set out in Law No. 31/2009 (which revoked Decree 73/73)</p>	<p>The exercise of this profession is subject to registration.</p> <p>To exercise the profession is required specific university training, consisting of a minimum of 300 ECTS, with a composition regulated by the International Foundation for Landscape Architecture, the European Federation of Landscape Architecture – EFLA, and certified by the Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects.</p>	<p>Y – both an exclusive and a shared reserve</p> <p>Exclusive: The design and subscription of landscaping projects is reserved for landscape architects.</p> <p>Shared reserve with engineers, technical engineers and architects or landscape architect (according to the nature of the work, years of experience and specialty):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project coordination (all the works except those civil works reserved to civil engineering). - Supervisory Direction of Work 	<p>The Associação Portuguesa dos Arquitectos Paisagistas - APAP (the Portuguese Association of Landscape Architects) regulates the profession of landscape architect in Portugal</p>	<p>http://www.arquitectos.pt</p> <p>Statute of the Ordem dos Arquitectos http://www.oasrn.org/upload/admissao/documentos/pdf/Textos%20OA.pdf</p>	

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3	Civil engineer (Engenheiro Civil)	2009	<p>Decree-Law No. 119/92 of June 30 (Estatuto da Ordem dos Engenheiros).</p> <p>2009 - Publication of the Law 31/2009 of 3 July.</p> <p>Ordinance No. 1379/2009 of 30 October on specific qualifications set out in Law No. 31/2009 (which revoked Decree 73/73)</p>	<p>Only persons holding a Licence (Cédula Profissional) may practise the profession</p> <p>Requirements for obtaining the licence to practice:</p> <p>Undergraduate Degree (Licenciatura) in Engineering in the relevant Specialty</p> <p>Requirements for registration as a member of the Ordem dos Engenheiros: Undergraduate Degree (Licenciatura) or equivalent legal qualification in Engineering, placement and successful completion of prescribed examinations (no. 1 of article 7 of the Portuguese Engineers Association Bylaws (Estatuto da Ordem dos Engenheiros)).</p> <p>Note:¹⁸</p>	<p>Y – both exclusive and a shared reserves</p> <p>Exclusive: Projects foundations, retaining walls and structures in projects involving building structures, which size or technical complexity of its design or execution, require non-common solutions.</p> <p>Shared with civil engineer technician: Projects foundations, retaining walls and structures not reserve to civil engineers. Project development and project coordination of certain civil works. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads, bridges, tunnels, airport runways and airfields and railways; • Water transport networks, sewerage, power distribution, telecommunications and others; • Works of hydraulic engineering, water treatment plants or wastewater; • Port works and river and coastal engineering; • Wastewater treatment of solid waste; • Central energy production and processing, refining or storage of fuels or chemicals, not retail; • Demolition and site preparation construction and drilling; • Electrical wiring, plumbing, air conditioning and other facilities. 	<p>The Ordem dos Engenheiros (the Portuguese Engineers Association) is the authority responsible for issuing the Licence (Cédula Profissional).</p>	<p>The Ordem dos Engenheiros (the Portuguese Engineers Association): http://www.ordemengenheiros.pt</p>	
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¹⁸Since the Higher Education Reform, commonly known as the Bologna process reform, governed by Decree-Law no. 74/2006 of 24th March in respect of the new structure of academic degrees, the Ordem dos Engenheiros accepts applications of holders of a five-year undergraduate degree (Licenciatura) in engineering if obtained prior to the Bologna reform or holders of a Master's degree in engineering if obtained subsequent to the Bologna reform, duly approved by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education.

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					<p>Shared with other engineers and technical engineers: the engineering projects not mentioned above can be developed and coordinated either by engineers and technical engineers who have the appropriate qualification according to the complexity and scale of the project.</p> <p>Shared with other engineers, technical engineers, architect or landscape architect (according to the nature of the work, years of experience and specialty): direction of works and direction of supervision of works not reserved to civil engineering.</p>			
4	Civil Engineer Technician (Engenheiro Técnico Civil)	2009	<p>Decree-Law no. 349/99 of 2nd September (Estatuto da Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos).</p> <p>2009 - Publication of the Law 31/2009 of 3 July.</p> <p>Ordinance No. 1379/2009 of 30 October on specific qualifications set out in Law No. 31/2009 (which revoked Decree 73/73)</p>	<p>Only persons holding a Licence (Cédula Profissional) may practise the profession.</p> <p>Requirements for licence to practise: Undergraduate Degree (Bacharelato) in Engineering in the relevant Specialty</p> <p>Requirements for registration as a member of the Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos: Undergraduate Degree (Bacharelato) or equivalent legal qualification in Engineering (no. 1 of article 7 of the Portuguese Technical Engineers Association Bylaws (Estatuto da Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos)).</p>	<p>Y – shared reserve</p> <p>Shared with civil engineer: Projects foundations, retaining walls and structures not reserved to civil engineers. Project development and project coordination of certain civil works.</p> <p>Shared with engineers and other technical engineers: rest of engineering projects can be developed and coordinated either by engineers and technical engineers who have the appropriate qualification according to the complexity and scale of the project. <i>For example: Project for acoustic conditioning of buildings, can be responsibility of the Civil Engineer or Energy and Power Systems Technical Engineer.</i></p> <p>Shared with engineers, other technical engineers, architect or landscape architect (according to the nature of the work, years of experience and specialty): direction of works and direction of supervision of works not reserved to civil engineering.</p>	The Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos (the Portuguese Technical Engineers Association) is the authority responsible for issuing the Licence (Cédula Profissional).	http://www.anet.pt	

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5	Geographical Engineer (Engenheiro Geógrafo) Please note that this is the equivalent of the profession of Land Surveyor for PT.	1992	Decree-Law no. 119/92 of 30th June (Estatuto da Ordem dos Engenheiros). 2009 - Publication of the Law 31/2009 of 3 July. Ordinance No. 1379/2009 of 30 October on specific qualifications set out in Law No. 31/2009	Only persons holding a Licence (Cédula Profissional) may practise the profession. Requirements for obtaining the licence to practice: Undergraduate Degree (Licenciatura) in Engineering in the relevant Specialty. Requirements for registration as a member of the Ordem dos Engenheiros: Undergraduate Degree (Licenciatura) or equivalent legal qualification in Engineering, placement and successful completion of prescribed examinations (no. 1 of article 7 of the Portuguese Engineers Association Bylaws (Estatuto da Ordem dos Engenheiros)). Note: ¹⁹	Y – both an exclusive and a shared reserve <u>Exclusive:</u> Establishment and maintenance geodetic networks, implementation, monitoring and updating of cartography, land surveying, the execution of operations of land registry, participation in the implementation and management of Geographical Information Systems. From the legislation can be concluded that geographical engineers <u>share</u> the direction of works, direction of supervision of works and project coordination with other engineers and technical engineers or architects according to their specialty except from those works reserve to civil engineering.	The Ordem dos Engenheiros is the authority responsible for issuing the Licence (Cédula Profissional).	http://www.ordemengenheiros.pt	
6	Electronics and Telecommunications Technical Engineer (Engenheiro Técnico de Electrónica e Telecomunicações)	1999	Decree-Law no. 349/99 of 2nd September (Estatuto da Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos). 2009 - Publication of the Law 31/2009 of 3 July. Ordinance No. 1379/2009 of 30 October on specific qualifications set out in Law No. 31/2009	Only persons holding a Licence (Cédula Profissional) may practise the profession. Requirements for licence to practice: Undergraduate Degree (Bacharelato) in Engineering in the relevant Specialty Requirements for registration as a member of the Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos: Undergraduate Degree (Bacharelato) or equivalent legal qualification in Engineering (no. 1 of article 7 of the Portuguese Technical Engineers Association Bylaws (Estatuto da Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos)).	Y – shared reserve From the legislation can be concluded that Electronics and Telecommunications Technical Engineer <u>share</u> the direction of works, direction of supervision of works and project coordination with other engineers and technical engineers according to their specialty except from those works reserve to civil engineering. Initially, these professionals may find some limitations in performing certain activities of greater complexity, because the theoretical training of the engineering technicians is not the same level as engineers. However, the experience can mitigate these limitations.	The Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos (the Portuguese Technical Engineers Association) is the authority responsible for issuing the Licence (Cédula Profissional).	http://www.anet.pt	

¹⁹Since the Higher Education Reform, commonly known as the Bologna process reform, governed by Decree-Law no. 74/2006 of 24th March in respect of the new structure of academic degrees, the Ordem dos Engenheiros accepts applications of holders of a five-year undergraduate degree (Licenciatura) in engineering if obtained prior to the Bologna reform or holders of a Master's degree in engineering if obtained subsequent to the Bologna reform, duly approved by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education.

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7	Energy and Power Systems Technical Engineer (Engenheiro Técnico de Energia e Sistemas de Potência)	1999	Decree-Law no. 349/99 of 2nd September (Estatuto da Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos). 2009 - Publication of the Law 31/2009 of 3 July. Ordinance No. 1379/2009 of 30 October on specific qualifications set out in Law No. 31/2009	Only persons holding a Licence (Cédula Profissional) may practise the profession. Requirements for licence to practice: Undergraduate Degree (Bacharelato) in Engineering in the relevant Specialty. Requirements for registration as a member of the Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos: Undergraduate Degree (Bacharelato) or equivalent legal qualification in Engineering (no. 1 of article 7 of the Portuguese Association of Technical Engineers Bylaws (Estatuto da Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos)).	Y – shared reserve From the legislation can be concluded that Energy and Power Systems Technical Engineer <u>share</u> the direction of works, direction of supervision of works and project coordination with engineers and other technical engineers or architects according to their specialty except from those works reserve to civil engineering. <i>For example: Project for acoustic conditioning of buildings, can be also responsibility of the Civil Engineer</i>	The Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos (the Portuguese Technical Engineers Association) is the authority responsible for issuing the Licence (Cédula Profissional).	http://www.anet.pt	
8	Geotechnical Engineer Technician (Engenheiro Técnico de Geotecnia)	1999	Decree-Law no. 349/99 of 2nd September (Estatuto da Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos). 2009 - Publication of the Law 31/2009 of 3 July. Ordinance No. 1379/2009 of 30 October on specific qualifications set out in Law No. 31/2009	Only persons holding a Licence (Cédula Profissional) may practise the profession. Requirements for licence to practice: Undergraduate Degree (Bacharelato) in Engineering in the relevant Specialty. Requirements for registration as a member of the Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos: Undergraduate Degree (Bacharelato) or equivalent legal qualification in Engineering (no. 1 of article 7 of the Portuguese Association of Technical Engineers Bylaws (Estatuto da Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos)).	Y – shared reserve From the legislation can be concluded that Geotechnical Engineer Technician <u>share</u> the direction of works, direction of supervision of works and project coordination with engineers and other technical engineers or architects according to their specialty except from those works reserve to civil engineering.	The Associação Nacional dos Engenheiros Técnicos (the Portuguese Technical Engineers Association) is the authority responsible for issuing the Licence (Cédula Profissional).	http://www.anet.pt	

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9	Telecommunications Installer/Electronics Technician Inside Buildings (Instalador de infra-estruturas de telecomunicações em edifícios)	2000	Decree-Law no. 59/2000 of 19th April.	Only registered persons may practise the profession Undergraduate degree (Licenciatura) in electrical engineering or Telecommunication Technicians or Electricians who have successfully completed the training courses promoted by the IEFP or the ICP	Yes, (exclusive) Only registered persons in the ICP (Portuguese Communications Authority) for this purpose, can designs telecommunications infrastructure installation and alteration projects. (Decree-Law no. 59/2000 of 19th April)	The ICP- Autoridade Nacional de Comunicações is the authority responsible for regulations governing the practice of this profession.	http://www.anacom.pt	
10	Telecommunications Infrastructure Planner Inside Buildings (Projectista de Infra-estruturas de telecomunicações em edifícios)	2000	Decree-Law no. 59/2000 of 19th April.	Only registered persons may practise the profession Undergraduate degree (Licenciatura) in electrical engineering or Telecommunication Technicians or Electricians who have successfully completed the training courses promoted by the IEFP or the ICP.	Y – Exclusive The installation of telecommunications infrastructure is subject to a technical project prepared by a Projectista. (Decree-Law no. 59/2000 of 19th April. Artigo 7º)	The ICP- Autoridade Nacional de Comunicações is the authority responsible for regulations governing the practice of this profession.	http://www.anacom.pt	
11	Gas Pipes Installer (Instalador de redes de gás)	1989	Decree-Law no. 263/89 of 17th August.	Only licensed persons may practise the profession -Compulsory education or equivalent qualification ((Date of Birth/Years of Schooling); Before 01/01/1967 =4 years Between 01/01/1967 and 31/12/1980 = 6 years; After 31/12/1980 =9 years) Relevant training course. - Be over 18 years of age.	Y – Exclusive The Gas Pipes Installer is responsible for installing gas networks under the supervision of a gas technician. (Artigo 6º.4. Decree-Law no. 263/89 of 17th August)	The Direcção-Geral de Energia e Geologia is the competent authority for issuing the Licence	http://www.dgge.pt	
12	Gas Piping Design Engineer (Projectista de redes de gás)	1990	Decree-Law no. 263/89 of 17th August, as amended by Decree-Law no. 232/90 of 16th July.	Only licensed persons may practise the profession. Undergraduate degree (Licenciatura or Bacharelato) in Engineering Must have worked in the Gas Engineering Departments of distribution companies for more than 6 months or produce a written sworn statement that he/she is aware of and	Y – Exclusive Designs gas networks in accordance with the regulations and has technical responsibility for project execution. (Artigo 6º.2. Decree-Law no. 263/89 of 17th August).	The Direcção-Geral de Energia e Geologia is the competent authority for issuing the Licence	http://www.dgge.pt	

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				shall comply with the legislation, standards and technical documents (DT Gás) Must be a Member of the Ordem dos Engenheiros (Portuguese Engineers Association) or the ANET (Portuguese Technical Engineers Association)				
13	Gas Technician (Técnico de gás)	1989	Decree-Law no. 263/89 of 17th August.	Only licensed persons may practise the profession Requirements for obtaining the licence: - 9 years of schooling or equivalent qualification - Successful completion of training courses relevant to the occupation - Be over 18 years of age.	Y – Exclusive The Gas Technician ensures strict compliance with the gas system project design, monitors and controls construction and checks the materials used in accordance with the regulations. (Artigo 6º.3. Decree-law no. 263/89 of 17th August)	The Direcção-Geral de Energia e Geologia is the competent authority for issuing the Licence	http://www.dgge.pt	
14	Gas Pipes Welder (Soldador)	1989	Decree-Law no. 263/89 of 17th August.	Only licensed persons may practise the profession. Requirements for licence to practice: - Compulsory education or equivalent qualification (Date of Birth/Years of Schooling); Before 01/01/1967 =4 years Between 01/01/1967 and 31/12/1980 = 6 years; After 31/12/1980 =9 years) - Successful completion of training courses relevant to the occupation - Be over 18 years of age.	Y – Exclusive The Gas Pipes Welder performs welding on gas networks. (Artigo 6º.6. Decree-law no. 263/89 of 17th August)	The Direcção-Geral de Energia e Geologia is the competent authority for issuing the Licence	http://www.dgge.pt	
15	Gas Appliances Technician (Mecânico de aparelhos de gás)	1989	Decree-Law no. 263/89 of 17th August.	Only licensed persons may practise the profession. Requirements for licence to practice: - Compulsory education or equivalent qualification (Date of Birth/Years of Schooling); Before 01/01/1967 =4 years Between 01/01/1967 and 31/12/1980 = 6 years; After 31/12/1980 =9 years) - Successful completion of training courses relevant to the occupation - Be over 18 years of age.	Y – Exclusive Fits and repairs gas appliances. (Artigo 6º.5. Decree-Law no. 263/89 of 17th August)	The Direcção-Geral de Energia e Geologia is the competent authority for issuing the Licence	http://www.dgge.pt	

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16	Technician Responsible for the Private Servicing of Electrical Installations (Técnico responsável pela execução de instalações eléctricas de serviço particular)	2006	Implementing Decree no. 31/83 of 18th April; Decree-Law no. 229/2006 of 24th November.	<p>The practice of the profession is subject to registration.</p> <p>Requirements for registration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undergraduate degree (Licenciatura or Bacharelato) in Electrical Engineering plus membership of the Ordem dos Engenheiros (Portuguese Engineers Association) or the ANET (Portuguese Technical Engineers Association); or - Electricians who are considered to be suitably qualified and have at least 2 years' experience; or electricians without the above-mentioned qualifications who have at least 7 years' experience in the execution of low voltage installations, provided that they demonstrate, via a procedure for the recognition of prior experience, that are suitably qualified, or - Approved electricians with the category of official, who hold a professional identity card (Carteira Profissional) issued by the relevant trade union prior to 30th April 1981, or electricians who prove that they have professional experience equivalent to that referred to previously and who applied for registration on or before 30.04.1981. 	<p>Y – Shared reserve</p> <p>Shared with: Electrical engineers; Technical Engineers in specialty of electrical engineering and electricians (the latter from substations that do not include processing or conversion and high-voltage networks)</p> <p>Shared reserve: electrical engineers and technical engineers in specialty of electrical engineering can be in charge of projects of electrical installations. To take responsibility of electrical installations projects with a nominal voltage lower than 60 kV, it is required to have 2 years experience or more for engineers, and 4 years experience or more for technical engineers.</p> <p>Shared reserves: in the case of electrical installation projects of simple design (lower than 50Kva), the responsibility may be assumed by the above professions and <u>electricians</u> who can prove they have the necessary authority and appropriate qualifications. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local residential or business use; • Establishments receiving the public, excluding hospital and hotel; • Establishments which do not contain industrial sites at risk of fire or explosion; • Agricultural and livestock facilities that do not involve sites at risk of fire or explosion. 	<p>The Direcção-Geral de Energia e Geologia is the authority responsible for regulations governing the practice of this profession</p> <p>Although the Direcção-Geral de Geologia e Energia is the competent authority for this profession, registration is lodged with the Direcções Regionais de Economia (Regional Directorates for Economy).</p>	<p>http://www.dgge.pt</p>	<p>Recently, the College of Electrical Engineering is working on a proposal to request the review of legislation relating to electrical installations and to make mandatory the intervention of technical engineer specializing in electronics, regardless of the installed power, claiming, among other, security reasons.</p>
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17	Technician Responsible for the Operation of Private Service Electrical Installations (Técnico responsável pela exploração de instalações eléctricas de serviço particular)	2006	Implementing Decree no. 31/83 of 18th April; Decree-Law no. 229/2006 of 24th November.	<p>The practice of the profession is subject to registration.</p> <p>Requirements for registration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undergraduate degree (Licenciatura or Bacharelato) in Electrical Engineering plus membership of the Ordem dos Engenheiros (Portuguese Engineers Association) or the ANET (Portuguese Technical Engineers Association); or - Electricians who are considered to be suitably qualified and have at least 2 years' experience; or electricians without the above-mentioned qualifications who have at least 7 years' experience in the execution of low voltage installations, provided that they demonstrate, via a procedure for the recognition of prior experience, that they are suitably qualified, or - Approved electricians who hold a professional identity card (Carteira Profissional) issued by the relevant trade union prior to 30th April 1981, or electricians who prove that they have professional experience equivalent to that referred to previously and who applied for registration on or before 30.04.1981. 	<p>Y – Shared reserve</p> <p>Shared with: Electrical engineers and Technical Engineers in specialty of electrical engineering for the operation of Private Service electrical installations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enginners can take responsibility for any electrical installation. • Technical Engineers • Electricians can take responsibility for installations rated up to 250 kVA and voltage to 30 kV with an appropriate qualification and 4 years experience 	<p>The Direcção-Geral de Energia e Geologia is the authority responsible for regulations governing the practice of this profession.</p> <p>Although the Direcção-Geral de Geologia e Energia is the competent authority for this profession, registration is lodged with the Direcções Regionais de Economia (Regional Directorates for Economy).</p>	http://www.dgge.pt
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18	<p>Technician Responsible for the Design of Private Service Electrical Installations</p> <p>(Técnico responsável pelo projecto das instalações eléctricas de serviço particular)</p>	2006	<p>Decreto Regulamentar n° 31/83, de 18 de Abril, com as alterações introduzidas pelo Decreto-Lei n° 229/2006, de 24 de Novembro.</p> <p>Implementing Decree no. 31/83 of 18th April; Decree-Law no. 229/2006 of 24th November.</p>	<p>The practice of the profession is subject to registration.</p> <p>Requirements for registration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undergraduate degree (Licenciatura or Bacharelato) in Electrical Engineering plus membership of the Ordem dos Engenheiros (Portuguese Engineers Association) or the ANET (Portuguese Technical Engineers Association); or - Electricians who are considered to be suitably qualified and have at least 2 years' experience; or electricians without the above-mentioned qualifications who have at least 7 years' experience in the execution of low voltage installations, provided that they demonstrate, via a procedure for the recognition of prior experience, that are suitably qualified, or - Approved electricians with the category of official, who hold a professional identity card (Carteira Profissional) issued by the relevant trade union prior to 30th April 1981, or electricians who prove that they have professional experience equivalent to that referred to previously and who applied for registration on or before 30.04.1981. 	<p>Y – Shared reserve</p> <p>Shared with: Electrical engineers; Technical Engineers in specialty of electrical engineering and electricians (the latter from substations that do not include processing or conversion and high-voltage networks)</p> <p>Shared reserve: electrical engineers and technical engineers in specialty of electrical engineering can be in charge of the design of electrical installations. To take responsibility of electrical installations projects with a nominal voltage lower than 60 kV, it is required to have 2 years experience or more for engineers, and 4 years experience or more for technical engineers.</p> <p>Shared reserves: in the case of electrical installation projects of simple design (lower than 50Kva), the design responsibility may be assumed by the above professions and <u>electricians</u> who can prove they have the necessary authority and appropriate qualifications. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local residential or business use; • Establishments receiving the public, excluding hospital and hotel; • Establishments which do not contain industrial sites at risk of fire or explosion; • Agricultural and livestock facilities that do not involve sites at risk of fire or explosion. 	<p>The Direcção-Geral de Energia e Geologia is the authority responsible for regulations governing the practice of this profession.</p> <p>Although the Direcção-Geral de Geologia e Energia is the competent authority for the occupation, registration is lodged with the Direcções Regionais de Economia (Regional Directorates for Economy).</p>	<p>http://www.dgge.pt</p>	
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19	Electrical Engineer (Engenheiro Electrotécnico)	2009	Decree-Law No. 119/92 of June 30 (Estatuto da Ordem dos Engenheiros). 2009 - Publication of the Law 31/2009 of 3 July. Ordinance No. 1379/2009 of 30 October on specific qualifications set out in Law No. 31/2009 (which revoked Decree 73/73)	Only persons holding a Licence (Cédula Profissional) may practise the profession Requirements for obtaining the licence to practice: Undergraduate Degree (Licenciatura) or equivalent legal qualification in Engineering, placement and successful completion of prescribed examinations (no. 1 of article 7 of the Portuguese Engineers Association Bylaws (Estatuto da Ordem dos Engenheiros)). (see NOTE 1)	Y – shared reserve Studies, designs and advises on systems and products directly or indirectly related with electromagnetism, namely the use of electric and magnetic fields. Shared reserve with other professionals (Energy and Power Systems Technical Engineer, Electronics and Telecommunications Technical Engineer)	The Ordem dos Engenheiros (the Portuguese Engineers Association) is the authority responsible for issuing the Licence (Cédula Profissional).	The Ordem dos Engenheiros (the Portuguese Engineers Association): http://www.ordemengenheiros.pt	
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Table H.2.10.3: Tourism

A number of tourism-related professions in Portugal have recently been deregulated. This includes the professions of: Regional Tourist Guide, Tourist Escort, Tourist courier and Driver Guide. A detailed explanatory note is provided in the annex.

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ANNEX PORTUGAL

Table on Construction services

1. Architect (Arquitecto)

Exclusive: Preparation and underwriting projects. Author of architectural project: development and underwriting of architectural projects (all the works except those provided for in paragraph 4 of Article 8. °. Law n° 31/2009).

Shared reserve:

(Engenheiro, Engenheiro Técnico, Arquitecto paisagista):

- Project coordinator
- Supervisory Director of Work
- Directorate of building work

Law n° 31/2009

Article 13. °. Direction of work in buildings.

1 - The direction of work in building is the responsibility of engineers, architects and technical engineers, without prejudice to paragraphs 2 to 4, as follows:

(...)

d) The architects with a minimum of five years of experience in the works of class 5 licence, with the exception of works referred to in paragraphs g) and h) of paragraph 4 of Article 8 of Law N°. 31 / 2009, 3 of July, and works in buildings with complex structures or containment works involving peripheral and special foundations;

e) The architects with a minimum of three years of experience, of class 3 licence, with the exceptions mentioned in the previous paragraph;

f) The architects, in the works of class 2 licence, with the exceptions referred to in paragraph d);

(...)

4 - The direction of works on listed buildings or in the process of classification, or inserted in a special area or automatic protection, it is, regardless the class of licence, the specialist engineers, senior engineers or directors, technical engineers with minimal 13 years of experience and architects with a minimum of 10 years of experience in the case of the latter with the exceptions referred to in paragraphs g) and h) of paragraph 4 of Article 8. of Law No. 31/2009 of 3 July, and works in buildings with complex structures or containment works involving peripheral and special foundations.

Article 14. Directorate of other works

(...)

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2 - The management of works of outdoor spaces to the Category III can also instruct the architects with a minimum of three years of experience, with the exception of the works mentioned in paragraphs a) to h) of paragraph 4 of Article 8 of Law no. No. 31/2009 of 3 July.

3 - The management of works in gardens and historic sites of Category IV can also instruct the architects with a minimum of five years of experience, with the exception mentioned in the previous paragraph.

Chapter IV. Supervision of work

Article 17.º. Directorate building inspection of buildings

d) The architects with a minimum of five years of experience in the works to the class 5 licence, except as provided in paragraphs g) and h) of paragraph 4 of Article 8. of Law No. 31/2009 of July 3, and works in buildings with complex structures or containment works involving peripheral and special foundations;

e) The architects with a minimum of three years of experience, to class 3 licence, with the exceptions mentioned in the previous paragraph;

f) The architects, in the works to class 2 licence, with the exceptions referred to in paragraph d) d)

2 to 7. Engineers (Engenheiros)

Law No. 31/2009.

Type of works exclusively reserved to engineers (paragraph 4 of Article 8):

- a) Roads, bridges, tunnels, airport runways and airfields and railways;
- b) Water transport networks, sewerage, power distribution, telecommunications and others;
- c) Works of hydraulic engineering, water treatment plants or wastewater;
- d) Port works and river and coastal engineering;
- e) Wastewater treatment of solid waste;
- f) Central energy production and processing, refining or storage of fuels or chemicals, not retail;
- g) Demolition and site preparation construction and drilling;
- h) Electrical wiring, plumbing, air conditioning and other facilities.

Article 7º. Engineering projects.

1 - The development and underwriting of engineering projects lies with the engineers and technical engineers.

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2 - The specific skills of preparing and underwriting of engineering projects are set according to the classification of works in categories I, II, III and IV, under Article 11. Of Annex I and Annex II of Ordinance No. -H/2008 701 of 29 July.

3 - Classification of works by the categories mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be made based on the hiring of project and included in the respective contract.

Article 13. °. Direction of work of buildings

1 - The direction of works of building is the responsibility of engineers, architects and technical engineers, without prejudice to paragraphs 2 to 4, as follows:

- a) The specialist engineers, for engineers or senior engineers and technical advisers, the latter with a minimum of 13 years of experience in the works to the ninth class of licence;
- b) The engineers and technical engineers, the latter with a minimum of five years of experience in the works up to class 8 licence;
- c) The technical engineers in the works to the class 5 licence;

(...)

- g) The engineers and technical engineers interns, in the works to the class 2 licence.
- 2 - The project management of works whose structures have been classified in category IV incumbent, regardless of class of licence, the specialist engineers, for engineers or senior engineers and technical advisers, the latter with a minimum of 13 years of experience.
- 3 - The direction of changes to buildings that fit to the class 2 licence may also instruct the technicians referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 2. ° of Decree No. 16/2004 of 10 January, and in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 4. of the same law.

4 - The management of works on listed buildings or in the process of classification, or inserted in a special area or automatic protection, it is, regardless of class of licence, the specialist engineers, senior engineers or directors, technical engineers with minimal 13 years of experience and architects with a minimum of 10 years of experience in the case of the latter with the exceptions referred to in paragraphs g) and h) of paragraph 4 of Article 8. of Law No. 31/2009 of 3 July, and works in buildings with complex structures or containment works involving peripheral and special foundations.

Article 14.. Direction of other works

1 - The management of works other than buildings is the responsibility of engineers and technical engineers in the following terms:

- a) The engineers and technical engineers, works in the categories I and II;
- b) The engineers and technical engineers, those with a minimum of five years of experience in the construction of class III;

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c) The specialist engineers, for engineers or senior engineers and technical advisers, those with a minimum of 13 years of experience, works in Category IV.

2 - The management of works of outdoor spaces to the category III can also instruct the architects with a minimum of three years of experience, with the exception of the works mentioned in paragraphs a) to h) of paragraph 4 of Article 8 of Law no. No. 31/2009 of 3 July.

3 - The management of works in gardens and historic sites of Category IV can also instruct the architects with a minimum of five years of experience, with the exception of the preceding paragraph.

4 - The management of construction works classified, being classified or placed in a special area or automatic protection, other than buildings, it is, regardless of class of licence, the specialist engineers, senior engineers or directors, technical engineers with a minimum of 13 years of experience and architects with a minimum of 10 years of experience in the case of the latter with the exceptions mentioned in paragraphs a) to h) of paragraph 4 of Article 8 of Law n°. 31 / 2009, July 3.

Article 17°. Directorate building inspection of buildings

1 -The direction of supervision of works of buildings is the responsibility of architects, engineers, technicians and engineers, without prejudice to paragraphs 2 to 4, as follows:

a) The specialist engineers, for engineers or senior engineers and technical advisers, the latter class of licence 9;

b) The engineers and technical engineers, the latter with a minimum of five years of experience in the works up to class 8 licence;

c) The technical engineers in the works to the class 6 licence;

(...)

g) The engineers and technical engineers interns, in the works to the class 2 licence.

2 - In the works project whose structures have been classified in category IV, the direction of supervisory responsibility, regardless of class of licence, the specialist engineers, for engineers or senior engineers and technical advisers, those with a minimum of 13 years experience.

3 - The management of supervision of works in buildings until the class 2 licence may also instruct the technicians referred to in paragraph 2 of Article 2° of Decree No. 16/2004 of January 10, and paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 4. of the same law, with the exception of works referred to in paragraphs g) and h) of paragraph 4 of Article 8. of Law No. 31/2009 of 3 July, and works in buildings with metal structures, or complex structures, buildings or works involving peripheral containment and special foundations and still works in real estate classifieds, being classified or placed in a special area or automatic protection.

4 -The management of supervision of works on listed buildings or in the process of classification, or inserted in a special area or automatic protection, it is, regardless of class of licence, the specialist engineers, senior engineers or directors, engineers with the technical minimum of 13 years of experience and architects, in the case of the latter with the exceptions referred to in paragraphs g) and h) of paragraph

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4 of Article 8 of Law no. No 31/2009 of 3 July, and works in buildings with complex structures or containment works involving peripheral and special foundations.

Article 18. °. Directorate supervision of other works

1 - The direction of supervision of works other than buildings is the responsibility of engineers and technical engineers in the following terms:

- a) The engineers and technical engineers, works in the categories I and II;
- b) The engineers and technical engineers, those with a minimum of five years of experience in the construction of class III;
- c) The specialist engineers, for engineers or senior engineers and technical advisers, those with a minimum of 13 years of experience, works in Category IV.

2 - The management of supervision of works of outdoor spaces to the category III can also instruct the architects with a minimum of three years of experience, with the exception of the works mentioned in paragraphs a) to h) of paragraph 4 of Article 8. ° Law No. 31/2009 of 3 July.

3 - The management of supervision of works in gardens and historic sites of Category IV can also instruct the architects with a minimum of five years of experience, with the exception of the preceding paragraph.

4 - The management of supervision of construction works classified, being classified or placed in a special area or automatic protection, other than buildings, it is, regardless of class of licence, the specialist engineers, senior engineers or directors, the technical engineers with minimum 13 years of experience and architects with a minimum of 10 years of experience in the case of the latter with the exceptions mentioned in paragraphs a) to h) of paragraph 4 of Article 8 of Law no. No. 31/2009 of 3 July.

15. Technician Responsible for the Private Servicing of Electrical Installations (Técnico responsável pela execução de instalações eléctricas de serviço particular)

Regulatory Decree No. 31/83 of 18 April

With the limitations contained in the following paragraphs, the following may be responsible for the technical execution of electrical installations:

- a) Electrical engineers;
- b) Technical Engineers in specialty of electrical engineering;
- c) Electricians who have considered appropriate qualification and have at least 2 years experience;
- d) officer with the rank Electricians, owners of professional card issued by the competent union with the date prior to April 30, 1981;
- e) Electricians to provide proof of professional experience equivalent to the technicians referred to in point d) and are required to register by April 30, 1981.

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2 - Staff indicated in a) and b) above can take responsibility for any electrical installation and will be assigned to them, as to the competence, level I.

3 - Staff indicated in c), d) and e) may be responsible for any installation, from substations that do not include processing or conversion and high-voltage networks, and will be assigned to them as to the competence, Level II.

4 - Electricians mentioned in d) and e) of paragraph 1 may assume responsibilities within their respective specialties.

5 - In the case of the execution of facilities comprising discharge tubes of no-load voltage exceeding 1 kV, the responsibility must be assumed by technicians who can prove they have experience and competence within this field of activity.

6 - In conjunction with the assembly of electric lifts, the responsibility must be assumed by technicians who can prove they have experience and expertise within this industry.

16. Technician Responsible for the Operation of Private Service Electrical Installations (Técnico responsável pela exploração de instalações eléctricas de serviço particular)

Regulatory Decree No. 31/83 of 18 April

1 - May be responsible for the technical operation of electrical installations:

- a) Electrical engineers;
- b) Technical Engineers in specialty of electrical engineering.

2 - For installations rated up to 250 kVA and voltage to 30 kV, the liability can be assumed by electricians who have considered appropriate qualification and have at least 4 years of proven experience in this field.

3 - When the size or complexity of the electric warrants, there may be more a technician responsible for the operation, one of whom shall serve as coordinator and considering all of them united in their responsibility.

4 - Regarding the powers referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 will be assigned the following levels:

- a) Level I. - The technicians that can take responsibility for the operation of any electrical installation;
- b) Level II. - To be able to assume technical responsibility for the operation of the electric power up to 250 kVA and rated voltage up to 30 kV.

17. Technician Responsible for the Design of Private Service Electrical Installations (Técnico responsável pelo projecto das instalações eléctricas de serviço particular)

Regulatory Decree No. 31/83 of 18 April.

Article 4. Technical responsible for the project.

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1 - Except as provided in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article, can only be responsible for the technical design of electrical installations electrical engineers and technical engineers in specialty of electrical engineering.

2 - In the case of projects of electrical installations with nominal voltage of 60 kV or higher, to take responsibility is essential to have experience of at least two years for engineers and 4 for technical engineers.

3 - In the case of electrical installation projects of simple design, the responsibility may be assumed by electricians who can prove they have the necessary powers and have the appropriate qualification.

4 - Electrical installations of simple design, referred to in the preceding paragraph, are the 5th category of private service defined in the licensing regulations for Electrical Installations, total power provided unallocated coefficients equal to or less than 50 kVA , established in the following locations:

a) Local residential or business use;

b) Establishments receiving the public, excluding hospital and hotel;

c) Establishments which do not contain industrial sites at risk of fire or explosion;

d) agricultural and livestock facilities that do not involve sites at risk of fire or explosion.

5 - for the skills of technicians responsible for the project outlined in the preceding will be assigned the following levels:

a) Level I. - The technicians that may be responsible for the design of any electrical installation;

b) Level II. - The technicians that may be responsible for the design of any electrical installation in less than rated voltage 60 kV;

c) Level III. - The technicians that may be responsible for the design of electrical installations in paragraphs 3 and 4.

Table on Business services

1. Lawyer/Solicitor (Advogado / Solicitador)

Exclusive reserved activities

Law No. 49/2004 of 24 August (Article 1^a).

Reserved acts of lawyers and solicitors:

1 - Only law graduates with entry into force of the Bar and solicitors registered with the Chamber of Solicitors can practice reserved acts of lawyers and solicitors.

2 - Can exercise legal advice, prestigious lawyers and doctors of law, whose degree is recognized in Portugal, register for this matter in the Ordem dos Advogados, under a special process define by the Ordem dos Advogados (the Portuguese Bar Association).

3 - Exceptions to the provisions of paragraph 1, the development of opinions written by professors of law schools.

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4 - Under the powers resulting from Article 173C of the Portuguese Bar Association and Article 77. of the Statute of the Chamber of Solicitors, can be carried acts reserved for lawyers and solicitors by whom is not licensed in Law.

5 - Notwithstanding the provisions of procedural laws, are acts of lawyers and solicitors themselves:

a) The exercise of the forensic mandate

b) Legal advice.

6 - Are also acts of lawyers and solicitors the followings:

a) The preparation of contracts and the practice of preparatory acts leading to the establishment, modification or termination of legal transactions, including those charged with the registries and notaries;

b) negotiating for the recovery of credits;

c) The exercise of the mandate in the context of a complaint or contesting administrative or tax acts.

7 - It is considered reserved acts of lawyers and solicitors, those acts, under the preceding paragraphs, that are exercised in the interests of third parties and under the professional activity scope, without prejudice to the powers attributed to other professions themselves or whose activities or pursuit is regulated by law.

8 - For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, are not considered in the interest of third parties committed acts carried out by legal representatives, employees, or agents of natural or legal persons, public or private, as such, unless, in the case of debt collection, it constitutes the object or principal activity of these people.

9 - Are also reserved acts of lawyers all those resulting from exercise of citizens' right to be accompanied by a lawyer before any authority.

10 - Where the criminal proceedings determines that the accused be assisted by counsel, this function have to be exercised by a lawyer, under the law.

11 - The performance of the duties of forensic and legal advice by solicitors is subject to the limits of their status and procedural law.

Note: Law graduates from Portuguese and foreign universities which are officially recognised or granted equivalent status (cf. article 187 of the Bar Association Bylaws, approved by Decree-Law no. 15/2005 of 26th January) may apply to be registered as trainee lawyers.

Foreign nationals with degrees from any Law Faculty in Portugal may become members of the Portuguese Bar Association on the same terms as Portuguese citizens, provided that their country grants reciprocity.

Brazilian lawyers with degrees from any law faculty in Brazil may become members of the Portuguese Bar Association on the basis of reciprocity. Lawyers from the European Union who wish to establish themselves permanently in Portugal and practise as lawyers on the same basis as Portuguese lawyers must first become members of the Portuguese Bar Association. All applicants must take and pass the Bar Examination to be admitted to the Portuguese Bar Association.

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5. Statutory Auditor (Revisor Oficial de Contas)

Statute of the portuguese institute of statutory auditors. Approved by Decree-Law 487/99, of 16 November, ammended by Decree-Law 224/2008, of 20 November)

Article 40

1 - The following public interest functions are reserved exclusively for statutory auditors:

- a) The statutory audit of accounts of, the audit of accounts and related services provided to, companies or other entities, within the terms defined in the following paragraph;
- b) The exercise of any other functions which by law require the personal and independent involvement of statutory auditors in certain acts or facts pertaining to the assets and liabilities of companies or other entities.

2 - Any other public interest functions which the law attributes to them also constitute areas reserved exclusively for statutory auditors.

6. Chartered Accountant (Técnico Oficial de Contas)

Article 5. °. Chartered accountants professionals, national or any other member state of the European Union, entered the Order under this Statute, shall be given, exclusively, the use of professional titles, as well as exercise of their functions.

Article 6. °. Functions

1 - Are awarded to chartered accountants the following functions:

- a) To plan, organize and coordinate the implementation of the accounts of entities that have, or should have, accounting regularly organized according to the official charts of accounts or the system applicable accounting standards, as appropriate, respecting the laws, accounting principles and guidelines of existing entities with expertise in accounting standard;

(...)

- c) To sign, together with the legal representative of the entities referred to in paragraph a), the respective financial statements and tax returns, making proof of its quality, in terms and conditions set by the Order, without prejudice to the powers and responsibilities assigned by commercial law and their respective tax agencies;

- d) Based on the evidence provided by taxpayers whose accounts are responsible, take responsibility for the supervision of the acts declared for social security and tax-related payroll.

2 – There are also functions of the chartered accountants:

- a) Act as consultant in the areas of accounting, taxation and social security;

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b) Intervene on behalf of taxpayers whose accounts are responsible for, graceful phase of tax procedures, in connection with issues related to their specific skills;

c) Perform such other functions as defined by law, to carry out their respective functions, particularly those of the expert appointed by the courts or other public or private.

3 - It is understood by technical regularity, under subparagraph b) of paragraph 1, the implementation of accounting, pursuant to the provisions of applicable rules, with the support documents and information provided by the management or entrepreneur, and professional decisions in accounting, with a view to obtaining a true and fair view of the fact sheet of the company, as well as sending to the competent public authorities, by means legally defined, the accounting and tax information defined in the legislation into force.

4 - The duties of an expert referred to in subparagraph c) of paragraph 2 shall include, beyond the range defined by the court under judicial expertise, the assessment of conformity of execution with the accounting standards and guidelines applicable law, as well as the level representation, the accounting information sheet of reality that underlies it.

9. Rental cars without driver (Aluguer de Veículos Automóveis sem Condutor)

The Council of Ministers on April 28, 2011, approved a Decree-Law that approves the access and activity of rental of passenger vehicles without driver, known as rent-a-car, revoking Decree-Law No. 354/86 of 23 October.

This Decree-Law, which conforms to the legal regime on access and activity of rental of passenger vehicles without drivers to an EU directive, aims to simplify access to the rent-a-car business.

On the one hand, reduces the minimum number of vehicles needed for access to the activity, passing the previous 7 to 25 cars, by allowing new small businesses providing such services. On the other hand, it eliminates the need for authorization for this activity, which is replaced with a simple notification to the Instituto da Mobilidade e dos Transportes Terrestres, I. P., who may object to within 10 working days, if not met the requirements for the business of renting passenger cars without drivers. After this period there has been no opposition, the company can commence business.

Finally, the procedure is to repeal the requirement for principal in Portugal and may go for this activity, the services of individuals as individuals.

(Advisory Council of Ministers on April 28, 2011).

10. Private security (Segurança privada)

General requirements (Decree-Law no. 35/2004 of 21 February- Article 8)

a) Portuguese citizenship of an EU member state, a state party to the Agreement on the European Economic Area or in conditions of reciprocity, a state whose official language is Portuguese;

b) have compulsory education;

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- c) have full civil capacity;
- d) Not have been convicted by a final sentence, the practice of intentional crime against life, or private life, against property, forgery, against telecommunications security, against the order and tranquillity public resistance and disobedience to public authority, illegal detention of weapons or any other felony punishable by imprisonment exceeding three years, subject to the rehabilitation order;
- e) Do not exercise or have exercised the functions of manager or administrator of a private security company convicted by a final decision, the practice of three very serious offenses that activity in the previous three years;
- f) Do not exercise or have exercised, at any title, position or role in monitoring the activity of private security in the three preceding years;
- g) not have been sanctioned by a final decision, with the pain of separation from service or penalty expulsive nature of the Armed Forces of the services included in the Information System of the Republic or of the forces and security services
- (...)

5 - The specific requirements for admission and stay in the profession for guards:

- a) have the physical strength and psychological profile required for the exercise of his functions, by proven form of fitness, along with mandatory psychological examination issued by the occupational physician, under legislation, supported by record or aptitude or examination made equivalent in another EU member state;
- b) have attended with success, training courses as established in Article 9, or similar courses taught and recognized in another EU member state legally qualified and authorized to do the activity of private security in this State may perform these functions in Portugal in terms established in this law have been provided to demonstrate that it meets the following requirements:
 - a) To fulfill the duties of director of security, the requirements of paragraphs the3:07;
 - b) To act as responsible for self-protection, the requirement of two;
 - c) To perform the functions of surveillance, personal protective enclosure or assistant, the requirements of paragraphs 2 and 5.

7 - and requirements for admission and stay in the profession of director of security often with success, of course syllabus and duration fixed by decree of the Minister of Internal Affairs or equivalent courses taught and recognized in another EU member state.

Note on Tourism

NOTE: The Decree-Law No. 92/2011 of 27 July, by the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, which establishes the legal framework of the System for Regulating Access to Professions (Sistema de Regulação de Acesso a Profissões - SRAP) entered into force on the 1st August and has simplified access to several

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professions through the elimination of mandatory training courses, certificates of professional competence and professional id cards, facilitating access to professions.

As a consequence, the Decree-Law 519-F/79, 28 December; Decree No. 71 -F/79 of December 29, amended by Decree-Law No. 493/85 of 26 November were repealed on the 29th October (90 after the Decree-Law N° 92/2011 of 27 July get into force), affecting the following professions (among others listed in Annex I os SRAP) that are deregulated.

- National Tourist Guide (Guia-Intérprete Regional)
- Regional Tourist Guide (Guia-Intérprete Regional)
- Tourist courier (Correio de turismo)
- Tourist Escort (Transferista)
- Driver guide (Motorista de turismo)

SRAP (DL 92/2011) entered into force according to the general PT *vacatio legis* timeframe – on the 5th day after publication (vide article 2(2) of Law 74/98, of 11/11), in the case of SRAP on the 1st of August 2011.

However according to Article 22 of the SRAP some Portarias (those listed in articles 21(1)m) and 21(2) of SRAP) were only repealed 90 days after SRAP entered into force, ie on the 29th of October 2011 – therefore this was the date in which the professions named in Annex I of the SRAP were deregulated.

According to Article 19(5) of the SRAP, the 29th of October 2011 was also the deadline for ANQ (the National Agency for Qualifications) to integrate in CNQ (the National Catalog for Qualifications) those specific qualifications formerly required to access and exercise some regulated professions deregulated by article 21 of SRAP (the professions listed in Annex I of SRAP) – this is relevant because in so doing CRAP (the Commission formed under SRAP) could (re)regulate some of those professions, according to article 6(1) b) and d) of SRAP. The professions are not included in the CNQ yet. This task has been delayed, but is ongoing.

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H.2.11 Slovenia – List of Regulated Professions and Reserves of Activities

Table H.2.11.1: Business Services

No.	Regulated profession or activity	Year	The legal basis	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Competent Authority responsible	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
	Lawyer Odvetnik	2008	- Legal Profession Act C.f. Art25 and Art 34 - 34 f Article) (Official Gazette of RS, no.: 54/08)	Degree in law	Y – exclusive reserve Representation before courts Y –protected title Lawyers can apply for the 'lawyer-specialist' title C.f. Art. 33	Ministry of Justice http://www.mp.gov.si/en/	http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=86801 Further info. In order to become a barrister, lawyers must register with the Slovenian Bar Association http://www.odv-zb.si/en/regulations/bar-act C.f. Art. 33 Note on specialist lawyer - the latter is simply a lawyer able to use the protected title Specialist Lawyer but this is not a separate profession. A lawyer, with the title of specialist or Master of Law, may upon request be granted the status of a 'lawyer-specialist', provided they have at least 5 years' experience in the legal profession and specific judicial areas to which the request pertains.
2.	Judicial valuer (court assessor) Sodnicenilec	1996 2006 2007 2010 2011	- Law on Courts C.f. rules 84-96 (Official Gazette of the Republic. 94/07-UPB4, 101/07 Odl.US: Up-679/06-66, UI-20/07, 8.31 Skl.US: UI-304/07-11, 45 / 08, 96/09, 33/11) - Rules of court experts and court assessors (Official Gazette of RS, no. 88/10))	Must successfully pass the entrance exam for court assessor	Y — exclusive reserve C.f. rules 84-96 Right to provide valuation services in court	Ministry of Justice http://www.mp.gov.si/en/	http://www.mp.gov.si/en/legislation/
3.	Court expert Sodni izvedenec	1996 2006	- Law on Courts C.f. rules 84-96 (Official Gazette of the	Must successfully pass the entrance exam to work as a court expert. There is one general entrance exam	Y – exclusive reserve C.f. rules 84-96	Ministry of Justice http://www.mp.gov.si/en/	http://www.mp.gov.si/en/legislation/

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		2007 2010 2011	Republic. 94/07-UPB4, 101/07 Odl.US: Up-679/06-66, UI-20/07, 8.31 Skl.US: UI-304/07-11, 45 / 08, 96/09, 33/11) - Rules of court experts and court assessors (Official Gazette of RS, no. 88/10))	for court experts, but of course they may specialise in different areas.			Also see website of Society of expert witnesses for the VPD and POZ. http://www.sodni-izvedenec.com/
4.	Court interpreter Sodni tolmač	1996 2006 2007 2010 2011	- Law on Courts C.f. rules 84-96 (Official Gazette of the Republic. 94/07-UPB4, 101/07 Odl.US: Up-679/06-66, UI-20/07, 8.31 Skl.US: UI-304/07-11, 45 / 08, 96/09, 33/11) - Rules of court experts and court assessors (Official Gazette of RS, no. 71/07, 84/08 and no. 88/10))	Must successfully pass the entrance exam for court interpreter.	Y – exclusive reserve The right to provide interpretation services in court	Ministry of Justice http://www.mp.gov.si/en/	http://www.mp.gov.si/en/legislation/
5.	Senior person responsible for building documents Odgovornirevident	2002 and update 2007	The Law on Construction 2002 C.f. Art. 53 Law Amending the Law on Construction Official Gazette. 126/2007 of 31.12.2007	C.f. Art 53 (Revision of project documents) (2) Auditors must review the individual plans to appoint a senior auditor. A senior auditor may take only such individuals who meet with the statutory requirements for responsible design an expert who has passed the specific qualifying examination for supplementary auditing with a competent professional body. There is a specific qualification but the exact name for the qualification has not been provided by the relevant authority nor is the name clear in the legislation.	Y – exclusive reserve C.f. Art 53 (Revision of project documents)	Slovenian Chamber of Engineers www.izs.si	C.f. Art 53 (Revision of project documents) (1) The audit required for the project document, which refers to complex installations, design documentation, which was manufactured abroad and the project document, which is stipulated in the special i rules. (3) A review of project documentation is necessary to determine whether the facility will comply with spatial planning documents and reliable, whether it is with those technical solutions proven to meet the essential requirements and is an influential area of the facility specified in the prescribed manner and ensure the control of roadside and numerical accuracy of plans building structures. (4) senior auditor of the summary audit

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							report made on a form, the format and mandatory components of the minister responsible for spatial planning and construction matters, this form is accompanied by a full audit report. (5) The audit report must be accompanied by the signature and identification number of the responsible auditor and with the stamp and signature of the auditors.
6.	State Internal Auditor Državninotranjirevizor (DNR) And the additional professional title Verified State Internal Auditor Preizkušeni državni notranjirevizor (PDNR)	1999	Regulations on the certification of the title of State Internal Auditor and Verified State Internal Auditor (Article 2, 3, 4) Article 2 - The obligation of a holding title Article 3 - Conditions for obtaining the title DNR	C.f. Regulations on the certification of the title of State Internal Auditor and Verified State Internal Auditor (Article 2, 3, 4) Must have completed training at the Slovenian Institute of Auditors and acquired the title: a) a certified internal auditor and a further examination of the laws on public finances of the program of education under these rules; b) the auditor or certified accountant and held a further examination of the laws on public finance and internal auditing from the education programme under these rules. (2) Additional exams can be carried out in conjunction with the candidates who are enrolled in the training program in the current year. Conditions for becoming a PDNR: 1. At least three years' experience in audit after becoming a DNR and 2. Successfully complete a training programme to become a PDNR.	Y – exclusive reserve Auditing services Two different professional titles. The right to provide audit services under the protected title DNR. The right to provide audit services under the protected title PDNR.	Ministry of Finance www.mf.gov.si/	Public Finance Act is in the Official Gazette of RS No. 79/1999 http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200783&stevilka=4253
7.	Insolvency Administrator in proceedings and compulsory winding-up Upravitelj v postopkih zaradi insolventnosti in		The Slovene Insolvency Act (Zakon o finančnem poslovanju, postopkih zaradi insolventnosti in prisilnem prenehanju, Official Gazette of Republic Slovenia no. 126/2007 et seq., ZFPPIPP)	Insolvency qualifications	Y – exclusive reserve Provision of insolvency services and foreclosure proceedings	Ministry of Justice http://www.mp.gov.si/en/	Act on financial operations, insolvency proceedings and involuntary liquidation proceedings (i.e. the Insolvency Act) has been enacted by the Law No. 6413/2007, published in Official Gazette No. 126 (31 December 2007). The Insolvency Act has been in force from 15

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	prisilnelikvidacije				Professional title C.f. Art. 108 (Permission to hold the office of insolvency administrator) (1) The office of insolvency administrator may only be carried out by a person who has a valid authorisation from the Minister of Justice for the performance of an administrator in insolvency proceedings and compulsory winding-up		January 2008. The most recent amendment came into force on 15 July 2010 and has brought several important changes. Firstly, the position of a receiver will become professional and will impose additional mandatory qualifications and other conditions on receivers. The competences of the chamber of receivers and laid down more strict and defined rules regarding the supervision of receivers' work, including fines and other disciplinary measures. http://www.mp.gov.si/en/legislation/http://www.uradni-list.si/_pdf/2007/Ur/u2007126.pdf
8.	Real estate broker Nepremičninskoposrednik	2006	Act on the Transfer and Register of Real Estate Official Gazette. 72/2006of 11 7. 2006	C.f. Art. 8 – Professional examination for estate agents A real estate broker is also required to undertake additional training every five years or when amending regulations. There have been some amendments to the Real Estate Agencies Act in 2011 (Real Estate agents must obtain a national vocational qualification to work as a real estate broker).	Y - exclusive reserve c.f. Art. 7 – issuing of a license to conduct the business of communication, and directory of estate agents. Only officially registered real estate brokers are eligible for transactions under this Act. Real estate brokers must acquire the license from the competent Ministry and be entered into the Directory of Estate Agents from the relevant Ministry.	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Real estate broker: responsible for the verification of the real estate's status, activities required to establish contact between parties, negotiations and the preparation and conclusion of legal transactions.
9	Security manager Varnostni manager Please note that all of the security professions (row 9 to 17) require specific training and completion of specific tests related to the	2011	The Private Security Act C.f. Art. 19 32, 33, 34 in 35. Official Gazette of RS, no. 17/2011. C.f. Art 19 (1) Conditions for obtaining a security license (licensing companies)	C.f. The Act Amending the National Professional Qualifications Act (118/2006) and the accompanying catalogue of professional skills and standards. A qualification is required to become a security manager. 60 hours training are required followed by a specific competence test leading to a certificate.	Y – exclusive reserve Security manager services. To carry out security guard services and to supervise the work of other security guards working within companies. C.f. Art 19	Competent Authority Ministry of Interior http://www.mnz.gov.si/en/	All security personnel must have a company license to provide security services. C.f. Art's 32., 33 and 34. General Conditions for obtaining a license Art 35. Conditions for the storage of the license Further information:

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	individual regulated profession.		<p>Art 32., 33., 34. General Conditions for obtaining a license</p> <p>Art 35. Conditions for the storage of the license</p> <p>Also see national vocational qualifications under the Law of National Vocational Qualifications and relevant security standards.</p> <p>C.f. The Act Amending the National Professional Qualifications Act (118/2006)</p>		<p>Conditions for obtaining a security license (licensing companies).</p> <p>Conditions for obtaining a license</p> <p>19. Article (General Conditions) (1) to obtain a license. The applicant for a license must have a permanent full-time employed security manager, who shall perform the duties of the person responsible for the provision of private security or the security manager themselves;</p>	<p>In the Private Security Act, competences to propose the content of catalogues of professional knowledge and skills and the contents of professional training programmes have been delegated to the Chamber of Commerce for Private Security (Article 10., paragraph 1, first alinec)</p>	<p>http://www.mnz.gov.si/si/mnz_za_vas/zasebno_varovanje_detektivi/zasebno_varovanje/</p> <p>http://www.nrpslo.org/podatkovne_baze/poklicni_standardi.aspx</p> <p>Companies wishing to provide security services to others and all companies that employ security guards to guard their own premises must employ a security manager.</p> <p>The number of security managers depends on the size of the company.</p> <p>In small firms, usually, only one security manager is needed, while in some larger firms, there are up to ten managers.</p> <p>Security managers have a responsibility to supervise the work of other security guards and also to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and national security standards.</p> <p>In all security training programmes for all the rows below, there are some common courses, such as introduction to private security, measures and duties of security officers, human rights and fundamental freedoms, selected topics in criminal law and criminal procedure, communication skills, and safety at work. At least three years' work experience in the security field are needed for security manager.</p>
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Security Supervisor/ Officer Varnostnik nadzornik,	2011	Zakon o zasebnem varovanju (19., 26. in 29. člen) (Uradni list RS, št. 126/03, 16/07 - odločba US, 102/07, 96/08 – odločba US in 41/09)The Private Security Act Officials Gazette of RS, no. 17/2011. C.f Art. 32, 33, 34 in 35. Article 5. /25. – describe all security personnel	Completion of basic education requirements plus a minimum training period of 92 hours, followed by a specific competence test leading to a certificate. All security personnel must have a company license to provide security services.	Y – exclusive reserve Working as a Security Supervisor	Competent Authority Ministry of Interior http://www.mnz.gov.si/en/ Chamber of Commerce for Private Security	All security personnel must have a company license to provide security services. C.f. Art's 32., 33 and 34. General Conditions for obtaining a license Art 35. Conditions for the storage of the license Further information: http://www.mnz.gov.si/si/mnz_za_vas/zasebno_varovanje_detektivi/zasebno_varovanje/ http://www.nrpslo.org/podatkovne_baze/poklicni_standardi.aspx In addition, an applicant wanting to use the title of security supervisor must have a minimum of one years' experience in the security industry.
Authorized Security Systems Engineer Pooblaščen inženir varnostnih sistemov	2011 2006 2002	The Private Security Act Official Gazette of RS, no. 17/2011 of 9 March 2011. C.f Art. 32, 33, 34 in 35. The Law on Construction 2002, and the regulations issued thereunder C.f. the Act Amending the National Professional Qualifications Act (118/2006) and associated catalogue of professional skills and standards issued thereunder.	The general educational requirements are set out in the 2002 Law on Construction. In order to work as an Authorized Security Systems Engineer, an engineering-related qualification is needed or a qualification in another related discipline e.g. electrical work, computing, telecommunications, energy and electronics. Also c.f. the Act Amending the National Professional Qualifications Act (118/2006). There is a catalogue linked to the Act which sets out further requirements. A training course of a minimum of 100 hours must be taken and a specific competence test passed in order to test	Y – exclusive reserve Design, operation and installation of security systems C.f Art 23 (License for technical security systems design) and Art. 24 (License for the implementation of technical security systems). In order to obtain a license to design security systems, the applicant must meet all general conditions,, and be a	Competent Authority Ministry of Interior http://www.mnz.gov.si/en/ In the Private Security Act, competences to propose the content of catalogues of professional knowledge and skills and the contents of professional training programmes	All security personnel must have a company license to provide security services. C.f. Art's 32., 33 and 34. General Conditions for obtaining a license Art 35. Conditions for the storage of the license Further information: http://www.mnz.gov.si/si/mnz_za_vas/zasebno_varovanje_detektivi/zasebno_varovanje/ http://www.nrpslo.org/podatkovne_baze/poklicni_standardi.aspx An Authorized Security Systems Engineer must possess relevant professional qualifications and be a license holder to provide services.

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				<p>knowledge in various areas: e.g. energy consumption, knowledge of technical security devices and their operation, knowledge of technical systems for protection, and knowledge about safety rules and standards.</p> <p>Once this has been passed and a private security license obtained, a certificate may be obtained to work as an Authorized Security Systems Engineer.</p>	<p>permanent full-time employed certified safety systems engineer or engineer authorized to have responsibility for security systems.</p>	<p>have been delegated to the Chamber of Commerce for Private Security (Article 10., paragraph 1, first alinec)</p>	<p>Knowledge of engineering and electronics is required.</p> <p>Note: during 2011, a new programme will be established of professional training and periodic in-service training for certified security systems engineer.</p>
	<p>Security watchman</p> <p>Varnostnik čuvaj</p>	<p>2011</p> <p>2006</p>	<p>C.f. The Private Security Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 126/2003, 16/2007, 102/2007, 96/2008) ZZasV, ZZasV-A, U-I-65/08-11 .</p> <p>The Private Security Act</p> <p>C.f Art. 32, 33, 34 in 35. Official Gazette of RS, no. 17/2011.</p>	<p>Basic education requirements plus a minimum training period of <u>54 hours</u> to acquire basic knowledge of the security industry.</p> <p>Must then pass a specific 1 hour practical and oral competence test in order to obtain a certificate as a pre-requisite for obtaining a license.</p> <p>The course covers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The role, duties and responsibilities of a security officer - Communication skills and code of practice - National legislation - Methodology and tactics of guarding (patrolling, access) 	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p>	<p>Competent Authority</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>http://www.mnz.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Chamber of Commerce for Private Security</p>	<p>All security personnel must have a company license to provide security services.</p> <p>C.f. Art's 32., 33 and 34. General Conditions for obtaining a license</p> <p>Art 35. Conditions for the storage of the license</p> <p>Further information:</p> <p>http://www.mnz.gov.si/si/mnz_zas_vas/zasebno_varovanje_detektivni/zasebno_varovanje/</p> <p>http://www.nrpslo.org/podatkovne_baze/poklicni_standardi.aspx</p>
	<p>Security guard</p> <p>Varnostnik</p>	<p>2011</p> <p>2006</p>	<p>C.f. The Private Security Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 126/2003, 16/2007, 102/2007, 96/2008) ZZasV, ZZasV-A, U-I-65/08-11 .</p> <p>The Private Security Act</p> <p>C.f Art. 32, 33, 34 in 35. Official Gazette of RS, no. 17/2011.</p>	<p>Basic school education is required. But must take a minimum of 54 hours training to acquire basic knowledge of the security industry. Must then pass a specific 1 hour practical and oral competence test in order to obtain a certificate as a pre-requisite for obtaining a license.</p> <p>The course covers:</p> <p>The role, duties and responsibilities of a security officer</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Security guarding services</p>	<p>Competent Authority</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>http://www.mnz.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Chamber of Commerce for Private Security</p>	<p>All security personnel must have a company license to provide security services.</p> <p>C.f. Art's 32., 33 and 34. General Conditions for obtaining a license</p> <p>Art 35. Conditions for the storage of the license</p> <p>Further information:</p> <p>http://www.mnz.gov.si/si/mnz_zas_vas/zasebno_varovanje_detektivni/zasebno_varovanje/</p>

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				Communication skills and code of practice National legislation Methodology and tactics of guarding (patrolling, access)			rovanje/ http://www.nrpslo.org/podatkovne_baze/poklicni_standardi.aspx
	Security bodyguard Varnostnik telesni stražar	2011 2006	The Private Security Act C.f Art. 32, 33, 34 in 35. Official Gazette of RS, no. 17/2011. C.f. the Act Amending the National Professional Qualifications Act (118/2006) and associated catalogue of professional skills and standards issued thereunder	Secondary vocational education and at least 3 years working experience in the security field. Must also take 152 hours training to acquire knowledge relevant to working as a bodyguard. Must then pass a 1 hour practical and oral competence test in order to obtain a certificate as a prerequisite for obtaining a license. However, are required before a license can be obtained.	Y – exclusive reserve Bodyguard services	Competent Authority Ministry of the Interior http://www.mnz.gov.si/en/ Chamber of Commerce for Private Security	All security personnel must have a company license to provide security services. C.f. Art's 32., 33 and 34. General Conditions for obtaining a license Art 35. Conditions for the storage of the license Further information: http://www.mnz.gov.si/si/mnz_za_vas/zasebno_varovanje_detektivi/zasebno_varovanje/ http://www.nrpslo.org/podatkovne_baze/poklicni_standardi.aspx At least two years' work experience in security are needed for the security guard bodyguard
	Security control center operator (SCC) Operater v varnostno-nadzornemu centru (VNC)	2011 2006	The Private Security Act C.f Art. 32, 33, 34 in 35. Official Gazette of RS, no. 17/2011. Art 22. concerns applying for licence to operate as a company with VNP operators. C.f. the Act Amending the National Professional Qualifications Act (118/2006) and associated catalogue of professional skills and standards issued thereunder	There are no specific qualification requirements, only the completion of basic education requirements plus a minimum training period of 92 hours, followed by a specific one hour competence test leading to a certificate.	Y – exclusive reserve Security control center operator services	Competent Authority Ministry of the Interior http://www.mnz.gov.si/en/ Chamber of Commerce for Private Security	All security personnel must have a company license to provide security services. C.f. Art's 32., 33 and 34. General Conditions for obtaining a license Art 35. Conditions for the storage of the license Further information: http://www.mnz.gov.si/si/mnz_za_vas/zasebno_varovanje_detektivi/zasebno_varovanje/ http://www.nrpslo.org/podatkovne_baze/poklicni_standardi.aspx

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							<p>/poklicni_standardi.aspx</p> <p>Operator at a security surveillance center</p> <p>VNC operators work on technical security systems, systems and devices to protect people and property, areas, or protected persons and control of telecommunications transmission routes of alarm signals to be carried out in the VNC</p> <p>Art 22. (License for operation of a security control center (SCC))</p> <p>In order to obtain a (company) license for the management of VNC, the applicant must also meet the general conditions of Art 19 i.e. have a permanent full-time employed at least ten VNC operators.</p>
	<p>Security technician</p> <p>Varnostni tehnik</p>	<p>2011</p> <p>2006</p>	<p>The Private Security Act</p> <p>C.f Art. 32, 33, 34 in 35. Official Gazette of RS, no. 17/2011.</p> <p>Art 22. concerns applying for licence to operate as a company with VNP operators.</p> <p>C.f. the Act Amending the National Professional Qualifications Act (118/2006) and associated catalogue of professional skills and standards issued thereunder</p>	<p>No specific qualification requirements other than completing basic education.</p> <p>=</p> <p>But must take a minimum of 40 hours of basic training followed by a specific one hour competence test leading to a certificate.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Security technician services</p>	<p>Competent Authority</p> <p>Ministry of the Interior</p> <p>http://www.mnz.gov.si/en/</p> <p>Chamber of Commerce for Private Security</p>	<p>All security personnel must have a company license to provide security services.</p> <p>C.f. Art's 32., 33 and 34. General Conditions for obtaining a license</p> <p>Art 35. Conditions for the storage of the license</p> <p>Further information:</p> <p>http://www.mnz.gov.si/si/mnz_zavasebno_varovanje_detektivi/zasebno_varovanje/</p> <p>http://www.nrpslo.org/podatkovne_baze/poklicni_standardi.aspx</p>

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Table H.2.11.2: Construction

No.	Regulated profession or activity	Year	The legal basis	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Competent Authority responsible	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1.	Land Surveyor Geodet and Chief Land surveyor Odgovornigeodet 3 distinct regulated professions ? Or one regulated profession?	2000 2008	Surveyor Services Act (Official Gazette of RS, no.: 8 / 00 and no.: 45/08) C.f. Art. 7 Law on Land Survey Service Official Gazette. 77/2010 of 4 10. 2010	Law on Land Survey Service C.f. Art 8. Registered land surveyors must pass the IZS professional surveying exam.	Y – shared reserve with a Chief Land surveyor (which is a separate Regulated Profession) and with architect (License A). Land surveying and topographical demarcation Surveyor Services Act (c.f. Art. 7) Law on Land Survey Service (77/2010) c.f. Art 3(1) 77/2010 C.f. Art 5(1) protected title. (Responsible land surveyor)	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning	Law on Land Survey Service 2010 C.f. Art 3.1 (Provision of surveying and mapping activities) (1) Surveying may be performed by a natural or legal person who, as a company or sole proprietor in the Business Register of Slovenia registered Land Surveyor C.f. Art 5(1) Responsible surveyor (1) The surveyor responsible individual who is responsible as a land surveyor registered in the directory of certified engineers in IZS (hereinafter referred to as "directory IZS). C.f. Art 6. (Designation of responsible land surveyor) C.f. Art 8 (Entry in the IZS directory of registered land surveyors) Rules on terms and procedures for scoring, monitoring, certification and registration of mandatory proficiency education of certified land surveyors (<i>Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia, No. 10/2011</i>).
2.	Architectural designer Odgovorniprojektant (responsible designer)	2002	The Law on Construction 2002 C.f. Art. 45, 46 C.f Ur. l. RS, št. 63/08) (Official Gazette - 63/08) Rules on the recognition of professional qualifications of the responsible design of architecture to nationals of EU Member States and EEA countries	A professional entrance exam for architectural landscape and architectural design and planning must be passed, in order to enrol in the register of the Chamber of Architecture and Spatial Planning of Slovenia. Exams take place in accordance with the provisions of the professional examinations in the provision of engineering services (Official Gazette of RS, no. 124/03, 56/05).	Y - exclusive reserve Architectural design and planning Landscape planning C.f. Art. 45 (Responsible design)	Chamber of Architecture and Spatial Planning of Slovenia	C.f. Art. 45 (Responsible design) (1) The designer, who takes over the production of project documentation for all the plans that make up the project, identifies the project designer. (2) The responsible designer is an individual who is the competent professional body registered in the appropriate directory with at least 5 years' experience in the field of architectural services. They act as a responsible project plan for the complex object, or at least 3 years' experience in the field of

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							architectural services in acting as a responsible project plan for less complex or simple objects. Qualification requirements are that they must be a graduate with at least seven years' experience of complex structures and at least five years in less complex and simple structures. C.f. Art 46 (Conditions for foreign natural persons)
3.	Senior works manager and senior individual works manager Odgovornivodja del in odgovornivodjap osameznih del	2002 and update 2007	The Law on Construction 2002 C.f. Art. 77, 78 Law Amending the Law on Construction Official Gazette. 126/2007 of 31 12. 2007	C.f. Art. 77 (Conditions for a responsible head of works and individual works). The senior works manager must have a university degree or other construction related technical discipline, passed the qualifying examination with the appropriate competent professional body and have at least 3 years work experience in engineering. Senior individual works managers must have a university degree in engineering or other related technical discipline, passed the qualifying examination for the competent professional body and with at least 5 years' work experience in construction or have obtained higher professional education in building or other similar technical disciplines and passed the qualifying examination with the competent professional body Different levels of seniority apply for those with at least 7 and 10 years' experience in construction. (4) Examinations to become a Foreman or a Building Master must be taken at the competent Chamber of Commerce.	Y - exclusive reserve Supervision and monitoring of construction works	Slovenian Chamber of Engineers www.izs.si	IZS is an independent professional organization that brings together engineers and authorized engineers in building and construction IN coordination with land use planning. In 2004, the IZS and registration section of architects, urban planners and landscape architects agreement were merged. C.f. Art. 77 (Conditions for a responsible head of works and individual works) C.f. Art 78 (Conditions for foreign natural persons)
4.	Senior supervisor and supervisor of individual construction workers	2002 and update 2007	The Law on Construction 2002 C.f. Art. 86, 87		Y - exclusive reserve Supervision and monitoring of construction workers	Slovenian Chamber of Engineers ((IZS) www.izs.si	for foreign natural persons)

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	<p>Odgovorninadzornik in odgovorninadzornikposameznih del</p> <p>This profession deals with individual workers (i.e. people) and is different from above as it deals with construction works (e.g. buildings).</p>		<p>Law Amending the Law on Construction</p> <p>Official Gazette. 126/2007 of 31 12. 2007</p>		<p>(individual workers)</p> <p>C.f. Art. 86 (Conditions for the responsible supervisor)</p> <p>C.f. Art 86 (1) The supervisor shall, for each site, which carries out construction supervision, appoint a supervisor.</p> <p>C.f. Art 86(2) construction supervision of the works of complex objects can be performed only by individuals who meet the statutory requirements for the responsible senior supervisor or the senior supervisor responsible for the construction of complex facilities.</p> <p>C.f. Art. 87 (Conditions</p>		
5.	<p>Authorized spatial planner - license "A")</p> <p>Pooblaščeniprostorskinačrtovalec z licenco »A«</p>	<p>2002</p> <p>2007</p>	<p>- Construction Act 2002 (C.f. Art 130, 131)</p> <p>- Spatial Planning Act 2007 (Art. 158) Official Gazette of RS, no. 33/2007</p>	<p>C.f. Art 130 - (Types of licenses and rights arising from them)</p> <p>(1) Licensed by "A" makes a distinct addition to the provision of services relating to the production, planning, design, municipal spatial planning systems and state and municipal spatial plans;</p> <p>(2) An individual who has acquired one of the licenses in the preceding paragraph shall be accorded the status of authorised land surveyor.</p>	<p>Y- shared reserve</p> <p>Land surveying (shared with a surveyor and chief surveyor)</p> <p>Spatial planning - shared with architect license KA</p> <p>Protected title C.f. Art 130 (2)</p>	<p>Chamber of Architecture and Spatial Planning of Slovenia http://www.zaps.si/</p>	<p>The Chamber of Architecture and Spatial Planning of Slovenia (ZAPS) is an organisation of architects, urban designers, landscape architects, and spatial planners with a state licence to produce all types of plans in these fields.</p> <p>3 types of spatial planning licenses: A, KA and P.</p> <p>Please note that these are three separate regulated professions as indicated in the National Regulated Professions Database. The difference between the three types of architect in this row and below (A, KA and P) is that they have different types of activities reserved to them. These reserves are similar in nature and linked with spatial</p>

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							<p>planning. The descriptions of the reserves suggests some cross-over.</p> <p>C.f. Art 130 - (Types of licenses and rights arising from them)</p> <p>C.f. Art 131(Conditions for obtaining a license).</p> <p>C.f. Art. 158 (Authorized spatial planner)</p> <p>(1) Spatial planning documents or their individual components may be drawn up by an individual with the status of authorised land surveyor and satisfying the requirements of the law governing building construction.</p> <p>https://www.nrpslo.org/ris/previewpoklic.aspx?id=41&langid=1</p>
6.	<p>Authorised licensed spatial planner "KA")</p> <p>Pooblaščeniprostorskinačrto valec z licenco »KA«</p>	<p>2002</p> <p>2007</p>	<p>- Construction Act 2002 (Art. 130, 131)</p> <p>- Spatial Planning Act (Art. 158) . Official Gazette of RS, no. 33/2007</p>	<p>C.f. Art 130 - (Types of licenses and rights arising from them)</p> <p>(1) Licensed by "KA" enables the provision of independent services relating to the production of landscape design, municipal spatial planning systems and state and municipal spatial plans.</p> <p>(2) For an individual who has acquired one of the licenses in the preceding paragraph shall be accorded the status of authorised land surveyor.</p>	<p>Y- shared reserve (Land surveying)</p> <p>Y - exclusive reserves</p> <p>Municipal spatial planning systems and state and municipal spatial plans</p> <p>Protected title C.f. Art 130 (2)</p> <p><i>Shared</i></p> <p>Landscape design with Architectural designer</p>	<p>Regulator – Ministry of Spatial Planning and the Environment</p> <p>Chamber of Architecture and Spatial Planning of Slovenia http://www.zaps.si/</p> <p>Only recognition of qualifications</p>	<p>C.f. Art 130 - (Types of licenses and rights arising from them). C.f. Art 131 (Conditions for obtaining a license)</p> <p>C.f. Art. 158 (Authorized spatial planner)</p> <p>(1) spatial planning documents or their individual components may be drawn up by an individual with the status of authorised land surveyor and satisfying the requirements of the law governing building construction.</p> <p>https://www.nrpslo.org/ris/previewpoklic.aspx?id=42&langid=1</p>
7.	<p>Authorised licensed spatial planner "P"</p> <p>Pooblaščeniprostorskinačrto</p>	<p>2002</p> <p>2007</p>	<p>Construction Act (Art. 130, 131)</p> <p>- Spatial Planning Act (Article 158)</p>	<p>C.f. Art 130 - (Types of licenses and rights arising from them)</p> <p>(1)Licensed by "P" enables the independent production of individual components of</p>	<p>Y- shared reserve</p> <p>Land surveying (shared with professions of surveyor and</p>	<p>Regulator – Ministry of Spatial Planning and the Environment</p> <p>Chamber of</p>	<p>C.f. Art 130 - (Types of licenses and rights arising from them). C.f. Art 131 (Conditions for obtaining a license)</p>

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	valec z licenco »P«			state and local spatial strategies, self-production of regional spatial concepts and the individual components of municipal spatial order. (2) An individual who has acquired one of the licenses in the preceding paragraph shall be deemed to be accorded the status of authorised land surveyor.	land surveyor) Spatial planning (shared with surveyor, land surveyor and other types of architects. Protected title C.f. Art 130 (2)	Architecture and Spatial Planning of Slovenia http://www.zaps.si/ Only recognition of qualifications	C.f. Art. 158 (Authorized spatial planner) (1) spatial planning documents or their individual components may be drawn up by an individual with the status of authorised land surveyor and satisfying the requirements of the law governing building construction. https://www.nrpslo.org/ris/previewpoclic.aspx?id=43&langid=1
8.	Manager boiler installations Upravljalcekotla	1999 Amended 2008 2009	- Energy Act 1999 and amendments 2008 (7.B. Article) - Rules on professional training and proficiency test for the management of energy facilities 2009 (Art. 18)	C.f. Art. 18 (Operator boiler installations) 2nd level workers must have secondary vocational education in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, at least five years' experience of training and have successfully completed a test.	Y – exclusive reserve Maintenance and installation of boilers C.f. Article 7.b To ensure the safety and reliability of energy systems and the efficient use of energy workers who perform work and tasks at energy facilities must be qualified and have a certificate.	Ministry of Economy www.mg.gov.si/en/	Energy Act - Official Gazette 27/07-UPB2 and 70/08 http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200727&stevilk_a=1351 Rules on professional training - Official Gazette, no. 41/09 http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200941&stevilk_a=1991 There are rules on various professionals working with boilers e.g. Art 17. Operator of cogeneration plant, Art. 18 (Operator boiler installations) , Art. 20 (Operator of the boiler), Art 25 (Operator of gas installations) and Art 27 (Manager of air conditioning and ventilation)
9.	Operator of gas appliances/ installations Upravljalceplinskihnaprav	2008 2009	Energy Act (7.B. Article) (Uradni list RS, št. 27/07-UPB2 in 70/08) (Official Gazette of the Republic. 27/07-UPB2 and 70/08) Rules on professional training and proficiency test for the management of energy facilities (Official Gazette of RS, no. 41/09) C.f. Art. 25	Successful completion of aptitude test for boiler operators and engineers of gas appliances. 1st level worker - secondary vocational education obtained in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering with a minimum of 3 years' experience of training successfully or 2nd level worker with lower vocational education in mechanical engineering with a minimum of 5 years' experience of training.	Y – exclusive reserve	Ministry of Economy www.mg.gov.si/en/	Energy Act - Official Gazette 27/07-UPB2 and 70/08 http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200727&stevilk_a=1351 Rules on professional training - Official Gazette, no. 41/09 http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200941&stevilk_a=1991
10.	Air conditioning and ventilation operator	2008	- Energy Act (c.f. Art. 7.B.) (Uradni list RS, št. 27/07-	1st level worker - secondary vocational education obtained in the field of	Y – exclusive reserve	Ministry of Economy www.mg.gov.si/en/	Energy Act - Official Gazette 27/07-

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	Upravljalce klimatizacije in prezračevanja	2009	UPB2 in 70/08) (Official Gazette of the Republic. 27/07-UPB2 and 70/08) Rules on professional training and proficiency test for the management of energy facilities (Article 27) (Official Gazette of RS, no. 41/09) C.f. Art. 27	Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, at least 2 years work experience 2nd level worker – as above but at least 5 years' experience and having successfully completed a test under this Regulation 3rd level worker - lower vocational education obtained in the field of Mechanical or Electrical Engineering, at least 5 years training. For all 3 categories, successful completion of a professional test under this Regulation.	Maintenance of air conditioning and ventilation equipment		UPB2 and 70/08 http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200727&stevilk_a=1351 Rules on professional training - Official Gazette, no. 41/09) http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200941&stevilk_a=1991
11.	Inspector of electrical installations Preglednik zapregledovan jeel ektričnih instalacij	2009	- Rules governing the protection of buildings against lightning (Art. 7) (Official Journal, no. 09/28) - Rules on requirements for low-voltage electrical installations in buildings (Art. 9) (Uradni list, št. 41/09) (Official Journal, no. 41/09) Law on National Vocational Qualifications (Official Gazette. 1 / 07 - official consolidated text).	The tasks related to inspection of electrical installations must be carried out by individuals with national professional qualifications for the inspection of electrical installations.	Y – exclusive reserve The inspection of electrical installations	Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning http://www.mop.gov.si/en/	Rules on requirements for low-voltage electrical installations Art. 7 - First review system Rules on requirements for low-voltage electrical installations Art. 9. http://www.uradni-list.si/1/content?id=77726

Important note regarding professions 13-25 in the Slovenian craft sector: The "Small Business Act" (Official Gazette of RS, No.40/2004) sets out general principles concerning the regulation of craft-related professions. The Act brought about regulatory reform and market liberalisation through a transition towards regulating service activities rather than individual professionals. This means that there is now greater flexibility for business entities (including sole traders) to provide craft and related services in meeting the qualifications requirements needed to obtain a license. Non-qualified persons can deliver craft-related services provided that they are overseen by a person within an enterprise that is appropriately qualified to do so. Article 9 of the Small Business Act sets out the conditions for obtaining a business license and Article 10 sets out the rules for the types of entities that may obtain a business license – which is no longer confined to individuals but is now open to different business entities, provided that a minimum of at least one person working within a particular enterprise that is appropriately qualified. The legal framework represents a transition towards regulating service activities rather than individual professionals. This legal act is in turn linked to a subsequent Decree from 2008 laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008). The Slovenian authorities do not consider the following professions to be subject to an exclusive reserve. The position is similar to that of Germany which also deregulated individual professions in the craft sector in 2004.

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12.	<p>Technical testing and analysis</p> <p>Tehničnopreizkušanje in analiziranje</p> <p>Measurement and analytical testing of chemical, mechanical and other properties of materials and products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Measuring the purity of water or air, measure the radioactivity and the like. Analysis of potential pollutants, such as. smoke, waste water 	2008	<p>Decree laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008).</p> <p>C.f. Art 9 and Art 10 "Small Business Act" (Official Gazette of RS, No.40/2004) sets out the conditions for obtaining a business license.</p>	<p>Decree no.18/2008</p> <p>C.f. Art 3 Secondary school and appropriate vocational training</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Small Business Act</p> <p>Article 9(1) Conditions for obtaining a business license</p> <p>To obtain a business license a master's degree or at least higher professional education in the appropriate field with at least three years of experience.</p> <p>Article 10</p> <p>- Either an individual professional must fulfil these conditions, or a minimum of one employed person in a business entity</p>	Ministry of Economy	<p>http://www.uradni-list.si/_pdf/2008/Ur/u2008018.pdf</p>
13.	<p>Carpentry and joinery</p> <p>Stavbnomizarstvo in tesarstvo</p>	2008	<p>Decree laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008).</p> <p>C.f. Art 9 and Art 10 "Small Business Act" (Official Gazette of RS, No.40/2004) sets out the conditions for obtaining a business license.</p>	<p>Decree no.18/2008</p> <p>C.f. Art 3 Secondary school and appropriate vocational training</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Small Business Act</p> <p>Article 9(1) Conditions for obtaining a business license</p> <p>To obtain a business license a master's degree or at least higher professional education in the appropriate field with at least three years of experience.</p> <p>Article 10</p> <p>- Either an individual professional must fulfil these conditions, or a minimum of one employed person in a business entity</p>	<p>Ministry of Economy</p> <p>www.mg.gov.si/en/</p>	<p>http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200818&stevilk_a=574</p> <p>Note: carpentry and joinery is no longer a reserved activity. However, it remains regulated but as a service activity. A minimum of at least one person working in a given business activity must be appropriately qualified.</p>
14.	<p>Construction of residential and non-residential buildings</p> <p>Gradnjastanovanjskih in nestanovanjskihstavb</p>	2008	<p>Decree laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008).</p> <p>C.f. Art 9 and Art 10 "Small Business Act" (Official Gazette of RS, No.40/2004) sets out the conditions for</p>	<p>Decree no.18/2008</p> <p>C.f. Art 3 Secondary school and appropriate vocational training</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Small Business Act</p> <p>Article 9(1) Conditions for obtaining a business license</p> <p>To obtain a business license a master's degree or at least higher professional education</p>	Ministry of Economy	<p>http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200818&stevilk_a=574</p> <p>See note on Gazette RS, no.18/2008.</p>

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			obtaining a business license.		in the appropriate field with at least three years of experience. Article 10 - Either an individual professional must fulfill these conditions, or a minimum of one employed person in a business entity		
15.	Road construction Gradnjacest This includes: - Construction of roads and other traffic areas for road transport Gradnjacest in drugih prometnih površinah za cestni promet	2008	Decree laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008). C.f. Art 9 and Art 10 "Small Business Act" (Official Gazette of RS, No.40/2004) sets out the conditions for obtaining a business license.	Decree no.18/2008 C.f. Art 3 Secondary school and appropriate vocational training	Y – exclusive reserve Small Business Act Article 9(1) Conditions for obtaining a business license To obtain a business license a master's degree or at least higher professional education in the appropriate field with at least three years of experience. Article 10 - Either an individual professional must fulfill these conditions, or a minimum of one employed person in a business entity	Ministry of Economy	http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200818&stevilka=574 See note on Gazette RS, no.18/2008.
16.	Construction of bridges and tunnels Gradnjamostov in predorov	2008	Decree laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008).	Decree no.18/2008 C.f. Art 3 Secondary school and appropriate vocational training	Y – exclusive reserve Small Business Act Article 9(1) Conditions for obtaining a business license To obtain a business license a master's degree or at least higher professional education in the appropriate field with at least three years of experience. Article 10 - Either an individual professional must fulfill these	Ministry of Economy	http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200818&stevilka=574 See note on Gazette RS, no.18/2008.

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					conditions, or a minimum of one employed person in a business entity		
17.	Construction of utility projects for fluids Gradnjaobjektovoskrbneinfrastrukturezatekočine in pline	2008	Decree laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008).	Decree no.18/2008 C.f. Art 3 Secondary school and appropriate vocational training	Y – exclusive reserve Small Business Act Article 9(1) Conditions for obtaining a business license To obtain a business license a master's degree or at least higher professional education in the appropriate field with at least three years of experience. Article 10 - Either an individual professional must fulfil these conditions, or a minimum of one employed person in a business entity	Ministry of Economy	http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200818&stevilk_a=574 See note on Gazette RS, no.18/2008.
18.	Construction of utility projects for electricity and telecommunications Gradnjaobjektovoskrbneinfrastrukturezaelektriko in telekomunikacije	2008	Decree laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008).	Decree no.18/2008 C.f. Art 3 Secondary school and appropriate vocational training	Y – exclusive reserve Small Business Act Article 9(1) Conditions for obtaining a business license To obtain a business license a master's degree or at least higher professional education in the appropriate field with at least three years of experience. Article 10 - Either an individual professional must fulfil these conditions, or a minimum of one employed person in a business entity	Ministry of Economy	http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200818&stevilk_a=574 See note on Gazette RS, no.18/2008.
19.	Construction of other civil works Gradnjadrugihobjektovniszke gradnje	2008	Decree laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008).	Decree no.18/2008 C.f. Art 3 Secondary school and appropriate vocational training	Y – exclusive reserve Small Business Act Article 9(1) Conditions for obtaining a business license	Ministry of Economy	http://www.uradni-list.si/1/objava.jsp?urlid=200818&stevilk_a=574 See note on Gazette RS, no.18/2008.

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	<p>These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Construction of sports facilities other than buildings: - Stadiums, arenas, swimming pools, tennis courts, golf courses and the like. <p>Stadionov, aren, plavalnih bazenov, teniških igrišč, igrišča golf ipd</p>				<p>To obtain a business license a master's degree or at least higher professional education in the appropriate field with at least three years of experience.</p> <p>Article 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Either an individual professional must fulfil these conditions, or a minimum of one employed person in a business entity 		
20.	<p>Installation of electrical wiring and equipment</p> <p>Instaliranje električnih napeljav in naprav</p>	2008	<p>Decree laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008).</p>	<p>Decree no.18/2008</p> <p>C.f. Art 3 Secondary school and appropriate vocational training</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Small Business Act</p> <p>Article 9(1) Conditions for obtaining a business license</p> <p>To obtain a business license a master's degree or at least higher professional education in the appropriate field with at least three years of experience.</p> <p>Article 10</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Either an individual professional must fulfil these conditions, or a minimum of one employed person in a business entity 	Ministry of Economy	<p>http://www.uradni-list.si/_pdf/2008/Ur/u2008018.pdf</p> <p>See note on Gazette RS, no.18/2008.</p>
21.	<p>Plumbing and heating installations and equipment</p> <p>Instaliranje vodovodnih, plinskih in ogrevalnih napeljav in naprav</p>	2008	<p>Decree laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008).</p>	<p>Decree no.18/2008</p> <p>C.f. Art 3 Secondary school and appropriate vocational training</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Small Business Act</p> <p>Article 9(1) Conditions for obtaining a business license</p> <p>To obtain a business license a master's degree or at least higher professional education</p>	Ministry of Economy	<p>http://www.uradni-list.si/_pdf/2008/Ur/u2008018.pdf</p> <p>See note on Gazette RS, no.18/2008.</p>

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					in the appropriate field with at least three years of experience.		
					Article 10 - Either an individual professional must fulfil these conditions, or a minimum of one employed person in a business entity		
22.	Erection of roof covering and frames Postavljanjeostrešij in krovskadela	2008	Decree laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008).	Decree no.18/2008 C.f. Art 3 Secondary school and appropriate vocational training	Y – exclusive reserve Small Business Act Article 9(1) Conditions for obtaining a business license To obtain a business license a master's degree or at least higher professional education in the appropriate field with at least three years of experience. Article 10 - Either an individual professional must fulfil these conditions, or a minimum of one employed person in a business entity	Ministry of Economy	http://www.uradni-list.si/_pdf/2008/Ur/u2008018.pdf See note on Gazette RS, no.18/2008.

Table H.2.11.3: Tourism

No.	Regulated profession or activity	Year	The legal basis	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserved activity (Y or N).	Competent Authority responsible	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1.	Tourist guide Turistični vodnik	1998 and 2004	Act on the promotion and development of tourism No 57/1998 and 02/04	C.f. Art. 39 and 40 - tourist guides must pass an individual oral examination for tourist guides and have the requisite card from the	Y – exclusive reserve Tourist guide C.f. Art. 38 - Obligation of tourism management and	Y – exclusive reserve Regulator - Ministry of Economy www.mg.gov.si/en/	See ur. list RS (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia), No 02/04). C.f Art 38 (Obligation of tourism management and monitoring).

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				<p>Slovenian Chamber of Commerce.</p> <p>The proof that the test has been passed is an appropriate card issued by the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce. Those having passed the requisite examinations must also be included in the SL register of tourist guides and travel companions.</p>	<p>monitoring and Art.</p> <p>Protected Title</p> <p>C.f. Art. 40 - the title of "tourist guide" is protected.</p>	<p>CA - Chamber of Commerce: Tourism Hospitality Chamber www.gzs.si/turizem</p>	<p>The organizer must for any visit to a tourist facility at home or abroad for each organized tour group specifically provide a tour leader or travel companion (hereinafter referred to as the tour leader) or a travel guide satisfying the conditions of Art. 39 of this Act.</p> <p>C.f Art 39(3). The activity of [tourist guide] can only be carried out by persons who have taken an oral examination to assess their proficiency by the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce, in agreement with the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Culture and the Ministry of Tourism.</p>
2.	<p>Travel agent</p> <p>Turistični agent</p>	1998 and 2004	<p>Act on the promotion and development of tourism No 57/1998 and 02/04</p>	<p>C.f. Art. 35 License to practice organizing and selling tourist packages) and C.f. Art 36. (Conditions for obtaining a license for the business of organizing travel arrangements)</p> <p>The education requirement is higher professional education</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Travel agent</p> <p>C.f. Art. 35 (License to organise and sell tourist packages)</p> <p>Art. 35(1) the right to exercise the organisation or the sale of tourist packages requires a license to be obtained from the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce.</p> <p>Art 36. (Conditions for obtaining a license for the business of organizing travel arrangements)</p>	<p>Regulator - Ministry of Economy www.mg.gov.si/en/</p> <p>CA - Chamber of Commerce: Tourism Hospitality Chamber www.gzs.si/turizem</p>	<p>See ur. list RS (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia), No 02/04)</p> <p>C.f. Art. 35 (License to organise and sell tourist packages)</p> <p>Art. 35(1) the right to exercise the organisation or the sale of tourist packages requires a license to be obtained from the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce.</p> <p>Those individuals or entities awarded a license must be listed in the register of licenses issued to tour operators and travel agents. from the Slovenian Chamber of Commerce.</p> <p>The requirements to obtain a license are linked mainly to length of professional experience and the need to have insurance against insolvency.</p>
3.	<p>Travel companion</p> <p>Turistični spremljevalec</p>	1998 and 2004	<p>Act on the promotion and development of tourism No 57/1998 and 02/04</p>	<p>C.f. Art. 40 - in order to qualify as a Travel companion, an individual must pass an entrance exam.</p>	<p>Y – shared reserve with tourist guides</p> <p>Companion services e.g. accompanying tour groups on</p>	<p>Regulator - Ministry of Economy www.mg.gov.si/en/</p> <p>CA - Chamber of</p>	<p>See ur. list RS (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia), No 02/04)</p> <p>Those having passed the requisite</p>

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					coach trips. Protected Title C.f. Art. 38 - Obligation of tourism management and monitoring and Art. 40 - the title of "Travel companion" is protected.	Commerce: Tourism Hospitality Chamber www.gzs.si/turizem	examinations must also be included in the register of tourist guides and travel companions.
4.	Local tourist guide in locations of special touristic interest Turistični vodnik turističnega območja	1998 and 2004	Act on the promotion and development of tourism No 57/1998 and 02/04	C.f. Art. 41 Tourist guide in a tourist area must meet the conditions laid down by the municipality in a tourist area.	Y – shared reserve with tourist guides. Protected Title C.f. Art. 41 Protected title of "tourist guide tourist area (the site's name)". A tourist guide can be given a title in a given municipality if the tourist area is designated as part of a tourism management programme in a tourist area, since this may require specific knowledge.	Regulator - Ministry of Economy www.mg.gov.si/en/ Each local municipality is responsible for setting the rules in respect of tourist guides.	See ur. list RS (Official Gazette of the Republic of Slovenia), No 02/04) Those having passed the examinations must be included in the register of tourist guides and travel companions. The difference with the regulated profession of tourist guide is simply that a Tourist guide in a tourist area has taken an additional certificate that means they have additional knowledge about local cultural heritage and the natural environment. However, there is <u>no exclusive reserve</u> . A Slovenian tourist guide having passed the state exam may also act as a guide in the particular local area concerned.
5.	Mountain guide Gorski vodnik	1999 and 2004	Mountain Guides Act (Ur. list RS, Nos 63/99, 37/04, 99/04)	Completion of statutory training programme and examination for mountain guides Mandatory one-year internship and the completion of a proficiency examination to obtain the status of professional mountain guide.	Y – exclusive reserve Mountaineering guide C.f. Art. 4 and 5. Art. 4 (Conditions for the occupation of a mountain guide). Art.5 (Directory of Active Mountain Guides). All mountain guides must be registered in Directory with annual renewal of registration	Regulator - Ministry of Economy www.mg.gov.si/en/ Competent Authority Mountain Association of Slovenia	(Ur. list RS, Nos 63/99, 37/04, 99/04) Mountain guide - Trainee mountain guides can independently carry out activities under Art. 4 and 5. a) and b) activities in point c) only under the guidance and supervision of a mountain guide. The final exam for a mountain guide can be taken within ten years after the successful completion of a mountain guides training programme.

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H.2.12 Spain – List of Regulated Professions and Reserves of Activities

Table H.2.12.1: Business Services

No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserve of activities/ task	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	Higher technician in occupational risk prevention (Técnico Superior en Prevención de Riesgos Laborales)	1997 2010	Royal Decree 39/1997 of 17 January, which approves the Regulations for Prevention Services. Royal Decree 337/2010 of 19 March, amending the Royal Decree 39/1997 of 17 January, which approves the Regulations for Prevention Services, Royal Decree 1109/2007 of 24 August, which implements Law 32/2006 of October 18, regulating subcontracting in the construction sector and the Royal Decree 1627/1997 of 24 October, laying down minimum safety and health in construction. BOE n ° 71 23/03/2010	University degree and have minimal training with the content specified in the program referred to in Annex VI of RD 39/1997 of 17 January, and whose development will last not less than 600 hours and appropriate time distribution to each training project.	Y – both exclusive and shared reserves Only Higher technician in occupational risk prevention can pursue the following functions: - Conducting risk assessments whose development requires the establishment of a measurement strategy to ensure that the results characterize the situation under study, or a non-mechanical interpretation or application of evaluation criteria. - Training and general information to all levels and in matters within their area of expertise. - The preventive action planning to develop in situations where the control or reduction of the risks involved conducting different activities that involve the intervention of different specialists. - Monitoring and control of health matters of the workers. Shared reserves with Higher Technician in Professional Risks	Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs (Comisión Nacional de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo)	http://www.insht.es/portal/site/Insht/

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2	Higher Technician in Professional Risks (Técnico Superior en Riesgos Profesionales)	1997 2010	<p>Royal Decree 39/1997 of 17 January, which approves the Regulations for Prevention Services.</p> <p>Royal Decree 337/2010 of 19 March, amending the Royal Decree 39/1997 of 17 January, which approves the Regulations for Prevention Services, Royal Decree 1109/2007 of 24 August, which implements Law 32/2006 of October 18, regulating subcontracting in the construction sector and the Royal Decree 1627/1997 of 24 October, laying down minimum safety and health in construction. BOE n.º 71 23/03/2010</p>	<p>2 levels of qualification according to the functions to be performed.</p> <p>1. Entry-level functions: certification of specific training in the prevention of occupational hazards, issued by a prevention service or a public or private entity, able to develop specific training activities in this area.</p> <p>2. Mid-level functions: minimal training with the content specified in the program referred to in Annex V of RD 39/1997 of 17 January, and whose development will last not less than 300 hours and a time distribution appropriate to each training project</p>	<p>Y – shared reserve</p> <p>All the activities pursued by the Health and safety technician are shared with Higher technician in occupational risk prevention</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</p> <p>(Comisión Nacional de Seguridad y Salud en el Trabajo)</p>	<p>http://www.insht.es/portal/site/Insht/</p>
3	Translator/Interpreter (Traductor/Intérprete Jurado)	1977 2009	<p>Royal Decree 2555/1977 of 27 August, which approves the Regulations of the Office Language Interpreting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>Royal Decree 889/1987 of 26 June, by amending Article 15 of the Regulations of the Office Language Interpreting</p> <p>Royal Decree 752/1992 of June 27, which partially amends the Regulations of the Office Language Interpreting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs</p> <p>Royal Decree 2002/2009, of December 23, by amending the Regulations of the Office of Language Interpreting the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, approved by Royal Decree 2555/1977 27 August.</p>	<p>Possession of a Bachelor's Degree, Technical Architect or Engineer, or at least a Spanish degree.</p> <p>Overcoming the examinations held by the Office of Language Interpreting for obtaining title-Sworn Translator.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>The translations and interpretations of a foreign language to Spanish and vice versa made by a sworn translator and interpreter will have official status.</p> <p>Only sworn translators can do a sworn translation in Spain.</p>	<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation (Oficina de Interpretación de Lenguas)</p>	<p>http://www.maec.es/es/menuppal/ministerio/tablondeanuncios/interpretetesjurados/Paginas/Interpretetes%20Jurados.aspx</p>
4	Lawyer (Abogado)	1982 2006 2011	<p>Organic Law 6 / 1985 of 1 July, the Judicial Branch. Title II: Lawyers and Attorneys</p> <p>Royal Decree 658/2001 of 22 June, which approves the General Statute of the Spanish Bar</p>	<p>Holding a degree in Law, Diploma in Law or other equivalent university degree.</p> <p>Proving the passing of one of the comprehensive training of all the powers necessary for the exercise of the profession.</p>	<p>Y – both exclusive and shared reserves</p> <p>Lawyer is a regulated profession, subject to mandatory licensing and some ethical standards.</p> <p>The lawyer has reserved the</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice</p> <p>Consejo General de la Abogacía Española Consejo de Colegios de Abogados Colegios de Abogados</p>	<p>http://www.cgae.es/portalCGAE/printPortal.do?urlPagina=S001010003/es_ES.html</p>

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			<p>Law 34/2006 of October 30, on access to the professions of lawyer or solicitor of the Courts.</p> <p>Royal Decree 775/2011 of 3 June, which approves the Regulations of Law 34/2006, of October 30, on access to the professions of lawyer or solicitor of the Courts.²⁰</p>	<p>Develop a formative period of practice in institutions, agencies or offices related to the exercise of the profession.</p> <p>Stand the test of proving the final assessment training.</p> <p>Registration with the Bar Association of the place of establishment.</p>	<p>following functions in exclusive: direction and defence in a judicial process and ensuring legal assistance to citizens in a process.</p> <p>Non-exclusive activities are: professional activities aimed at avoid the process by preventive formulas as well as, general, advice on law using the term lawyer.</p> <p><i>See ANNEX for detailed information</i></p>		
5	Attorney (Procurador)	1982 2006 2011	<p>Organic Law 6 / 1985 of 1 July, the Judicial Branch. Title II: Lawyers and Attorneys</p> <p>Royal Decree 1281/2002 of 5 December, which approves the General Statute of Attorneys of the Courts of Spain.</p> <p>Law 34/2006 of October 30, on access to the professions of lawyer or solicitor of the Courts.</p> <p>Royal Decree 775/2011 of 3 June, which approves the Regulations of Law 34/2006, of October 30, on access to the professions of lawyer or solicitor of the Courts.²¹</p>	<p>Holding a degree in Law, Diploma in Law or other equivalent university degree.</p> <p>Proving the passing of one of the comprehensive training of all the powers necessary for the exercise of the profession.</p> <p>Develop a formative period of practice in institutions, agencies or offices related to the exercise of the profession.</p> <p>Stand the test of proving the final assessment training.</p> <p>Registration for the Colegio de Procuradores of the place of establishment.</p>	<p>Y – both exclusive and shared reserves</p> <p>In numerous court proceedings the involvement of the attorney is mandatory. <i>See ANNEX for detailed information</i></p> <p>Responsible for acting as representative to the court of justice in all areas. Its functions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Continue the process, be aware of all the steps and have informed the client and his lawyer. - Be responsible for all formalities, receives and signs of files, etc., Attends all acts necessary inquiries and litigation. All this acts on behalf of his client. - Transmit the lawyer all the documents and instructions that come into their hands. - Pay expenses generated at the request of the client and documented account of them. 	Ministry of Justice	<p>Consejo General de Procuradores de España</p> <p>Consejos de Colegios de Procuradores de Comunidad Autónoma.</p> <p>Colegios de Procuradores</p>

²⁰The Royal Decree 775/2011 on access to the professions of lawyer and attorney of the Courts came into force in October 2011 This Law not only affect the legal status of those legal professions but it also effects the legal education in Spain. After its coming into force, in order to practice as a lawyer or attorney in the Courts, it is required to previously having obtained the professional title, after which one has to attend a course of specialized training that is followed by the obtention of supervised external work experience finalizing with a qualifying test.

²¹As above footnote. However, it can be noted that, according to the Portuguese country expert, this Royal Decree has already led to legal disputes. There have been many actions against it since it was published. For example, the Supreme Court has declared admissible the appeal of students against Regulation 775/2011 implementing the Law and is studying to set some interim measures to suspend it.

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6	Social graduate (Graduado social)	1950 2006	<p>Decree of the Ministry of Labour, December 22, 1950, for regulating the management of graduates.</p> <p>Decree 1531/1965, of June 3, on professional competence and administrative managers in relation to Social Graduates Decrees 424/1963 of 1 March, and 3501/1964 of 22 October.</p> <p>Order approving the Regulation of Associations of Social Graduates of August 28, 1970</p> <p>Royal Decree 1415/2006 of 1 December, approving the General Statutes of the Associations of Social Graduates.</p>	<p>Bachelor degree Social, Graduate Diploma or Diploma in Social Relations.</p> <p>Registration in the Associations of Social Graduates of the place of establishment.</p>	<p>Y – shared reserve</p> <p>Shared reserve with other professions (e.g. administrative manager, lawyer or solicitor) Studies, advice, representation and empowerment management without special cases permitted by Administrative Procedure Act, in all affairs were entrusted to them by or before the State, Entities, Local Authorities, Social Security Organization Association, organizations, companies and individuals.</p>	<p>Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs</p> <p>General Council of Associations of Social Graduates</p>	<p><i>Other regulation of the profession:</i></p> <p>Order of January 17, 1956 (BOE 31) which provides that compliance with the Judgement of 14 December 1955 the Supreme Court, declaring that the decree of 22 December 1950, creator of the Colegios Oficiales de Graduados Sociales (Social Graduates Associations), is a provision subsisting and valid.</p> <p>Decree 3501/1964 of 22 October, by amending the December 22, 1950, Associations of Social Graduates.</p>
7	Administrative manager (Gestor administrativo)	1963 1998	<p>Decree 424/1963 of 1 March, which approves the Organic Statute of the Administrative Manager profession.</p> <p>Royal Decree 1324/1979, of April 4, by adjusting the Organic Statute of the Administrative Manager Profession Act 74/1978 of 26 December.</p> <p>Royal Decree 2532/1998 of 27 November amending the Organic Statute of the profession of Administrative Manager.</p>	<p>Graduate in Law, Economics, Business Studies, Political Science or assimilated.</p> <p>Overcoming the aptitude tests that are required.</p> <p>Joining a Colegio Oficial de Gestores Administrativos (Association of Administrative Managers)</p>	<p>N – not reserved</p> <p>Administrative manager activities are not reserved, although the name itself is reserved. That is, only the administrative manager can use that name.</p>	<p>Ministry of the Presidency</p> <p>General Council of Official Administrative Managers</p>	<p><i>Other regulation of the profession:</i></p> <p>Decree 3598/1972 of 23 December, amending certain articles of the content of the Statute of the Administrative Manager Profession</p> <p>Royal Decree 606/1977 by adjusting the Organic Statute of the Administrative Manager Profession of the Law of Professional Associations (BOE number 86 of 11/4/1977, pages 7862-7866.</p>

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8	Commercial Agent (Agente comercial)	2005	Royal Decree 118/2005 of 4 February, approving the General Statutes of the Commercial Agents Associations of Spain and its General Council.	Overcoming the aptitude test called by the General Council approval of the agenda by the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade for the degree of commercial agents. The test is called at least once a year. Registration in the Commercial Agents Associations	N – not reserved ? Commercial Agent activities are not reserved, although only registered ones can use the professional name..	Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade. Commercial Agents Associations	http://www.cgac.es
9	Economist (Economista)	1977	Royal Decree 871/1977 of April 26 (BOE 28/04/1977) by approving the Statute of Professional Economists and Professors and business experts.	Possession of a Ph.D. or a degree in Economics and Political Economy Section) in Political Science, Economics and Trade (Economic and CommercialSection) and in Economics and Business Administration. Registration in the Colegio de Economistas of the place of establishment is mandatory.	N – not reserved (but reserved title) However, in order to use the professional title it is required to hold any of the specific professional qualifications mentioned. Economist activities are not reserved, although the name itself is reserved. That is, only registered economists can use that name.	Ministry of Finance General Council of Economists Associations	
10	Auditor (Auditor de cuentas)	1988 2011	Royal Legislative Decree 1/2011 of 1 July, which approves the revised text of the Law on Auditing	Obtain authorization from the Institute of Accounting and Auditing (Instituto de Contabilidad y Auditoría de Cuentas). For what is needed: a) University degree. b) have followed programs acquired theoretical and practical training. c) Have passed an examination organized and professional qualifications recognized by the state. Registration in the Official Register of Auditors of the Institute for Accounting and Auditing.	Y - exclusive reserve Statutory audit services The review and verification of accounts, as well as other financial statements or accounting records, prepared in accordance with financial reporting framework that is applicable, provided that such activity is aimed at issuing a report on the reliability of these documents may have against third parties.	Ministry of Finance (Institute of Accounting and Auditing)	The Royal Decree approving the revised Law on Auditing is currently under development http://www.icac.meh.es/seccion.aspx?hid=3432

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11	Industrial Property Agent (Agente de la Propiedad Industrial)	1927 2000	<p>Law 11/1986 of 20 March on Patents.</p> <p>Royal Decree 278/2000 of 25 February, approving the Statutes of the Association of Industrial Property Agents (repealing the Royal Order of 28 February 1927)</p> <p>Order of the Ministry of Science and Technology 27 December 2000 laying down implementing Royal Decree 1665/1991 of October 25, recognition of qualifications in higher education of nationals of Member States which require a minimum of three higher education years, thus affecting the profession of Industrial Property Agent.</p>	<p>Registration in a special register for this purpose that is carried in the Spanish Patent and Trademark Office (Oficina Española de Patentes y marcas-OEPM). The law requires the Industrial Property Agent rigorous compliance requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Holding an official degree of Engineer, Architect or other legally official titles equivalent to them. . Pass an exam by the OEPM. . To be registered in the Association of Industrial Property Agents (Colegio Oficial de Agentes de la Propiedad Industrial-COAPI). 	<p>N – not reserved</p> <p>Industrial property agent activities are not reserved, but only registered economists can use that name in their activities.</p> <p>The intervention of an industrial property agent is not compulsory requirement, is a personal choice of the applicant. It is only mandatory if the applicant is not a resident of the European Community.</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade</p> <p>Association of Industrial Property Agents</p>	<p>For the recognition of professional qualifications to practice in Spain is required, first, the recognition of the operating licenses for the conduct of business in the country of origin and passing a aptitude test.</p>
12	Security guard / Warden (Vigilante de seguridad)	1992 2008	<p>Law 23/1992, of July 30, Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 2364/1994 of 9 December, which approves the Regulation of Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 4 / 2008 of 11 January, amending certain articles of the Regulation of Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 8 / 2007 of 14 September, by amending certain articles of Law 23/1992, of July 30, Private Security.</p> <p>INT/318/2011 Order of 1 February on private security personnel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Graduate in Secondary Education, Technician, orequivalents for professional purposes, or higher. . Pass the tests needed to exercise the functions of a security guard and get the qualification or recognition from the Ministry of Interior with the character of administrative authority. -Not be fifty-five years old or over -The requirements to carry and use firearms, according to the provisions to that effect in the current Regulations of Arms <p>It also has to hold a professional card and a shot record with the characteristics and annotations that are determined by the Ministry of Interior.</p> <p><i>See ANNEX for detailed information (General requirements for private security personnel)</i></p>	<p>Y - exclusive reserve</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Exercise monitoring and protection of movable and immovable property and the protection of persons who may be in them. -Make identity checks on access or inside of buildings, in no case can retain personal documents. -Avoid the commission of crimes or offenses in connection with the object of his protection. -Put immediately available to members of the Security Forces of offenders in relation to the object of its protection, as well as instruments, effects and evidence of crimes. -Protection of storage, counting, sorting and transportation of money, securities and valuables -Provide response services to alarms, which realization does not correspond to the Security Forces. 	<p>Ministry of Interior</p>	<p>http://www.mir.es/SGA/CAVT/personal/vseguridad/index.html</p> <p>Private security activities and services of this nature can only be performed by security companies and private security personnel, which shall consist of the security guards, the guards of explosives, head of security, security directors, private escorts, private field guards, the maritime guards and private detectives.</p>

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13	Private detective (Detective privado)	1992 2008	<p>Law 23/1992, of July 30, Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 2364/1994 of 9 December, which approves the Regulation of Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 4 / 2008 of 11 January, amending certain articles of the Regulation of Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 8 / 2007 of 14 September, by amending certain articles of Law 23/1992, of July 30, Private Security. INT/318/2011 Order of 1 February on private security personnel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor Degree, Higher Technical, Technician professions to be determined, or equivalents for professional purposes, or higher. • Hold the diploma of private detective, recognized for this purpose in the manner determined by order of the Ministry of Interior and obtained after taking the teachings to overcome the appropriate exams. • Get a qualification or recognition from the Ministry of Interior with the character of authorization. • Registration in the Register of Private Detectives. <p><i>See ANNEX for detailed information (General requirements for private security personnel)</i></p>	<p>Y - exclusive reserve</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • obtain and provide information and evidence of conduct or private events. • Research of crimes prosecuted only upon application at the request of the legitimate parties in criminal proceedings. • Surveillance fairs, hotels, exhibitions and similar areas (considered under this heading the large commercial and public places of great competition). 	Ministry of Interior	<p>http://www.mir.es/SGA/CAVT/personal/vseguridad/index.html</p> <p>Private Investigation is an activity reserved for Private detectives legally qualified, and only them, being in an illegal context: the legal experts, private investigators, business investigators, detectives and aides an individual.</p>
14	Head of security (Jefe de seguridad)	1992 2008	<p>Law 23/1992, of July 30, Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 2364/1994 of 9 December, which approves the Regulation of Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 4 / 2008 of 11 January, amending certain articles of the Regulation of Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 8 / 2007 of 14 September, by amending certain articles of Law 23/1992, of July 30, Private Security. INT/318/2011 Order of 1 February on private security personnel.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bachelor's degree, higher technician, technician in the professions to be determined, or equivalents for professional purposes, or higher. Performance of posts or safety functions, public or private, at least five years and have the relevant professional identity card. • Pass the tests needed to exercise their respective functions and obtain the qualification or recognition from the Ministry of Interior with the character of administrative authority. <p><i>See ANNEX for detailed information (General requirements for private security personnel)</i></p>	<p>Y – both exclusive and shared reserve</p> <p>Exclusive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Control of the continuous training of security personnel who depends on them. -The management of target practice for security personnel under his command, if they possessed the necessary qualifications as shooting instructors. <p>Shared activities with Director of Security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Analysis of risk situations and planning and programming the necessary action for the implementation and realization of security services. -Organization, management and supervision of staff and private security services. -Suggest security systems that are relevant, as well as monitoring their use, operation and maintenance. 	Ministry of Interior	<p>http://www.mir.es/SGA/CAVT/personal/vseguridad/index.html</p>

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Coordination of the various security services under their jurisdiction, with performances own civil defence, emergency, catastrophe or public calamity. -Ensure the cooperation of the security services with those of the corresponding units of the Security Forces. -In general, to ensure compliance with applicable safety regulations. <p><i>See ANNEX for detailed information</i></p>		
15	Director of security (Director de seguridad)	1992 2008	<p>L aw 23/1992, of July 30, Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 2364/1994 of 9 December, which approves the Regulation of Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 4 / 2008 of 11 January, amending certain articles of the Regulation of Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 8 / 2007 of 14 September, by amending certain articles of Law 23/1992, of July 30, Private Security.</p> <p>INT/318/2011 Order of 1 February on private security personnel.</p>	<p>Two types of access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Bachelor Degree, Higher Technical, Technician professions to be determined, or equivalents for professional purposes, or higher.. -Prove the performance over five years, at least in positions of management or management of public or private security, and overcome the relevant evidence on the matters determined by the Ministry. 	<p>Y - shared reserve</p> <p>Shared head of security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Analysis of risk situations and planning and programming the necessary action for the implementation and realization of security services. -Organization, management and supervision of staff and private security services. -Suggest security systems that are relevant, as well as monitoring their use, operation and maintenance. -Coordination of the various security services under their jurisdiction, with performances own civil defence, emergency, catastrophe or public calamity. -Ensure the cooperation of the security services with those of the corresponding units of the Security Forces. -In general, to ensure compliance with applicable safety regulations. 	Ministry of Interior	http://www.mir.es/SGA/CAVT/personal/vseguridad/index.html

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16	Private escorts (Escortas privados)	1992 2008	<p>Law 23/1992, of July 30, Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 2364/1994 of 9 December, which approves the Regulation of Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 4 / 2008 of 11 January, amending certain articles of the Regulation of Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 8 / 2007 of 14 September, by amending certain articles of Law 23/1992, of July 30, Private Security. INT/318/2011 Order of 1 February on private security personnel.</p>	<p>. Graduate in Secondary Education, Technician, or equivalent, or Higher</p> <p>. Pass the tests required for the performance of security guard functions and obtain the qualification or recognition from the Ministry of Interior with the character of administrative authority.</p> <p><i>See ANNEX for detailed information (General requirements for private security personnel)</i></p>	<p>Y - exclusive reserve</p> <p>Accompaniment, advocacy and protection of certain persons who are not public authorities, preventing them from being assaulted or criminal acts.</p>	Ministry of Interior	http://www.mir.es/SGA/CAVT/personal/vseguridad/index.html
17	Field guards (Guardas particulares del campo)	1992 2008	<p>Law 23/1992, of July 30, Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 2364/1994 of 9 December, which approves the Regulation of Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 4 / 2008 of 11 January, amending certain articles of the Regulation of Private Security.</p> <p>Royal Decree 8 / 2007 of 14 September, by amending certain articles of Law 23/1992, of July 30, Private Security. INT/318/2011 Order of 1 February on private security personnel.</p>	<p>. Graduate in Secondary Education, Technician, or equivalents for professional purposes, or higher.</p> <p>. Pass the tests needed to exercise the functions of a security guard and get the qualification or recognition from the Ministry of Interior with the character of administrative authority.</p> <p><i>See ANNEX for detailed information (General requirements for private security personnel)</i></p>	<p>Y - exclusive reserve</p> <p>Surveillance and protection of property, rural properties, in game farms in terms of different aspects of the regime hunting and aquaculture facilities and marine protected areas for fisheries.</p>	Ministry of Interior	http://www.mir.es/SGA/CAVT/personal/vseguridad/index.html

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Table H.2.12.2: Construction

No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserve of activities/task	Regulatory body	Additional information/weblinks (voluntary)
1	Architect (Arquitecto)	1988 1999	Royal Decree 327/2002 of 5 April, approving the General Statutes of the Colleges of Architects and Board of Trustees. Royal Decree 2512/1977 of 17 June, approving the rates of fees of architects in their professional work, ratified economic except for the repealing provision of Law 7 / 1997, dated April 14, liberalization measures in soil and professional associations. Law 38/1999, of November 5, Management of Construction.	Qualifications required by law to exercise the profession of architect in Spain. University Degree of 2º level or master's degree Registration in the Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos of the place of establishment.	Y – both an exclusive and a shared reserve Three main areas: building, planning and others. Exclusive: Project management and designer for any of the following purposes: administrative, health, religious, residential in all forms, education and cultural. Shared reserve activities with Technical Architect, Engineer or Technical Engineer, in accordance with their respective specialties and specific skills. - Designer for buildings of other uses than the above mentioned. - Project manager for buildings of other uses than the above mentioned. <i>See ANNEX for detailed information</i>	Ministry of Development Consejo General de los Colegios oficiales de arquitectos (General Council of the Spanish Architect Association)	http://www.cscae.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=92&Itemid=129 <u>In Spain, Architects have no powers in the direction of execution of work or technical projects, as this activity is reserved to technical architects.</u>
2	Technical architect (Arquitecto Técnico)	1971 1999	Decree 265/1971 of 19 February, setting out the powers and competencies of the technical architects. Law 38/1999 of November 5, Management of Construction. Law 12/1986, of April 1, regulation of the powers professionals Architects and technical engineers.	Degree legally required for the exercise of the profession in Spain. Titulación universitaria de Grado 1er. ciclo Registration in the Colegio Oficial de Arquitectos técnicos of the place of establishment.	Y – both an exclusive and a shared reserve Exclusive: Director of execution of work for any of the following purposes: administrative, health, religious, residential in all forms, education and cultural Shared reserve activities with Architect, Engineer or Technical Engineer, in accordance with their respective specialties and specific skills.	Ministry of Development Consejo General de los Colegios oficiales de arquitectos técnicos (General Council of the Spanish Technical Architect Associations)	http://normativa.laley.es/wp/cgate/

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designer for buildings of different uses from above and of any of the following purposes: aircraft, agricultural, energy, hydraulics, mining, telecommunications (referring to telecommunications engineering), land transport, maritime, river and air; forestry, industrial, naval engineering of sanitation and hygiene, and accessories for engineering works and their farms. - Director for buildings of other uses than the above mentioned. - Director of execution of work, for buildings of other uses than those listed as exclusive. <p><i>See ANNEX for detailed information</i></p>		
3	Interior designer (Decorador)	1972 1997	<p>Decree 893/1972 of 24 March, by establishing the National Labor Association of interior designers.</p> <p>Decree 119/1973 of 1 February, which reworded the second article of Decree 893/1972 of 24 March (available 568), creator of the National Labor Association of Interior designer.</p> <p>Royal Decree 902/1997 of April 1, regulatory powers of professional interior designer</p>	<p>Degree on Interior designer</p> <p>Registration in the Colegio Oficial de Decoradores of the place of establishment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Y - shared reserve With other professions (architect and technical architect) -Formulate and write decorating projects that do not affect resistant structural elements, the configuration of the building or common service facilities of the main work. - To direct decoration works within the limits of the previous section, coordinating all the elements involved in them and specifying appropriate solutions, programming, control and certify their implementation. - Develop design elements to any decor implementation. - Monitor and evaluate the quality of materials and elements involved in such embodiments of decoration. - Perform assessments, surveys and reports on decorating projects. 	<p>Ministry of Development</p> <p>Colegios oficiales de decoradores (Spanish interior designer Associations)</p>	

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4	Technical designer (Delineante/ Diseñador técnico)	1973 1978	Decree 219/1973 of 8 February, the establishment of the Professional Association of Draughtsmen. Royal Decree 3306/1978 of 15 December, approving the bylaws of professional associations of draughtsmen.	Degree of higher level vocational training in specialties such as: -Building project. - Projects Civil Works. -Design and Mechanical Manufacturing. - Development of Products of Thermal and Fluids.Facilities -Metal · Constructions. Registration in the Association of Draughtsmen. of the place of establishment.	Y - shared reserve Shared reserve activities with Architects, Engineers, Technical Architect and Technical Engineer. Prepare designs, drawings and illustrations based on sketches, measurements and other data and draw these designs and illustrations for reproduction	Ministry of Public Works and Urbanism Colegios Oficiales de Delineantes (Spanish Technical designer Association)	
5	Engineer of roads, channels and ports /Civil Engineer* (Ingeniero de caminos, canales y puertos)	1956	Organic Regulation of Civil Engineers (Ingenieros de Caminos, Canales y Puertos) approved by Decree of November 23, 1956. Law 38/1999 of November 5, Management of Construction General Road Rules, approved by Royal Decree of 2 September 1812 to 1894 Regulation of public water on April 11, 1986	Degree required for the exercise of the profession in Spain. (Titulación universitaria de Grado 2º ciclo). Registration in the Colegio de ingenieros de caminos, canales y puertos of the place of establishment. All those professionals who hold the officially acknowledged degree as a civil engineer have the right to request membership from the Board of Directors of the Colegio. Applicants from the EU as well as from third countries are required to obtain prior recognition of their civil engineering degree from the Ministry of Public Works or the official approval of the Ministry of Education before becoming a member of the Colegio.	Y – both an exclusive and a shared reserve <u>Exclusive</u> . Study, management, inspection, supervision and construction works, where appropriate, and administrative concessions: Ordinary public roads that are paid for with general funds and provincial governments; Railways, also public, whatever means of locomotion; The merchant ports and harbors and lighthouses, buoys and other maritime constructions of general interest; In the navigation channels and irrigation works necessary for navigation and floating the rivers; From what is related to electrical installations and general services that the Ministry of Public Works has the competence. <u>Shared</u> with Architect, Technical Architect and Technical Engineer, in accordance with their respective specialties and specific skills. -Project designer and manager of work for buildings of other uses than those reserves to architect or technical architect. -Director of execution of work for building of other uses than those mentioned as exclusive reserve of	Ministry of Development Colegios de Ingenieros de caminos, canales y puertos (Spanish civil Engineer Association)	http://www.ciccp.es/ImgWeb/Castilla%20y%20Leon/Competencias/Informe%20Asesorias%20Competencias.pdf http://server4.foros.net/viewtopic.php?t=9&sid=423acba1f736f7050c48bebd53344dd5&forum=iccp *Under Spanish legislation, the profession of civil engineer ("ingeniero de caminos, canales y puertos") covers a broad range of activities, such as the design and construction of hydraulic installations, land, sea and inland waterway transport infrastructures, conservation of beaches and town and country planning, including town planning. It must be emphasised the fundamental difference

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					<p>technical architects.</p> <p>- Roads: Engineers of Public Works or even Architects shared some activities of smaller scale and complexity.</p> <p>-Water infrastructure. Some activities on bridges, port facilities and projects related to electric energy shared with Engineers of Public Works</p>		<p>between the profession of civil engineer in Spain and that of civil engineer in other member states, in terms of both the education and training and the scope of activities included in each of those professions.</p>
6	Engineer in public works/Civil Engineers Technician (Ingeniero técnico de obras públicas)	1971 1986	<p>Law 12/1986, of April 1, regulation of the powers professionals Architects and technical engineers.</p> <p>Decree 2480/1971 of 13 August</p>	<p>Degree legally required for the exercise of the profession in Spain. Titulación universitaria de Grado 1er. ciclo.</p> <p>Registration in the Colegio de ingenieros públicos of establishment, except where such exercise takes place exclusively within the framework of a civil servant at the service relationship of the Administration in its various branches</p>	<p>Y –both an exclusive and a shared reserve</p> <p>Exclusive: Full powers and responsibilities in the exercise of the profession, within the scope of their respective technical expertise (civil construction, Hydrology, Transport and Urban Services).</p> <p>Some activities shared with architects and Senior Engineers. Responsibilities in the conduct of works in the direction of several works, collaborative research and writing projects under the direction and responsibility of senior engineer and working with senior engineers on operation and maintenance tasks of civil works.</p> <p><i>See ANNEX for detailed information</i></p>	<p>Ministry of Development</p> <p>Colegio de Ingenieros Técnicos de Obras Públicas(Spanish Engineer in public works technician Associations)</p>	<p>http://www.citop.es/ace0041.asp</p>

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7	Industrial engineer (Ingeniero Industrial)	1935 1999	Decree of September 18, 1935, published in the Gaceta de Madrid, No. 263, September 20, 1935 on professional duties of Industrial Engineers. Law 38/1999 of November 5, Management of Construction	Degree legally required for the exercise of the profession in Spain. Titulación universitaria de Grado 2º. ciclo. Registration in the Colegio de ingenieros industriales. (Spanish Industrial Engineer Association)	Y – shared reserve Construction::Shared with other professions (architect, engineer and technical) Design and construction management of buildings for buildings whose primary use is not: administrative, health, religious, residential in all forms, education and cultural. Shared with other professions (architect, technical architect and technical engineer) Drafting of and directing the execution of work through construction projects, supervising the overall building project coordinated by an architect in buildings for administrative uses, health, religious, educational, cultural and residential buildings. <i>See ANNEX for detailed information</i>	Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade. Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Industriales(Spanish Industrial Engineer Association)	http://www.ingenierosindustriales.es/decreto1935.php http://www.coiig.com/COIIG/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=105&Itemid=853&lang=es_ES
8	Industrial engineer technician (Ingeniero Técnico Industrial)	1977 1986	Law 12/1986, of April 1, regulation of the powers professionals Architects and engineers. Law 38/1999 of November 5, Management of Construction Royal Decree Law 37/1977 of 13 June on the powers of industry experts.	Degree legally required for the exercise of the profession in Spain. Titulación universitaria de Grado 1er. ciclo. Registration in the Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Técnicos Industriales. (Spanish Industrial Engineer Technician Association)	Y –shared reserves Shared with other professions (architect, engineer and technical) Design and construction management of buildings for buildings whose primary use is not: Administrative, health, religious, residential in all forms, education and cultural. <i>See ANNEX for detailed information</i>	Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade. Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros Técnicos Industriales.(Spanish Industrial Engineer Technician Association)	http://www.coitim.es/coitim/cms/contenidos/contenido.asp?id=9&IdMenu=59 http://www.coeticor.org/133atrib_ley.htm

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9	Land Surveyor (Ingeniero técnico en Topografía)	1971 1986	<p>Law 12/1986, of April 1, regulation of the powers professionals Architects and engineers.</p> <p>Decree 2076/1971 of 13 August, which regulates the powers and competencies of Topographical Engineers</p>	<p>Degree legally required for the exercise of the profession in Spain. Titulación universitaria de Grado 1er. ciclo.</p> <p>Enrolment in the Colegio oficial de ingenieros técnicos en topografía(Spanish Land Surveyor Association)</p>	<p>Y – shared reserve</p> <p>Share with Engineers and architect , in accordance with their respective specialties and specific skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The planning and execution of all types of survey work. - Conducting boundaries, measurement of rural and urban areas, staking all kinds of precise engineering and construction and topographic surveying as a result of this work. - Take part in the selection procedures and perform all the jobs in the Civil Service whose duties involve the practice of specific techniques of Surveying and Mapping. - Act as an expert by the Administration and the courts in matters related to their specialty. 	<p>Ministry of Development</p> <p>Colegio Oficial de Ingenieros técnicos en topografía</p>	<p>http://www.coit-topografia.es/pags/AP/AP_Paginas/Index.aspx?cod=136E97ED-012C-4052-B3B9-6E313B145BEF&Reg=90D38ED5-C4C1-46CA-9361-492C166A1838&del=MD</p>
10	Pressure vessel engineer (Instalador de aparatos a presión)	2008	<p>Royal Decree 919/2006 of 28 July, approving the Technical Regulation for distribution and use of gaseous fuels and their technical instructions ICG 01-11.</p> <p>Royal Decree 2060/2008 of 12 December, approving the Regulation of pressure equipment and technical instructions.</p>	<p>Four types of access:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Possess a university degree or higher level of legal competence in subjects with the Rules of Pressure Vessels. 2. Title of training cycles or higher level of family maintenance and professional services to the following production: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Maintenance and installation of first-and second-grade branch construction and plumbing. -Development of facility projects of fluids, heat and maintenance. And pass an examination. 3 Vocational 1st and 2nd grade of the domestic construction and plumbing and pass an examination. 4. Without any prior learning, it is needed to do a course whose content will vary depending on pressure vessels and also regulated the exam must 	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Exclusive tasks related to installation, maintenance, repair and modifications to pressure equipment covered by Royal Decree 2060/2008 of 12 December, approving the Regulation of pressure equipment and technical instructions (boilers, power generating plants, oil refineries petroquímicas and plants, cryogenic tanks, bottles of breathing apparatus and portable pressure vessels) require the participation of a "technically competent" or "competent qualified technician."</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade</p> <p>Bodies of the Autonomous Communities</p>	-

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11	Boiler operator (Operador de calderas)	2008	Royal Decree 2060/2008 of 12 December, approving the Regulation of pressure equipment and technical instructions. Technical Instruction ITC EP Boiler	Conducting a training course taught by an authorized and passed an examination for the appropriate license acquired industrial boiler operator	Y – exclusive reserve Exclusive in monitoring, supervision and implementation of proper control of boiler operation. Besides being present during the startup of the boiler and ensure the safety of it.	Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade Bodies of the Autonomous Communities	-
12	Air conditioning technician/Heating/Central heating technician/installer/repairer/Maintenance -Installation of ventilation equipment (Instalador de calefacción y climatización)	2007 2010	Royal Decree 1027/2007 of 20 July, approving the Regulation of Thermal Installations in Buildings. Royal Decree 249/2010 of March 5, by amending certain provisions in the energy and mines to the provisions of Law 17/2009, of November 23, on free access to services and activities exercise, and Law 25/2009 of December 22, amending various laws to adapt to the Law on free access to activities and exercising.	In order to obtain the professional card of heating of buildings a professional must possess the knowledge and skills in thermal installations in buildings. Among the qualification requirements are that they must: a) Have a vocational diploma or a professional certificate. b) Have a recognized professional competence acquired by experience. c) Hold a certification by accredited certification body of people. In case you cannot prove the above paragraphs professionals must: a) Take and pass a theoretical and practical course in basic skills and other specific knowledge of building heating systems, taught by an organization recognized by the competent organ of the Autonomous Community. b) Accreditation of work experience of at least three years in a business and technical installation or maintainer. In addition to the above must pass an examination before a competent body of the Autonomous Region, on knowledge of RITE	Y – exclusive reserve Installation and maintenance of heating installations in buildings. Article 41. Professional license in thermal installations in buildings. 1. The professional card in heating systems of buildings is the document by which the Administration recognizes the owner's ability to perform the installation and maintenance of heating systems in buildings, as an authorized installer or maintainer. 2. The professional card does not allow by itself, to carry out such activity, but it must be held within a company installer or maintainer in thermal installations.	Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade Bodies of the Autonomous Communities	

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13	Gas installer (Instalador de gas)	2006 2010	<p>Royal Decree 919/2006 of 28 July, approving the Technical Regulation for distribution and use of gaseous fuels and their technical instructions ICG 01-11</p> <p>Royal Decree 560/2010 of May 7, by amending various regulations on industrial safety to accord with the Law 17/2009, of November 23, on free access to activities and exercising, and Law 25/2009 of December 22, amending various laws to adapt to the Law on free access to activities and exercising</p>	<p>It must prove any of the following qualifications:</p> <p>a) Have a bachelor's degree curriculum which meets the minimum content required by rule.</p> <p>b) Have a vocational diploma or a certificate of professionalism included in the National Catalogue of Professional Qualifications, whose area of responsibility includes the minimum content standards required by rule</p> <p>c) Pass a theoretical-practical exam before the Autonomous Region on the minimum contents required by rule.</p> <p>d) Have a recognized professional competence acquired by experience in the subjects required by rule.</p> <p>e) Have a certification by accredited certification body of persons, as defined in Royal Decree 2200/1995, of December 28, including at least the contents required by rule.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>- In gas installation, modification or extension, revision, maintenance and repair</p> <p>- Gas appliances in connection to the gas installation and assembly, in accordance with current regulations.</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade</p> <p>Bodies of the Autonomous Communities</p>	<p>The professional licensee does not qualify in itself to carry out such an activity, but the same must be exercised within a gas installation company.</p>
14	Installer of low-voltage photovoltaic systems (Instalador de sistemas fotovoltaicos de baja tensión)	2002	<p>Royal Decree 842/2002 of 2 August, which approves the regulation for low voltage electrical engineering.</p> <p>Low Voltage Electrical Regulations and technical instructions (ITC) BT 01 a BT 51.</p>	<p>Obtain a certificate of qualification in Low Voltage Single issued by the competent organ of the Autonomous Community; it is necessary to meet any of the following requirements:</p> <p>a) Have a university degree which covers the matters specified in Low Voltage Electrical Regulations, approved by Royal Decree 842/2002 of 2 August, and their ITCs.</p> <p>b) Have a vocational diploma or a certificate of professionalism included in the National Catalogue of Professional Qualifications, whose area of jurisdiction matching the matters covered by the Low Voltage Electrical Regulations, approved by Royal Decree 842/2002 of 2 August, and their ITCs.</p> <p>c) Have a recognized professional competence acquired by experience, in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 1224/2009, of July 17, recognition of skills acquired through work experience in the subjects of Electrical Regulation for low tension, approved by Royal Decree 842/2002 of 2 August, and their ITCs.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Make, maintain and repair low voltage electrical installations.</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade</p> <p>Bodies of the Autonomous Communities</p>	<p>The current Low Voltage Electrotechnical Regulations classifies, in ITC-BT-03, low voltage installers into two categories: basic, with limited powers as specified in paragraph 3.1 of the said ITC, and specialist, which extends field of responsibility to the entire Regulation.</p> <p>Low voltage installers must develop its activity within a low voltage installation company enabled.</p>

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15	Installer of high-voltage photovoltaic systems (Instalador de sistemas fotovoltaicos de alta tensión)	2008 2010	<p>Royal Decree 223/2008 of 15 February, approving the Regulation on technical conditions and security guarantees in high voltage power lines and technical instructions LAT TTC-01 to 09.</p> <p>Royal Decree 560/2010 of May 7, by amending various regulations on industrial safety to accord with the Law 17/2009, of November 23, on free access to activities and exercising, and Law 25/2009 of December 22, amending various laws to adapt to the Law on free access to activities and exercising.</p>	<p>It is required any of the following qualifications:</p> <p>a) Have a bachelor's degree curriculum which covers the matters covered by the Regulation on technical conditions and security guarantees in high voltage power lines</p> <p>b) Have a vocational diploma or a certificate of professionalism included in the National Catalogue of Professional Qualifications, which coincides with the area of the competence required by rule.</p> <p>c) Have a recognized professional competence acquired by experience, in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 1224/2009, of July 17, Paragraph 4 of the Technical Instruction</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Installation, repair, maintenance, and disassembly of the power lines for its category</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade</p>	
16	Refrigeration installer (Instalador frigorista)	1978 2011	<p>Order of January 24, 1978 by approving additional instructions MI IF instructions called in accordance with the provisions of the Safety Regulations for Plant and Cold Storage.</p> <p>Royal Decree 795/2010 of 16 June, regulating the marketing and handling of fluorinated gases and equipment based on them, as well as certification for professionals who use them.</p> <p>Royal Decree 138/2011 of 4 February, approving the Safety Regulations for refrigeration and technical instructions.</p>	<p>There are 3 main types of access to the profession. Those wishing to practice the profession of Refrigeration installer must:</p> <p>a) Have a bachelor's degree curriculum which covers the matters specified in this safety regulation for refrigeration;</p> <p>b) Have a vocational diploma or a certificate of professionalism included in the National Catalogue of Professional Qualifications, whose area of responsibility coincides with matters covered by this Safety Regulations for refrigeration;</p> <p>c) Have a recognized professional competence acquired by experience, in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 1224/2009, of July 17, recognition of skills acquired through work experience in the subjects of this Safety Regulations for refrigeration.</p> <p>For cases b) and c) will also need to pass a training course.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>The commissioning, maintenance, repair, alteration and dismantling of Refrigeration.</p> <p>. The accreditation certificate for handling any refrigerant charge is required for the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Installation of refrigeration equipment of any load. - Maintenance and servicing of refrigeration equipment. - Certificate of cooling load calculation - Container handling of fluorinated gases. - Handling of containers of gas. <p><i>See ANNEX for detailed information</i></p>	<p>Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade</p> <p>Bodies of the Autonomous Communities</p>	<p>The entry into force of Royal Decree 138/2011 of 4 February, approving the Safety Regulations for refrigeration and technical instructions will be effective from September 8, 2011.</p>

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17	Crane driver or operator of tower cranes (Gruista u operador de grúas torre)	2003 2010	<p>Royal Decree 836/2003 of 27 June, which approved a new complementary technique instruction "MIE-AEM-2" of the Rules of lifting and handling, referring to tower cranes for construction and other applications.</p> <p>Royal Decree 560/2010 of May 7, by amending various regulations on industrial safety to accord with the Law 17/2009, of November 23, on free access to activities and exercising, and Law 25/2009 of December 22, amending various laws to adapt to the Law on free access to activities and exercising.</p>	<p>It is required a professional card of operator of tower cranes.</p> <p>Two access routes:</p> <p>1. requires:</p> <p>a) Certificate of primary studies</p> <p>b) Overcoming a theoretical and practical course taught by an accredited</p> <p>c) Overcoming an examination for crane operator's license or operator of tower crane</p> <p>2. requires:</p> <p>Vocational diploma or a certificate of professionalism included in the National Catalogue of Professional Qualifications, whose area of jurisdiction matching the subject matter of the Rules of Lifting and Handling Devices thereof, approved by Royal Decree 2291/1985 of 8 November</p> <p>In both cases, pass a medical examination on visual acuity, sense of direction, balance and hearing acuity and psychological fitness.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Management and operation of tower cranes</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Trade</p> <p>Bodies of the Autonomous Communities</p>
18	Crane operator or self-propelled mobile crane operator (Gruista u operador de grúas móviles autopropulsadas)	2003	<p>Royal Decree 837/2003 of 27 June, approving the new text amended and consolidated additional Technical Instruction "MIE-AEM-4" of the Rules of lifting and handling concerning self-propelled mobile cranes.</p> <p>Royal Decree 560/2010 of May 7, by amending various regulations on industrial safety to accord with the Law 17/2009, of November 23, on free access to activities and exercising, and Law 25/2009 of December 22, amending various laws to adapt to the Law on free access to activities and exercising.</p>	<p>It is required a professional card of self-propelled mobile crane operator.</p> <p>Two access routes:</p> <p>1. requires:</p> <p>a) Certificate of primary studies</p> <p>b) Overcoming a theoretical and practical course taught by an accredited</p> <p>c) Overcoming an examination for crane operator's license or operator of tower crane</p> <p>2. requires:</p> <p>Vocational diploma or a certificate of professionalism included in the National Catalogue of Professional Qualifications, whose area of jurisdiction matching the subject matter of the Rules of Lifting and Handling Devices thereof, approved by Royal Decree 2291/1985 of 8 November</p> <p>In both cases, pass a medical examination and psycho-physical, specific to this type of activities, including examination of visual acuity, sense of direction, balance and hearing acuity.</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Installation and management of self-propelled cranes</p>	<p>Ministerio de Industria, Turismo y Comercio</p> <p>Bodies of the Autonomous Communities</p>

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19	Plumbing Installer (Instalador de fontanería)	2003 2006	Royal Decree 314/2006 (17/03) (BOE No. 74 dated 28/03/2006). Regulation of Service provision of Supply and Sanitation of different populations. Royal Decree 140/2003 (07/02) of the Ministry of Health (BOE n ° 45 dated 21/02/2003). UNE	It is required a professional card of plumbing installer Qualifications: . University degree or higher level of legal competence in subjects with this type of facility. . Title or Certificate of Vocational Studies Level 1 (FP 1) in the field of Construction Industry - Plumbing, or equivalent. . Those without previous qualifications may be submitted for consideration if they possess a certificate of having passed a theoretical-practical plumbing offered by a recognized entity. Except for people with degree (a) it will be necessary to pass an examination to obtain the license as plumber installer	Y – exclusive reserve Plumbing installation, repair, maintenance, and disassembly.	Ministerio de Industria, Turismo y Comercio Bodies of the Autonomous Communities	<u>Different from Plumber</u> There is no unanimity of criteria throughout the Spanish territory, some communities regulate the activity and others do not
20	Installer / repairer of petroleum products (Instalador / reparador de productos petrolíferos)	1994 2005	Royal Decree 2085/1994 of 20 October, which approves the Regulations on oil installations. Royal Decree 365/2005 of 8 April, approving the Technical Instruction MI-IP05 "install or repair and installation companies or repair of liquid petroleum products." Royal Decree 560/2010 of May 7, by amending various regulations on industrial safety to accord with the Law 17/2009, of November 23, on free access to activities and exercising, and Law 25/2009 of December 22, amending various laws to adapt to the Law on free access to activities and exercising.	There are 3 categories of installers / repairers: Category I: (Two options) . Hold a technical degree in middle level or equivalent technical branch. . Prove a minimum experience of 24 months during which they have developed the Officer level 2. . In both cases it is necessary to pass tests before the competent organ of the autonomous Category II: (Two options) . Possession of a Bachelor's Degree in Technical or equivalent technical branch. . Being in possession, with a minimum of two years of a license authorized installer . Overcoming the aptitude tests, before the competent authority of the autonomous Category III: (Two options) . Possession of a higher technical degree or degree in an equivalent technical branch. . Prove a minimum experience of 24 months during which they have developed the Officer level 1 This will allow licensing, installer or repairer to carry out maintenance or repair of facilities for liquid petroleum products.	Y – exclusive reserve . Category I: perform, modify and maintain facilities hydrocarbon classes C and D, with a storage limit of 10,000 liters, but once the installation operation in any case be able to access any of the confined space. . Category II: perform, modify and maintain facilities hydrocarbon classes B, C and D with unlimited storage, but once the installation operation in any case be able to access any of the confined space. . Category III: activities to repair the installation in confined enclosures, inside of the caskets of the tanks, degassing, cleaning and repair of tanks and piping, site preparation for the performance of tank tightness testing and pipes and implementation thereof after the commissioning of the facility.	Ministerio de Industria, Turismo y Comercio Bodies of the Autonomous Communities	Installers of petroleum products should carry out their activities within a company authorized to conduct or repair facilities for liquid petroleum products. Graduates of technical schools and university faculties of higher grade or medium, with legal competence in the field of facilities may be accredited installer or repairer of PPL, upon request, accompanied by the degree, to the competent organ of the autonomous community.

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Table H.2.12.3: Tourism

No.	Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserve of activities/ task	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	Tourist guide (Guía de turismo)	1995	Some examples of regulations by the Autonomous Communities: <u>Andalusia</u> Decree 214/2002, of July 30, regulating Andalucía Tourist Guides <u>Canary Islands:</u> Decree 13/2010 of 11 February, which regulates access to and exercise of the profession of tourist guide in Canary Islands.	Academic title or degree or equivalent professional qualification certificate for the exercise of the activity of Tourist Guide. Enabling after passing aptitude tests or an internship. Empowerment can be to practice the profession in one or more autonomous regions or provinces, depending on regional regulations established. Registration in the Register of Tourist Guides of the Autonomous Community and the licensing of tour guide.	<u>Andalusia</u> Y - exclusive reserve Provision of regular and paid manner of tourist information services to those carrying out visits to the goods under the Andalusian Historical Heritage. <u>Canary Islands:</u> Y - exclusive reserve Assistance, information, interpretation and promotion of cultural and natural heritage of the Canary Islands provided to users tours during excursions and tours that run through the territory.	The Ministries have allocated responsibility for Tourism in the Autonomous Communities	All Autonomous Communities hold the exclusive competence of regulating the tourism sector. At present, tourist guide profession is regulated in all regions in Spain although there are some <u>exceptions</u> . (Basque Country, Madrid and Catalonia). In the Basque Country, the access to the profession is not regulated by law, is regulated by the rules of the labor market. However, within the regulatory development process of Law 6/1994 of March 16 of Tourism regulation is planned to develop the Chapter II of Title III of the Act dedicated to tourism professions. The Community of Madrid liberalized the provision of tourist information in the Community within the Law of liberalization measures adopted in 2009. It eliminated the articles of the law requiring holding a degree in tourism or bachelor degree for tourist guides, who must also pass an exam. The qualification and obtaining the title were specifically regulated by a decree law. The new rule states that in collaboration with the professional associations of the sector, it will be created the necessary test for accreditation. In Catalonia, the profession is liberalized except in monuments of cultural heritage declared to be of national interest and registered museums of Catalonia (art 65. B.O.E. 257 23/10/2010).

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							In some Spanish regions, the profession of Tourist guide (Guía turístico) is regulated at the regional level by the Spanish Autonomous Communities.
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ANNEX - SPAIN

Table on Business Services

3. Lawyer (Abogado) and 4. Attorney (Procurador)

In criminal proceedings, is mandatory the intervention of a lawyer and an attorney. However, in trials for misdemeanours (minor crimes), is not required the intervention of the lawyer or the attorney.

There is a procedure known as "Procedimiento abreviado", where until the establishment of the day for the trial (in case there is a trial) is not required the intervention of the attorney for the defence of the accused.

In civil proceedings generally should involve both. However, there are exceptions in both cases.

1. Is not required the intervention of a lawyer:

- In oral proceedings which shall not exceed 900 euros and the initial request for payment procedures, as provided in this Act,
- Writings that are intended to the person on trial, requesting urgent action before the trial or ask for the urgent suspension of actions.

2. Is not required the intervention of an Attorney.

- In oral proceedings which shall not exceed 900 euros and for the initial request for payment procedure,
- In the universal judgments, when the attendance is limited to the presentation of debt securities or rights, or to attend to Boards,
- In the incidents of challenging decisions on legal aid and urgent action when requested prior to trial.

Private security personnel:

11. Security guard / Warden (Vigilantes de seguridad), 12. Private detective (Detective privado), 13. Head of security (Jefe de seguridad), 14. Director of security (Director de seguridad), 15. Private scort (Escolta privado) and 16. Field guards (Guardas particulares del campo).

General Requirements for the private security personnel (*Royal Decree 2364/1994 of 9 December, which approves the Regulation of Private Security Guards*).

Article 53:

- a) Be of age.
- b) Be a national of any of the Member States of the European Union or a state of the Agreement on the European Economic Area.
- c) Have the physical and mental attributes necessary to exercise their respective functions without suffering disease that prevents the exercise thereof.
- d) No criminal record.
- e) Not have been convicted of trespassing in the area of protection of the right to honour, personal and family intimacy and self-image, secrecy of communications or other rights in the five years preceding the application.

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- f) Not have been convicted on two or four years, respectively, for serious or very serious security matters.
- g) Not have been separated from service in the Armed Forces or the Security Forces.
- h) Not have exercised control functions of organizations, services or actions of security, surveillance or private research or its personnel or facilities, as a member of the Security Forces in the two years preceding the application.
- i) To overcome the evidence that demonstrates the knowledge and skills needed to exercise their respective functions.

Nationals of Member States of the European Union or of states of the EEA Agreement, whose approval or professional qualification has been obtained in any of these states to perform private security functions, they may play activities or provide private security services in Spain, where, after verification by the Ministry of the Interior, stating the following conditions:

- a) Have any degree, qualification or certification issued by the competent authorities of any such State to authorize them to exercise private security functions in it.
- b) Demonstrate the knowledge, training and skills equivalent to those required by Spain for the exercise of professions related to private security.
- c) Have sufficient knowledge of Spanish language for the normal performance of the functions of private security.
- d) Referred to in points a), d), e), f), g) h) of Article 53.

Head of security (Jefe de seguridad) and Director of security (Director de seguridad)

Shared activities: Director of security and Head of security

- The analysis of risk and planning and programming the necessary action for the implementation and realization of the security services.
- The organization, management and supervision of staff and private security services.
- The proposal security systems that are relevant, as well as monitoring their use, operation and maintenance.
- The coordination of the various security services under their jurisdiction, with performances own civil defence, emergency, catastrophe or public calamity.
- Ensure the collaboration of security services with those of the corresponding units of the Security Forces.
- In general, to ensure compliance with applicable safety regulations.

Table on Construction

1. Architect (Arquitecto)

Law 7 / 1997, April 14: Repeal regarding the Art.1.1. Royal Decree 2512/1977 of June 17

1. Building

Shared with other professions (engineer, technical architect and technical engineer) in accordance with their respective specialties and specific skills.

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- Project development and management of building works of all kinds and, in particular the following: Agricultural building, industrial building and storage buildings, transport building, administrative building.
- Civil works construction in general, included or not in development projects, urban services such as: streets, sidewalks, lighting, distribution networks, gardening, Hydraulic engineering for water delivery and populations, sewage works sanitation, roads and private utility, bridges, dams, canals, ditches, and urban planning from the ground.

Law 38/1999 of November 5, Management Building, Arts. 10.2.a and 12.3.

Exclusive: Project management and construction works for any of the following purposes: administrative, health, religious, residential in all forms, education and cultural.

Law 7 / 1997, April 14: Repeal in connection with Article 2.0.1. Royal Decree 2512/1977 of June 17

2. Urbanism.

Shared with other professions (engineer, architect and technical engineer) in accordance with their respective specialties and specific skills.

Development of instruments of all kinds of urban planning and its project of execution of the same, in particular:

- General Municipal Management Plans; Partial Plans; Studies of detail; Project Construction and civil works; Urban action program; Special Plans; Subsidiaries of Planning Standards; Additional rules on planning; Projects of delimitation of urban land.

Law 7 / 1997, April 14: Repeal regarding the Art.5.0.1. Royal Decree 2512/1977 of June 17

3. Other Jobs:

Shared with other professions (engineer, architect and technical engineer) in accordance with their respective specialties and specific skills: Demarcation and measurement of land; Valuation of land and buildings; Interior and exterior decoration of buildings; demolition of buildings; development of schemes of facilities; Preservation of buildings and monuments; Files of legalization.

2. Technical Architect (Arquitecto técnico)

Decree 265/1971 of 19 February, setting out the powers and competencies of the technical architects.

1° Article.

The powers and competences of Technical Architects will be:

A. Powers in the direction of the works

One. Order and direct the material execution of works and installations, taking care of their practical control and organize the work according to the project that defines the standards and rules of good construction and architect's instructions above, director of the works.

Two. Inspect the materials to use, dosages and mixtures, requiring checks, analysis and approvals necessary for acceptance accurate.

Three. Check the temporary facilities, the aids of construction and protection systems, requiring compliance with the existing provisions on job security.

Four. Order processing and laying of units, check the correct size and arrangement of building elements.

Five. Measure units of work performed and make the value of those relationships, according to the terms of the project and documentation that defines them, as well as the quantitative relationships of materials to be used on site.

Six. Subscribe in accordance with the Architect and together with him, records and certifications on stakeout, beginning, development and completion of works.

B. Powers in various jobs

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One. Boundaries, measurements and surveys of lands, lots and buildings.

Two. Topographic surveying farms, parcel or population for the purpose of works of architecture and urbanism.

Three. Recognition, consultations, advice, examination of documents, titles, maps, etc..for the purpose of certification objective in the sphere of competence.

Four. Reports on the physical and use of all types of properties, within the sphere of competence.

Five. Interventions expert in his field.

Six. Study and realization of value for measuring and for projects already drafted.

Seven. Study of rationalization, planning and programming of works.

Eight. Technical advice on the manufacture of materials, components and parts for construction.

Nine. Control and endorsement of the quality of materials, components and parts for construction.

Law 38/1999 of November 5, Management of Construction.

Article 2. Scope.

1. This Act applies to the process of building, meaning the action and the result of building a permanent building, public or private, whose main use is covered by the following groups:

a) Administrative, health, religious, residential in all its forms, education and cultural.

b) Aeronautical, agricultural, energy, hydraulics, mining, telecommunications (referring to the engineering of telecommunications), land transport, sea, river and air transport, forestry, industrial, naval engineering, sanitation and hygiene, and accessory to engineering works and their exploitation.

c) All other buildings whose uses are not specifically listed in the above groups.

Article 10. The designer.

1. The architect is the agent, commissioned by the developer and subject to technical standards and relevant urban, draws up the project.

...

2. The obligations of the designer:

a. Possession of academic and professional qualifications as an architect, technical architect, engineer or engineer, as appropriate, and meet the conditions required for the exercise of the profession. In case of legal persons, to appoint the technical editor of the project that has the professional qualifications enabling.

...

When the project is aimed to make the construction of buildings within group c) of paragraph 1 of Article 2, the academic and professional qualifications will be the architect, technical architect, engineer or engineering technician and will be determined by the laws force for each profession, according to their specialties and specific skills.

Article 13. The direction of the execution of the work.

1. The head of the execution of the work is the agent as part of the optional direction assumes the lead technical role the actual execution of the work and control the construction quality and quantity and quality of the built.

2. The duties of the Director for the execution of the work:

a) Possession of academic and professional qualifications and meet the conditions required for the exercise of the profession. In case of legal persons, to appoint the Technical Director for the execution of the work that has the professional qualifications enabling.

When the works are intended to make the construction of buildings for the uses listed in the group) of paragraph 1 of Article 2, the academic and professional qualifications will be to technical architect. Will this also enabling the qualification for the work of the group b) that was designed by architects.

In other cases the direction of the execution of the work can be performed, either by professionals with title of architect, technical architect, engineer or engineer.

...

Law 12/1986 of 1 April, which regulates the powers of the Architects and Technical Engineers

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Article 1.

1. Architects and Technical Engineers, once the requirements established by law, will have the full powers and responsibilities in the exercise of their profession within the scope of their respective technical specialty.

2. For the purposes of this Law shall be considered as a specialty each of those listed in Decree 148/1969 of 13 February, which regulates the names of the graduates of technical schools and specialties to study at School Architects and Engineering.

3. Interior designer (decorador)

Royal Decree 902/1977 of April 1, regulatory powers of decorators.

First Article. The decorators have the following powers:

- a. Formulate and write, with full legal effectiveness and accountability, decorating projects that do not affect resistant structural elements, the configuration of the building or common service facilities of the main work identified in the approved project, subject to the mandatory licensing administration.
- b. Direct the work of decoration within the previous section, coordinating all the elements involved in the appropriate solutions and details, schedule, monitor and certify their implementation.
- c. Devise design elements apply to any decor.
- d. Monitor and evaluate the quality of materials and elements involved in such embodiments of decoration.
- e. Perform assessments, surveys, reports and advice on decorating projects and achievements.

5. Engineer of roads, channels and ports (Ingeniero de caminos, canales y puertos)

Organic Regulation of Civil Engineers (Ingenieros de Caminos, Canales y Puertos) approved by Decree of November 23, 1956.

Construction:

Shared with other professions (architect, technical architect and technical engineer)
Writing project and site management by partial projects, additional or specialized capable of embodying the overall building project coordinated by the architect in the building for administrative uses, health, religious, residential in all forms, education and cultural .

Urban planning:

Shared with other professions (architect)

Based on established jurisprudence can be said that the Civil Engineers (Ingenieros de Caminos, Canales y Puertos) at parity with Architects have full competence in both urban and fitness for a project involving an integrated management of land.

Roads:

An analysis of the General Road Rules appears from the reservation of this activity also with Civil Engineers (Ingenieros de Caminos, Canales y Puertos). Architects and Engineers of Public Works also share some work in this area.

Water infrastructure:

Shared with other professions (Engineers of Public Works)

Also have reserves of activity, in most cases shared with architects and other professions of Engineering (Public Works Engineers and Industrial Engineers primarily) on bridges, port facilities and projects related to electric energy.

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6. Engineer in public works/Civil Engineers Technician (Ingeniero técnico de obras públicas)

Law 12/1986 of 1 April, which regulates the powers of the Architects and Technical Engineers

Article 1.

1. Architects and Technical Engineers, once the requirements established by law, will have the full powers and responsibilities in the exercise of their profession within the scope of their respective technical specialty.

2. For the purposes of this Law shall be considered as a specialty each of those listed in Decree 148/1969 of 13 February, which regulates the names of the graduates of technical schools and specialties to study at the Associations of Architects and Engineering.

Article 2

1. 'Correspond to the technical engineers within their respective professional specialty the following powers:

a) The drafting and signing of projects aimed at the construction, alteration, repair, maintenance, demolition, manufacturing, assembly, installation or operation of movable or immovable, in their respective cases, both principally as an accessory, always which fall in its nature and the technical characteristics specific to each degree.

b) The address of the activities under the projects referred to in the previous section, even when the project was the developed by third parties.

c) Carrying out measurements, calculations, assessments, appraisals, surveys, studies, reports, plans of work and similar work.

d) The practice of teaching in different levels in the cases and terms stipulated in the relevant regulations and, in particular, pursuant to the provisions of Organic Law 11/1983 of 25 August (above), on university reform.

e) The management of all types of industries or operations referred to in the preceding paragraphs.

Decree 2480/1971 of 13 August, which regulates the powers and professional competencies of Technical Engineering

Article One.

Correspond to the technical engineers within their respective specialty professional the following powers:

a) The drafting and signing of projects aimed at the construction, alteration, maintenance, demolition, manufacturing, assembly, installation or operation of property or real estate.

b) The management of the activities under the projects referred to in the preceding paragraph, (...)

...

A) Powers in the direction of the works:

1. Order and monitor the actual execution of works and installations, control, and organizing the work.

2. Inspect the materials to use, dosages and mixtures, requiring the checks, analysis needed...

(...)

B) Powers in various jobs

1. Surveying with the utmost importance of triangulation flat or third-order.

2. Surveying works constructed.

...

C) Collaboration in research and writing projects under the direction and responsibility of Senior Engineer:

1. Taking field data where is going to be built and perform demolitions

2. Study of earthmoving and calculating offset distances of transport.

...

D) Working with senior engineers:

1. The operation and maintenance of hydraulic installations.

2. The operation and maintenance of ports and land transport.

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7. Industrial engineer (Ingeniero Industrial)

Decree of September 18, 1935, published in the Gaceta de Madrid, No. 263, September 20, 1935 on professional duties of Industrial Engineers.

Article 1.

Industrial Engineering degree gives full capacity to plan, execute and manage all kinds of facilities and operations covered by the branches of the industrial chemical, mechanical and electrical technical and industrial economics. (...)

Article 2.

Likewise, the Industrial Engineers are specially trained to act, perform and manage all kinds of studies, jobs, in the economic sphere, statistics, social and working life. (...)

Article 3.

Industrial Engineering degree provides full capability to sign all sorts of plans or documents that relate to matters within the previous two articles and the direction and execution of works and installations without the Administration can ignore this competition or hinder it in the matters to be passed for approval by public offices.

Law 38/1999 of November 5, Management of Construction.

Article 2.Scope.

1. This Act applies to the process of building, meaning the action and the result of building a permanent building, public or private, whose main use is covered by the following groups:

- a) Administrative, health, religious, residential in all its forms, education and cultural.
- b) Aeronautical, agricultural, energy, hydraulics, mining, telecommunications (referring to the engineering of telecommunications), land transport, sea, river and air transport, forestry, industrial, naval engineering, sanitation and hygiene, and accessory to engineering works and their exploitation.
- c) All other buildings whose uses are not specifically listed in the above groups.

Article 10.The designer.

1. The designer is the agent, commissioned by the developer and subject to technical standards and relevant urban, draws up the project.

...

2. The obligations of the designer:

a. Possession of academic and professional qualifications as an architect, technical architect, engineer or engineer, as appropriate, and meet the conditions required for the exercise of the profession. In case of legal persons, to appoint the technical editor of the project that has the professional qualifications enabling.

...

When the project is aimed to make the construction of buildings within group c) of paragraph 1 of Article 2, the academic and professional qualifications will be the architect, technical architect, engineer or engineering technician and will be determined by the laws force for each profession, according to their specialties and specific skills.

8. Industrial engineer technician (Ingeniero Técnico Industrial)

Law 12/1986 of 1 April, which regulates the powers of the Architects and Technical Engineers

Article 1.

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1. Architects and Technical Engineers, once the requirements established by law, will have the full powers and responsibilities in the exercise of their profession within the scope of their respective technical specialty.

2. For the purposes of this Law shall be considered as a specialty each of those listed in Decree 148/1969 of 13 February, which regulates the names of the graduates of technical schools and specialties to study at School architects and Engineering.

Law 38/1999 of November 5, Management of Construction.

Article 2.Scope.

1. This Act applies to the process of building, meaning the action and the result of building a permanent building, public or private, whose main use is covered by the following groups:

- a) Administrative, health, religious, residential in all its forms, education and cultural.
- b) Aeronautical, agricultural, energy, hydraulics, mining, telecommunications (referring to the engineering of telecommunications), land transport, sea, river and air transport, forestry, industrial, naval engineering, sanitation and hygiene, and accessory to engineering works and their exploitation.
- c) All other buildings whose uses are not specifically listed in the above groups.

Article 10.The designer.

1. The designer is the agent, commissioned by the developer and subject to technical standards and relevant urban, draws up the project.

...

2. The obligations of the designer:

a. Possession of academic and professional qualifications as an architect, technical architect, engineer or engineer, as appropriate, and meet the conditions required for the exercise of the profession. In case of legal persons, to appoint the technical editor of the project that has the professional qualifications enabling.

...

When the project is aimed to make the construction of buildings within group c) of paragraph 1 of Article 2, the academic and professional qualifications will be the architect, technical architect, engineer or engineering technician and will be determined by the laws force for each profession, according to their specialties and specific skills.

Royal Decree Law 37/1977 of 13 June on the powers of industry experts.

First Article

1.- The Industry Experts have identical powers of Industrial Engineers, including projects to develop and sign, limited to industries or mechanical equipment, chemical or electrical when power not exceed 250CV, 15,000 V and template hundred people, excluding administrative subordinates and managers.

2.- The low voltage limited to 66,000 V when the facilities relating to distribution lines and substations of electric power.

9. Land Surveyor (Ingeniero en Topografía)

Decree 2076/1971 of 13 August, which regulates the powers and competencies of Topographical Engineers.

Article Two.

The powers of the Topographical Engineers are:

1. The planning and execution of all types of survey work carried out by classical methods, photogrammetric or other, taking responsibility for them with your signature.
2. Conducting boundaries, measurement of rural and urban areas, staking all kinds of precise engineering and construction and topographic surveying as a result of this work.

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3. Acting under the direction of the Engineers Engineers geographers and other legally recognized superior authority in these techniques, all work involving research and application in geodetic materials, as well as carrying out work of Geophysics, Astronomy, Meteorology and superior Mapping .
4. Take part in the selection procedures and perform all the jobs in public administration whose duties involve the practice of specific techniques of Surveying and Mapping.
5. Surveyors acting as the Administration and the Courts of Justice on matters related to their speciality.

16. Refrigeration installer (Instalador frigorista)

Royal Decree 138/2011 of 4 February, approving the Safety Regulations for refrigeration and technical instructions.

Chapter III. Practitioners and refrigeration companies

Article 9. Practitioner.

1. Refrigeration facilities must be constructed, put into service, maintained, repaired, altered and dismantled by professionals qualified refrigeration to be met and to give evidence to the competent authority, if it so requires in exercising its powers of inspection and investigation of the following situations:

- a) Have a bachelor's degree curriculum which covers the matters specified in this safety regulation for refrigeration;
- b) Have a vocational diploma or a certificate of professionalism included in the National Catalogue of Professional Qualifications, whose area of responsibility coincides with matters covered by this Safety Regulations for refrigeration;
- c) Have a recognized professional competence acquired by experience, in accordance with the provisions of Royal Decree 1224/2009, of July 17, recognition of skills acquired through work experience in the subjects of this Safety Regulations for refrigeration.

2. Installers who have professional qualification in building heating systems can perform the installation activities, maintenance, repair and dismantling of refrigeration systems that are part of a heating system within the scope of RITE.

3. In cases where the facilities used or are intended to fluorinated refrigerants used, the personnel carrying out activities under paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 3 of Royal Decree 795/2010 of 16 June, regulating the marketing and handling of fluorinated gases and equipment based on them, as well as certification for professionals who use it must be in possession of the necessary certification in accordance with this standard.

Royal Decree 795/2010 of 16 June, regulating the marketing and handling of fluorinated gases and equipment based on them, as well as certification for professionals who use them.

ANEXO II

<http://www.boe.es/boe/dias/2010/06/25/pdfs/BOE-A-2010-10103.pdf>

http://www.madrid.org/cs/Satellite?c=CM_InfPractica_FA&cid=1114194796812&idConsejeria=1109266187242&idListConsj=1109265444710&idOrganismo=1109266227096&language=es&pagename=ComunidadMadrid%2FEstructura&pid=1109265444699&pv=1142284112466&sm=1109266100977

http://www.formaciontecnicabalea.com/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=46&Itemid=56

<http://www.cni-instaladores.com/Servicios/Normativa.asp?grupo=Equipos%20T%E9cnicos%20a%20presi%F3n>

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H.2.13 UK – List of Regulated Professions and Reserves of Activities

Table H.2.13.1(a): Business Services

No.	Country	Sector/ Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserve of activities (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	UK (England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland)	Solicitor Solicitor in Scotland Solicitor in Northern Ireland	2007 1980	<p><u>England and Wales</u> Legal Services Act 2007 C.f. Part 3, 12(1) and Schedule 2 Other statutes are summarised in Annexes of the LSA 2007</p> <p><u>Scotland</u> Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980 Council of the Law Society of Scotland Act 2003 The Legal Profession and Legal Aid (Scotland) Act 2010 Legal Services (Scotland) Act 2010</p> <p><u>Northern Ireland</u> Solicitors (Northern Ireland) Order 1976, as amended by the Solicitors' (NI) (Amendment) Order 1989.</p>	<p><u>England and Wales</u> Degree in law – three years full-time or a one year conversion course for non-law graduates, available as an alternative to the full-length LL.B. degree course. The two most common such courses in England and Wales are the Graduate Diploma in Law (GDL), and Common Professional Examination (CPE), both of oneyear's duration. Legal Practice Course (LPC) – one year full-time • Practice-based training (training contract) incorporating the Professional Skills Course (two years full-time) • Admission to the roll of solicitors</p> <p><u>Scotland</u> Complete an LLB or take the Law Society's professional exams (alternative route to qualification) Diploma in Professional Legal Practice (post-graduate qualification– two year traineeship)</p>	<p>Y – shared reserve with other professions In England and Wales – shared with Legal Executives, Licensed Conveyancers. Shared reserved tasks include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise of a right of audience • Conduct of litigation • Reserved instrument activities • Probate activities • Administration of oaths <p>In Scotland:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probate activities in Scotland Executry Services • Administration of oaths – in Scotland this is reserved to Notaries Public 	<p>Law Society of England and Wales (regulatory authority under the Legal Services Act 2007) www.lawsoc.org.uk Law Society of Scotland regulates Solicitors in Scotland under the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980. www.lawscot.org.uk Law Society of Northern Ireland http://www.lawsoc-ni.org/ Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA) (independent regulatory body) www.sra.org.uk/</p>	<p>Those who specialise in litigation only appear in the lower courts (unless they have obtained an additional “higher rights” qualification enabling them to appear in the higher courts). Requirement to qualify as a Solicitor Advocate before Solicitors can represent clients in higher courts. Regulated by professional title also (see table on professional titles). In Scotland, solicitors can represent clients in all lower courts. The Solicitor Advocate qualification applies to the higher courts, including the United Kingdom Supreme Court only. Given that there are separate legal systems in England & Wales and in Scotland, a distinction between these regulated professions in both countries. It is possible for a qualified solicitor in England and Wales to practice in Scotland and vice versa provided that they pass a conversion test. The regulation of solicitors in Northern Ireland is a statutory and delegated function conferred on LSNI (principally)</p>
2	UK England & Wales Scotland see	Barrister	2007	Legal Services Act 2007 Section 12(1) sets out the 6 tasks that are reserved. C.f. Schedule 2	Bachelor's degree in any subject Since 2008, Bar Professional Training (BPTC)	<p>Y – shared reserve with other professions (e.g. Solicitor, Legal Executives) Right to a court of audience Conveyancing</p>	<p>General Council of the Bar www.barcouncil.org.uk</p>	<p>Schedule 2 of the Act provides detailed information about reserved legal activities See table on professional titles. Only barristers have an automatic right to appear in the highest courts.</p>

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	Advocate					Commissioner for oaths		<p>However, Solicitors having obtained the requisite additional qualifications may also become higher courts advocates.</p> <p>Legal executives can also undertake additional qualifications in order to provide advocacy services.</p> <p>There are approximately 15000 Barristers of which 12000 are self-employed Barristers. There are 450 Solicitors in the UK qualified as Solicitor Advocates able to hold a court of audience in higher courts..</p>
3	UK	Legal Executive	2007	Legal Services Act 2007 Regulations for Continuing Professional Development (CPD)	<p>ILEX Level 3 Professional Diploma in Law and Practice - two years to complete by part-time study.</p> <p>ILEX Level 6 Professional Higher Diploma in Law qualification is equivalent to honours degree level and is typically studied part-time over a period of two years.</p> <p>5 year qualifying employment to become a Graduate Member of ILEX (in up to three of the five years it is possible for these to be concurrent with studying).</p>	<p>Y –shared reserve with other professions</p> <p>C.f. Part 3, 12(1) and Schedule 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise of a right of audience • Conduct of litigation • Reserved instrument activities • Probate activities • Acting as a commissioner of Oaths 	<p>Legal Executive</p> <p>www.ilex.org.uk</p>	<p>Legal Executive lawyers specialise in a particular area of law which means the everyday work of a Legal Executive lawyer is similar to that of a Solicitor (e.g. litigation, probate). There are some reserved tasks – these are shared with other professions.</p> <p>Legal Executive lawyers are able to act as Commissioners for Oaths, and Fellows of three years good standing may sign cheques drawn on their principals' client account (Solicitors' Accounts Rules 1991).</p> <p>Legal Executive lawyers have the option to become Solicitors in one or two years after becoming Fellows and usually are exempt from the training contract graduates must complete to qualify as Solicitors.</p>
4	UK	Costs Lawyer	1990	The Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 and the Legal Services Act 2007.	<p>In addition to general education standards to gain entry as a Trainee Costs Lawyer, the Trainee Costs Lawyer must also undertake the three year ACL modular training course, final examination and complete a required period of relevant experience in costs law and practice before they may apply for a practising certificate as a Costs</p>	<p>Y – shared reserve</p> <p>(i) Right of audience in court</p> <p>Shared e.g. with Barristers, Solicitors and Legal Executives.</p> <p>The conduct of litigation.</p>	<p><u>Representative body</u></p> <p>Association of Costs Lawyers</p> <p>http://www.costslawyer.co.uk/</p> <p><u>Regulatory body</u></p>	<p>A Costs Lawyer specialises in conducting litigation and advocacy services in respect of law costs matters.</p> <p>Effective from 1 January 2007, the Association of Law Costs Draftsmen Order 2006 designated the Association of Costs Lawyers an Authorised Body for the purposes of the Courts and</p>

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					Lawyer.	Shared e.g. with Barristers, Solicitors, Trade Mark Attorneys) The administration of oaths. Shared e.g. with Licensed Conveyancers and Notaries (the latter is outside study scope).	The Costs Lawyer Standards Board http://www.clsb.info/	Legal Services Act 1990. The Association changed its name with effect from 1 January 2011 to the Association of Costs Lawyers (ACL). As required under the Legal Services Act 2007, the Costs Lawyer Standards Board (CLSB) was established to enable the ACL to separate its representative (ACL) and regulatory (CLSB)) functions. With effect from 1 January 2012 there will only be only two levels of membership, Trainee Costs Lawyers and Costs Lawyers (regulated persons). Costs Lawyers are distinguished from Law Cost Draftsmen, who have no reservation of title or activity and are not regulated. Note: in Northern Ireland, the equivalent of Costs Lawyers are called Costs Drawers, but these are not listed in the UK Regulated Professions database)
5	UK (UK-wide)	Patent Attorney	1988 2007 2009	Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988 C.f. Section 275A Trade Marks Act 1994, C.f. section 83A, pursuant to Sections 185 and 184 of the Legal Services Act 2007. The Patent Attorney and Trade Mark Attorney Qualification and Registration Regulations 2009 (individuals) The Patent Attorney and Trade Mark Attorney Registered Bodies Regulations 2009 (entities)	Eligibility for entry on the Register of Patent Attorneys or the Register of Trade Mark Attorneys is subject to the provisions of the Patent Attorney and Trade Mark Attorney Qualification and Registration Regulations (2009) as set by the IP Regulation Board. http://www.ipreg.org.uk/information/information_menu.php?ID=1	Y – shared reserve Exercise of a right of audience Shared e.g. with Trade Mark Attorneys, Solicitors and Legal Executives) Conduct of litigation - shared reserve Shared with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicitors • Trade mark attorneys Reserved instrument activities- shared reserve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barristers 	Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys (professional association) www.cipa.org.uk Regulated body under the Legal Services Act 2007 Intellectual Property Regulation Board (joint regulatory arm for both patents and trademarks) http://www.ipreg.org.uk/	Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988. C.f. 275A Regulation of patent attorneys (1) The person who keeps the register may make regulations which regulate (a) The keeping of the register and the registration of persons; (b) the carrying on of patent attorney work by registered persons. (2) Those regulations may, amongst other things, make provision as to the educational and training qualifications, and other requirements, which must be satisfied before an individual may be registered or can remain registered; Trade Marks Act 1994, C.f. section 83A. [...] Rules requiring the keeping of a register of person who act as agent for others for the purpose of applying

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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicitors • Legal executives • Trade mark attorneys • Notaries (latter outside scope) <p>The administration of oaths - shared reserve</p> <p>Shared with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solicitors • Costs Lawyers • Legal Executives • Trade Mark Attorneys • Notaries (latter outside scope) 		<p>for or obtaining the registration of trade marks.</p> <p>Regulation 3.6 of the Patent Attorney and Trade Mark Attorney Qualification and Registration Regulations (2009) requires the preparation by CIPA of a Register of Patent Attorneys.</p> <p>Eligibility for entry on the Register of Patent Attorneys or the Register of Trade Mark Attorneys is subject to the provisions of the Patent Attorney and Trade Mark Attorney Qualification and Registration Regulations (2009) as set by the IP Regulation Board.</p> <p>http://www.ipreg.org.uk/information/information_menu.php?ID=1</p> <p>“Authorised Litigator” means a registered patent attorney or registered trade mark attorney granted a right or audience or a right to conduct litigation under the CIPA Higher Court Qualifications Regulations or the ITMA Trade Marks & Design Litigator Certificate Regulations.</p> <p>A “registered trade mark attorney” means a person whose name is entered in the register. Patent Agents are an unregulated profession who do not have any reservation of title or activity.</p>
6	UK (Scotland only)	Commercial Attorney	2010	Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act 1990	<p>An LL.M. in Construction Law, a construction-related professional qualification</p> <p>Complete a 4 day training course in Sheriff Court Practice to be eligible to apply for an interim practicing certificate which allows to represent clients in the Sheriff Court. The oral advocacy part of Sheriff Court Ordinary Cause proceedings (above £5,000.00) will be carried out by an advocate or a court solicitor instructed on behalf of the client.</p>	Y –shared reserve (with advocates) Commercial Attornies have limited rights of audience in court inspecific circumstances.	Lord President www.scotcourts.gov.uk http://www.commerci alattorneys.org/	

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7	UK (UK-wide)	Registered Trade Mark Attorney	1988 2007 2009	Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988 Patents Act 1988 Legal Services Act 2007	The Patent Attorney and Trade Mark Attorney Qualification and Registration Regulations 2009 (individuals) The Patent Attorney and Trade Mark Attorney Registered Bodies Regulations 2009 (entities). Eligibility for entry on the Register of Patent Attorneys or the Register of Trade Mark Attorneys is subject to the provisions of the Patent Attorney and Trade Mark Attorney Qualification and Registration Regulations (2009) as set by the IP Regulation Board. http://www.ipreg.org.uk/information/information_menu.php?ID=1	Y –shared reserve • Exercise of a right of audience in court in relation to patent matters Shared e.g. with Solicitors, Legal Executives Conduct of litigation - shared reserve Shared with: • Patent Attorneys • Solicitors • Trade mark attorneys Reserved instrument activities - shared reserve • Patent Attorneys • Barristers • Solicitors • Legal executives • Trade mark attorneys • Notaries (latter outside scope) The administration of oaths - shared reserve Shared with: • Patent Attorneys • Solicitors • Costs Lawyers • Legal Executives • Trade Mark Attorneys • Notaries (latter outside scope)	Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys (professional association) www.cipa.org.uk Regulated body under the Legal Services Act 2007 Intellectual Property Regulation Board (arms-length regulatory arm) http://www.ipreg.org.uk/	Section 275A of the Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988 and under section 83A of the Trade Marks Act 1994, respectively, pursuant to Sections 185 and 184 of the Legal Services Act 2007. Regulation 3.6 of the Patent Attorney and Trade Mark Attorney Qualification and Registration Regulations (2009) requires the preparation by CIPA of a Register of Trade Mark Attorneys. Trademark Agents are an unregulated profession who do not have any reservation of title or activity.
8	UK	Licensed Conveyancer England &	2007	Legal Services Act 2007 - England and Wales	First degree Pass the CLC training and examinations.	Y - shared reserve Shared e.g. with Legal Executives and Solicitors	Council for Licensed Conveyancers (CLC) www.conveyancer.org.uk	A licensed conveyancer is a specialist property lawyer qualified in all aspects of property law in England and Wales.

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		Wales			http://www.simplylawjobs.com/career-shop/licensed_conveyancer.php	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reserved instrument activities • Probate activities • Administration of oaths 		<p>They can also serve as Commissioners of Oaths and may offer additional services including probate.</p> <p>CLC is the regulatory body for licensed conveyancers in England and Wales. Its aim is to set entry standards and to regulate the profession of licensed conveyancers to secure adequate consumer protection; promote effective competition in legal services; and to provide consumer choice.</p> <p>CLC has a duty to ensure that conveyancing services provided by licensed professionals are both economically and efficiently provided" (s.12(2) Administration of Justice Act 1985 (AJA).</p> <p>The Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 reformed the legal profession and Courts of England and Wales. The Act opened up to Licensed Conveyancers, specialist property lawyer qualified in all aspects of property law in England and Wales. A licensed conveyancer is also a Commissioner of Oaths and may offer additional services including probate. Previously, these services could only be provided by solicitors.</p>
9	UK Scotland	Qualified Conveyancer in Scotland	1997	<p>The Independent Qualified Conveyancers (Scotland) Regulations 1997.</p> <p>Public Appointments and Public Bodies (Scotland) Act 2003.</p>	<p>Degree in law from a Scottish university or the Law Society of Scotland professional examinations</p> <p>Diploma in legal practice from a Scottish university or approved institution</p> <p>Training contract secured with a solicitor or independent qualified conveyancer.</p> <p>http://www.simplylawjobs.com/career-shop/licensed_conveyancer.php</p>	<p>Y - shared reserve</p> <p>Reserved instrument activities</p> <p>Shared with other professions e.g. Solicitors</p>	<p>Law Society of Scotland regulates Solicitors in Scotland.</p> <p>www.lawscot.org.uk</p> <p>The Law Society of Scotland regulates solicitors and qualified conveyancers in Scotland</p>	<p>Regulations - http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukxi/1997/316/made?view=plain</p>

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10	UK Scotland	Advocate (Scotland)		The Legal Services (Scotland) Act 2010	Bachelor's degree in any subject or law degree Diploma in Legal Practice Pass the training requirements of the Faculty of Advocates and an aptitude test 24 months Professional Training Period of pupillage/devilling to train as an advocate	Y - shared reserve with other professions Right to a court of audience	Advocates are regulated by the Faculty of Advocates www.advocates.org.uk	The legal profession in Scotland is divided into two branches – Advocates and Solicitors. Advocates are legally entitled to represent their clients in court. The process of joining the faculty is called 'matriculation'. Devilling involves training by working alongside an experienced advocate. http://www.advocates.org.uk/downloads/becoming_training/regitrants_2009.pdf The Legal Services (Scotland) Act 2010 will reserve to solicitors and other limited professionals the preparation of wills and other testamentary writings and the creation of two new regulated service providers – will writers and confirmation agents.
11	UK	Barrister (Northern Ireland)			The Bar Council operates a scheme allowing licensed access to barristers known as Direct Professional Access. This scheme is suitable for organisations with knowledge and expertise in a particular area of law.	Y – shared reserve (e.g. with Solicitors) Right to a court of audience	Barrister (Northern Ireland) www.barlibrary.com	The legal profession in Northern Ireland is divided into two distinct branches, the Bar (which comprises barristers) and the Law Society of Northern Ireland (which is comprised of Solicitors).
12	UK	Executory Practitioner in Scotland	1990 1997 2003	The Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Scotland) Act 1990. The Executory Practitioners (Scotland) Regulations 1997 C.f. Art. 13 (1) The Public Appointments and Public Bodies (Scotland) Act 2003	Executory Practitioners (Scotland) Regulations 1997. C.f. Art. 13 (1) The executory services provided by an executory practitioner for a client shall be carried out by or under the supervision of the executory practitioner or of a qualified person nominated for that purpose by the executory practitioner.	Y – shared reserve with Scottish solicitors	The Law Society of Scotland www.lawsco.org.uk	The 1990 law provided for a new statutory regulator for qualified conveyancing and executory practitioners. These are regulated by the Scottish Conveyancing and Executory Services Board. The subsequent law in 1997 provides a revised legal framework for Executory Practitioners. Some overlap with work of Scottish Solicitors but the latter can perform all the tasks of Executory Practitioners. http://www.legislation.gov.uk/uk/si/1997/317/contents/made

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13	UK	Insolvency Practitioner	1986	The Insolvency Act 1986	<p>To carry out regulated insolvency work under the Insolvency Act 1986, an individual must be licensed by one or other of the six Recognised Professional Bodies authorised by the UK Government or by the Insolvency Service, an arm of the UK Government (the seventh is in Ireland).</p> <p>Whichever body issues the licence, the eligibility criteria for first time applicants should be the same. The basic criteria are i) passing the exam of the Joint Insolvency Examinations Board and ii) obtaining a requisite period of practical experience in insolvency work.</p>	<p>Y –exclusive reserve</p> <p>Also a protected title. Those having acquired the necessary qualifications to practise however include both accountants and lawyers, depending on their area of specialism.</p> <p>Insolvency Practitioners are qualified professionals that have taken an additional qualification in order to practise reserved insolvency work e.g. through ACCA or ICAEW.</p>	<p>In the UK, there are six Recognised Professional Bodies authorised to issue insolvency licences:</p> <p>Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA)</p> <p>Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW)</p> <p>Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland (ICAS)</p> <p>Insolvency Practitioners Association (IPA)</p> <p>The Law Society of England and Wales</p> <p>The Law Society of Scotland.</p>	<p>Insolvency practitioners are usually qualified accountants, though many licences are held by Solicitors and Barristers who specialise in legal aspects of insolvency work but who do not actually take appointments to act as office holders. Insolvency practitioners may specialise exclusively in insolvency work or else may practise insolvency in addition to other professional work. There are, in 2011, about 1,900 licensed insolvency practitioners in the UK.</p>
14	UK	Registered Auditor	2006	Companies Act 2006 (Section 1212 and Schedule 10)	<p>To become qualified to act as a statutory auditor a person must hold the Recognised Professional Qualification (RPQ) and become a member of one of five Recognised Supervisory Bodies (RPB).</p> <p>The requirements for both RQPs and RSBs are set out in Schedules 10 and 11 of the Companies Act 2006.</p> <p>The main requirements to be fulfilled by a person wishing to conduct statutory audit work are that:</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Statutory audit</p> <p>C.f. Section 1212 of the Companies Act 2006</p> <p>Registered Auditors are also a protected title.</p>	<p>In the UK, there are four Recognised Supervisory and Qualifying bodies (RSBs) approved by the Professional Oversight Board (POB). These are the:</p> <p>Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA)</p> <p>Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales</p>	<p>Various accountancy bodies that confer accountancy status, such as ACCA and ICAEW organise examinations for their members (i.e. chartered certified accountants and chartered accountants to take further qualifications in order to become a registered auditor licensed to undertake regulated audit work.</p> <p>In practice, audit licences are mainly issued to firms rather than individuals. The RSBs invariably require the individuals within firms who are directly involved in audit work to hold practising certificates.</p>

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they must have attained university entrance level education - they must pass an exam which tests competence in prescribed subjects - they must obtain at least three years relevant practical training. <p>The above requirements are based on the standard requirements of the EU Statutory Audit Directive.</p>		(ICAEW) Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland (ICAS) Association of Authorised Public Accountants (AAPA)	
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Note: the identification of data on regulated professions in the UK was taken from the UK NCP website: <http://www.euroopen.org.uk>

It should be noted that the high number of shared reserves of activities in the UK within the legal sector can be explained by the fact that there are differences in legal systems in each of the countries making up the UK (England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland). The UK is the only Member State in the EU with more than one legal system. It should be noted that some law applies throughout the whole of the UK; some applies in only one, two or three countries. While there is sometimes an equivalent in each country e.g. solicitors in England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland, each with a separate regulatory body, the UK's national database of regulated professions does not always list separate professions for each country. However, for some professions, such as patent attorney, there is a de facto UK-wide regulatory regime. The Copyright Designs and Patents Act 1988 extends to the whole of the UK. Consequently, the effect of Section 121 of the Legal Services Act 2007 (extent) is to continue a UK legal order for Patent Attorneys²².

Table H.2.13.1(b): The Legal Services Act England and Wales (further supporting detail)

The following table provides supporting information about the Legal Services Act which applies in England and Wales only. Under a given Reserve of Activities, several different legal professionals have the ability to carry out a particular reserved task i.e. the reserve is shared between different professionals).

No.	Country	Year	Sector/ Profession	Title of legislation and reference to relevant articles	Reserved tasks	Extract and/ or description of the legislation.	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Competent Authority	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1	UK	2007	Legal services (overall)	Legal Services Act – Part 3, 12(1)	The reserved tasks under the Act are:	Legal Services Act Section 12(1) sets out six reserved tasks.	See detail in rows below	The Legal Services Board (LSB) is responsible for	Some services that would fall within the definition of 'legal activity' in section 12(3)(b) of

²² <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2007/29/section/212>

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise of a right of audience • Conduct of litigation • Reserved instrument activities • Probate activities • Administration of oaths • Notarial activities (note: out of scope). 	<p>Schedule 2 of the Act provides detailed information about reserved legal activities.</p> <p>Schedule 4 of the Act sets out a list of the eight different approved regulators that are able to oversee different reserved tasks.</p> <p>These include: the Law Society, the General Council of the Bar, the Master of the Faculties, the Institute of Legal Executives, the Council for Licensed Conveyancers, the Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys, the Institute of Trade Mark Attorneys and the Association of Cost Lawyers.</p> <p>Since the Act two new regulators have been approved, though do not currently regulate any authorised persons.</p>		<p>overseeing legal regulators in England and Wales. It oversees ten separate bodies, the Approved Regulators. These are set out in the following table</p> <p>www.legalservicesboard.org.uk/</p>	<p>the Legal Services Act 2007 are regulated by statute, but are not reserved activities per se. Examples include insolvency work. Providers of unreserved and unregulated legal services in the UK include: general legal advisors, will writers, employment advisors and claims managers.</p> <p>From 6 October 2011, part 5 of the Legal Services Act 2007 comes into force. This will allow the licensing of Alternative Business Structures (ABS). The changes will allow non-lawyers to own and invest in law firms.</p>
2	UK	2007	<p><u>Exercise of a right of audience in court</u></p> <p>Barristers Solicitor advocates Legal executives Patent attorneys Trade mark attorneys Costs Lawyers</p>	<p>Legal Services Act - Part 3, 12(1) and Schedule 2</p>	<p>Exercise of a right of audience</p> <p>Y – shared reserve</p>	<p>3(1) A “right of audience” means the right to appear before and address a court, including the right to call and examine witnesses.</p> <p>(2) A “right of audience” does not include a right to appear before or address a court, or to call or examine witnesses, in relation to any particular court or in relation to particular proceedings, if immediately before the appointed day no restriction was placed on the persons entitled to exercise that right.</p>	<p>Since 2008, Bar Professional Training (BPTC)</p>	<p>The Bar Council http://www.bar council.org.uk/</p> <p>The Solicitors Regulation Authority</p> <p>IPS</p> <p>IPREG</p> <p>Costs Lawyers Standards Board</p>	

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3	UK	2007	<p><u>Litigation work</u></p> <p>Solicitors Legal executives (only some types of work) Patent attorneys Trade mark attorneys Patent Attorneys Costs Lawyers</p>	<p>Legal Services Act - Part 3, 12(1) and Schedule 2</p>	<p>The conduct of litigation</p> <p>Y – shared reserve</p>	<p>4 (1) The “conduct of litigation” means:</p> <p>(a) the issuing of proceedings before any court in England and Wales,</p> <p>(b) the commencement, prosecution and defence of such proceedings, and</p> <p>(c) the performance of any ancillary functions in relation to such proceedings (such as entering appearances to actions).</p>	<p>Since 2008, Bar Professional Training (BPTC)</p>	<p>The Bar Council http://www.barcouncil.org.uk/</p> <p>The Solicitors Regulation Authority</p> <p>IPS</p> <p>IPREG</p> <p>Costs Lawyers Standards Board</p>	
4	UK	2007	<p>Reserved instrument activities</p> <p>Barristers Solicitors Licensed Conveyancers Patent Attorneys Trade Mark Attorneys</p>	<p>Legal Services Act - Part 3, 12(1) and Schedule 2</p>	<p>Reserved instrument activities</p> <p>Y – shared reserve</p>	<p>C.f. Part 3.5 (1) “Reserved instrument activities” means—</p> <p>(a) preparing any instrument of transfer or charge for the purposes of the Land Registration Act 2002</p> <p>(b) making an application or lodging a document for registration under that Act;</p> <p>(c) preparing any other instrument relating to real or personal estate for the purposes of the law of England and Wales or instrument relating to court proceedings</p> <p>(2) But “reserved instrument activities” does not include the preparation of an instrument relating to any particular court proceedings.</p> <p>(3) “Instrument” includes a contract for the sale or other disposition of land (except a contract to grant a short lease),</p>		<p>The Solicitors Regulation Authority</p> <p>IPS</p>	<p>This relates to the sale or other disposition of land. Preparing an instrument of transfer or charge for the purposes of the Land Registration Act 2002.</p>

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5	UK	2007	<p><u>Probate activities</u></p> <p>Solicitors Licensed Conveyancers Notaries (latter outside scope, but only in England and Wales).</p>	<p>Legal Services Act – Part 3, 12(1) and Schedule 2</p> <p>Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980, Section 59</p>	<p>Probate activities</p> <p>Y – shared reserve</p>	<p>C.f. Part 3.6 (1) “Probate activities” means preparing any probate papers for the purposes of the law of England and Wales or in relation to any proceedings in England and Wales.</p> <p>(2) “Probate papers” means papers on which to found or oppose (a) a grant of probate, or (b) a grant of letters of administration.</p>	<p>The Solicitors Regulation Authority</p> <p>CLC</p> <p>Master of Faculties</p>	<p>Law Society – Solicitors http://www.lawsociety.org.uk/home.law</p> <p>Legal Executives Institute of Legal Executives (ILEX) www.ilex.org.uk</p> <p>The Law Society of Scotland</p>
5	UK	2007	<p><u>Administration of oaths.</u></p> <p>Shared between: Solicitors Legal Executives Costs lawyers Licensed Conveyancers Patent Attorneys Trade Mark Attorneys</p> <p>Notaries (latter outside scope)</p>	<p>Legal Services Act – Part 3, 12(1) and Schedule 2</p>	<p>Administration of oaths.</p> <p>Y – shared reserve</p>	<p>C.f. Part 3.8 The “administration of oaths” means the exercise of the powers conferred on a commissioner for oaths by— (a) the Commissioners for Oaths Act 1889 (c. 10);</p> <p>(b) the Commissioners for Oaths Act 1891 (c. 50); (c) section 24 of the Stamp Duties Management Act 1891 (c. 38).</p> <p>Section 113 of the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 (c. 41) deals with the administration of oaths).</p>	<p>The Solicitors Regulation Authority</p> <p>Bar Standards Board</p> <p>IPS</p> <p>IPREG</p> <p>CLC</p> <p>Costs Lawyers Standards Board</p> <p>Master of Faculties (outside scope).</p>	<p>Solicitors</p> <p>Law Society of England and Wales http://www.lawsociety.org.uk/home.law</p> <p>Legal Executives Institute of Legal Executives (ILEX) www.ilex.org.uk</p> <p>The Master of Faculties – notarial profession</p>

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Table H.2.13.1(c): The Legal Services Act England and Wales - Approved list of regulators and the Reserved legal activities over which they have regulatory powers

<i>Approved regulator</i>	<i>Profession</i>	<i>Reserved legal activities</i>
The Law Society	Solicitors	The exercise of a right of audience. The conduct of litigation. Reserved instrument activities. Probate activities. The administration of oaths
The General Council of the Bar	Barristers	The exercise of a right of audience. The conduct of litigation. Reserved instrument activities. Probate activities. The administration of oaths.
The Master of the Faculties	Notaries* (these are formally outside the study scope but included for sake of completeness in this table)	Reserved instrument activities. Probate activities. Notarial activities. The administration of oaths.
The Institute of Legal Executives	Legal Executives	The exercise of a right of audience. The administration of oaths. Litigation activities (note: only since March 2011)
The Council for Licensed Conveyancers	Licensed Conveyancer	Reserved instrument activities. The administration of oaths.
The Chartered Institute of Patent Attorneys	Patent Attorney	The exercise of a right of audience. The conduct of litigation. Reserved instrument activities. The administration of oaths.
The Institute of Trade Mark Attorneys	Trade Mark Attorney	The exercise of a right of audience. The conduct of litigation. Reserved instrument activities. The administration of oaths.
The Association of Costs Lawyers (ACL) (regulator_/ Costs Lawyer Standards Board (oversight body)	Costs lawyer	The exercise of a right of audience. The conduct of litigation. The administration of oaths.

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Table H.2.13.2: Construction

No.	Country	Sector/ Profession	Year	Legislation concerning regulated profession	Specific professional qualification (where available)	Reserve of activities (Y or N).	Regulatory body	Additional information/ weblinks (voluntary)
1.	UK	Registered Gas Installer	1998	Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998	<p>To undertake gas work, engineers need to be appropriately qualified in order to gain access to the Gas Safe Register.</p> <p>This can take two forms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those with experience in the gas industry or related field may be able to follow the Nationally Accredited Certification Scheme (ACS) route to registration Scottish/National Vocational Qualification (S/NVQ) in Gas Installation and Maintenance at level 2 or 3 <p>Y – many activities are reserved, such as servicing and installing gas boilers.</p> <p>Not all activities are reserved</p> <p>C.f. Regulation 2 of the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998 with regard to exceptions from these regulations</p> <p>C.f. Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998</p> <p>Regulation 3 Qualification and supervision</p> <p>(1) No person shall carry out gas work in relation to a gas fitting or gas storage vessel unless he is competent to do so.</p> <p>(2) The employer of any person carrying out such work for that employer every other employer and self-employed person who has control to any extent of such work and every employer and self-employed person who has required such work to be carried out at any place of work under his control shall ensure that paragraph (1) above is complied with in</p>	<p>Y – exclusive reserve</p> <p>Undertaking of gas work including servicing and installing gas boilers</p>	<p>Health and Safety Executive (HSE) are the regulatory body however</p> <p>Capita Gas Registration and Ancillary Services Ltd www.gassaferegister.co.uk have been contracted to operate the register on the HSE's behalf</p>	<p>Under the Gas Safety (Installation and Use) Regulations 1998, only registered engineers on the gas safe register are able to perform gas work on boilers, hobs, ovens, fires and all other gas appliances.</p> <p>The Gas Safe Register monitors the competency of businesses and their operatives to undertake gas work safely and to investigate complaints against registered engineers. Individual gas engineers or gas installation businesses are required to be registered engineers.</p> <p>http://www.hse.gov.uk/gas/domestic/gas_law.htm</p> <p>Registered gas engineers can perform gas work on boilers, hobs, ovens, fires and all other gas appliances.</p> <p>The previous scheme prior to the Gas Safe register was to be a Corgi registered gas installer.</p> <p>Persons who are deemed competent to carry out gas work under GS(I&U)R are those who hold a current certificate of competence in the type of activity to be conducted issued under aligned NVQ/SVQ arrangements or by a certification body accredited by the United Kingdom Accreditation service (UKAS) for delivering the Nationally Accredited Certification Scheme For Individual Gas Fitting Operatives (ACS)</p>

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					<p>relation to such work.</p> <p>(3) Without prejudice to the generality of paragraphs (1) and (2) above and subject to paragraph (4) below, no employer shall allow any of his employees to carry out work in relation to a gas fitting or service pipework and no self-employed person shall carry out any such work unless the employer or self-employed person is a member of a class of persons approved for the time being by the Health and Safety Executive for the purpose of this paragraph</p> <p>(4) the requirements of paragraph (3) above shall not apply in respect of-</p> <p>(a) the replacement of a hose or regulator on a portable or mobile space heater; or</p> <p>(b) the replacement of a hose connecting a refillable cylinder to installation pipework</p>			
2.	UK	Registered Architect (and Chartered Architect)	1997	1997 Architects Act C.f. Art 20	<p>ARB is the only body in the UK that is allowed to prescribe and recognise the qualifications needed to become an architect. However, not all UK architecture qualifications are ARB-prescribed since practitioners may call themselves an architect without having the title of Registered Architect.</p>	N - Title of architect is reserved but the function is not)	Architects Registration Board www.arb.org.uk	ARB is a statutory regulator of architects. Its duties are contained in Article 20 of the 1997 Architects Act, and include prescribing – or ‘recognising’ the qualifications needed to become an architect and maintaining the UK Register of Architects. This presently has circa 33,000 architects.

Note in engineering, in the UK, there is little reserved activity in the engineering field. There are a small number of reserved occupations (involving mostly small numbers of people) but no reserved professions. A non-exhaustive list of examples of reserved occupations include: Reservoir Design and Inspection; Ships Officers; Quarry Management; Aircraft Maintenance; Railway Signalling; Vehicle Maintenance; Pressure Vessel Design; Nuclear Inspectorate and Scottish Structural Certifying. Certification to carry out these occupations is governed by various pieces of legislation and the requirement to be so certified is that the person is competent.

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Table H.2.13.3: Tourism

There are no reserves of activities within professions in the UK tourism sector.

Table H.2.13.4: Protected professional titles

The following table sets out professional titles identified in the UK that are protected by law. It is a criminal offence to use the title without the appropriate professional qualifications and belonging to the appropriate professional or approved regulatory body. The titles listed below that are regulated through a professional association, often by Royal Charter, although sometimes through a combination of the Charter specific to a particular professional body and relevant national legislation.

No.	Country	Reserved professional title	Reserve of activities (Y or N?)	Mechanism through which profession is regulated (e.g. regulatory body or legislation)	Regulatory body/ bodies approved to authorise individuals to use the professional title	Additional information/ weblinks
1	UK	Chartered Accountant	N - <u>but</u> Statutory audit is a reserved task for qualified auditors	Regulated through professional bodies	Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales Institute of Chartered Accountants in Ireland Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland ICAEW was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1880 and granted a Supplemental Charter in 1948.	www.icaew.co.uk www.icaei.ie www.icas.org.uk Insolvency regulator
2	UK	Chartered Certified Accountant	Y - shared reserve (only for CCAs having taken additional requisite qualifications) Insolvency practitioners, Registered auditors)	Regulated through the professional body ACCA is the designated Professional Body under the Financial Services and Markets Act. ACCA is also the Recognised Professional Body under the Insolvency Act to issue permits to Chartered Certified Accountants to conduct insolvency work. ACCA is also the Recognised Qualifying and Supervisory Body in relation to company auditing under the Companies Act 1989.	Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA)	www.accaglobal.com
3	UK	Chartered Management Accountant	N	Regulated through the professional body	Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA)	www.cimaglobal.com
4	UK	Chartered Public Finance Accountant	N	Regulated through the professional body	Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA)	www.cipfa.org.uk
5	UK	Chartered Architectural Technologist	N	Regulated through the professional body	Chartered Institute of Architectural Technologists	www.ciat.org.uk/

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					(CIAT)	
6	UK	Chartered Builder	N	Regulated through the professional body and legislation Building Act 1984, the Building Regulations 2000 and the new consolidated Building Regulations came into force on 1 October 2010.	Chartered Institute of Building (CIOB)	www.ciob.org.uk
7	UK	Chartered Building Services Engineer	N	Regulated through the professional body	Chartered Institution of Building Services Engineers (CIBSE)	www.cibse.org.uk
8	UK	Chartered Building Surveyor	N	Regulated through the professional body 1881 Royal Charter and several Supplemental Charters	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)	www.rics.org Note: while Chartered Surveyor is a professional title, surveying is not an activity reserved to any particular grouping by statute. Anyone can act as a surveyor.
9	UK	Chartered surveyor	N	Regulated through the professional body 1881 Royal Charter and several Supplemental Charters	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)	www.rics.org Note: while Chartered Surveyor is a professional title, surveying is not an activity reserved to any particular grouping by statute. Anyone can act as a surveyor.
10	UK	Chartered Quantity Surveyor	N	Regulated through the professional body 1881 Royal Charter and several Supplemental Charters	Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS)	www.rics.org
11	UK	Engineering Technician (EngTech)	N	Regulated through the professional body	Engineering Council UK (ENGC) Also, Institute of Mechanical Engineers (IMechE) http://www.imeche.org	http://www.engc.org.uk/ The Engineering Council UK is the regulatory authority for the registration of chartered and Incorporated engineers in the UK. ECUK registration controls the award of engineering qualifications and titles Chartered Engineer (CEng), Incorporated Engineer (IEng) and Engineering Technician (EngTech) Information and Communications Technology Technicians (ICTTech), which are protected by law but it has no authority to restrict engineering practice.
12	UK	Incorporated Engineer (IEng)	N	Regulated through the professional body	Engineering Council UK (ENGC)	http://www.engc.org.uk/ The Engineering Council UK is the regulatory authority for the registration of chartered and Incorporated engineers in the UK. ECUK registration controls the award of engineering qualifications and titles Chartered Engineer (CEng), Incorporated Engineer (IEng) and Engineering Technician (EngTech) Information and Communications Technology Technicians (ICTTech), which are protected by law but it has no authority to restrict engineering practice.
13	UK	Chartered Engineer (CEng)	N	Regulated through the professional body	Engineering Council UK (ENGC)	http://www.engc.org.uk/ The Engineering Council UK is the regulatory authority for the registration of chartered and Incorporated engineers in the UK. ECUK registration controls the

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						award of engineering qualifications and titles Chartered Engineer (CEng), Incorporated Engineer (IEng) and Engineering Technician (EngTech) Information and Communications Technology Technicians (ICTTech), which are protected by law but it has no authority to restrict engineering practice.
14	UK	Chartered Civil Engineer	N	Regulated through the professional body	Institute of Civil Engineers (ENGC)	<p>www.ice.org.uk</p> <p>The Engineering Council is the regulatory body for the engineering profession in the UK.</p> <p>It holds the national registers of 235,000 Chartered Engineers (CEng), Incorporated Engineers (IEng), Engineering Technicians (EngTech) and Information and Communications Technology Technicians (ICTTech) across a range of professional engineering institutions.</p>
15	UK	Chartered Structural Engineer(M.I.Struct.E)	N	Regulated through the professional body	Institute of Structural Engineers and the Engineering Council (ISTRUCTE)	<p>www.istructe.org/</p> <p>Chartered Structural Engineers and registered with the Engineering Council.</p> <p>Chartered Structural Engineers must have passed the Institution of Structural Engineers exams.</p>
16	UK	Chartered Gas Engineer	N – but see entry under Gas safe register		Institute of Gas Engineers & Managers (IGEM)	<p>www.igem.org.uk/</p>
17	UK	Chartered marketer	N	Regulated through the professional body	Chartered Institute of Marketing (CIM)	<p>www.cim.co.uk</p>
18	UK	Member of Landscape Institute (CMLL)	N	The Landscape Institute was granted a Royal Charter in 1997. This was revised in 2008.	Landscape Institute	<p>www.landscapeinstitute.org/</p>
19	UK	"Approved Contractor Persons" for plumbing	N	Regulated through the professional body and legislation The Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 in England and Wales and the Water Byelaws (Scotland) 2000.	Chartered Institute of Plumbing and Heating Engineering (CIPHE)	<p>The Chartered Institute of Plumbing and Heating Engineering (CIPHE) http://www.ciphe.org.uk/ is the professional body for the UK plumbing and heating industry.</p> <p>Suitably qualified CIPHE members also enrolled as Registered Plumbers, are recognised by the Secretary of State, DEFRA, as "Approved Contractor Persons" under the Water Supply (Water Fittings) Regulations 1999 in England and Wales and the Water Byelaws (Scotland) 2000.</p>
20	UK	Approved Certifiers of Design (Building Structures) (Scotland - Scottish Structural Certifiers)	N	Regulated through the professional body and legislation	Institute of Civil Engineers Institute of Structural Engineers	<p>Certifiers must be a member of the Institute of Civil Engineers http://www.ice.org.uk/ or of the Institute of Structural Engineers www.istructe.org.</p> <p>Approved Certifiers of Design (Building Structures) must be Chartered Engineers with generally a minimum 5 years' experience of building structures.</p> <p>A building owner may employ Approved Certifiers to</p>

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						ensure work meets building regulations. The status of “Approved Certifier of Design” is only given to people who hold appropriate qualifications and have sufficient experience to certify that a design is compliant. Using an Approved Certifier is an option open to an owner or developer carrying out work that requires a building warrant. The work must comply with the building warrant and building regulations. A Certificate of Design provides assurance that the work as designed will comply. Approved Certifiers are members of a scheme run by the Scottish Government Building Standards Division, which runs the online Certification Register. Certified structural designs do not require checking by the local authority verifier and a valid certificate may attract a 10% discount on the warrant fee.
21	UK	Registered Architect (and Chartered Architect)	N	C.f. Section 20 of the Architects Act 1997 The title 'architect' is protected. It can only be used in business or practice by someone who has had the education, training and experience needed to become an architect, and who is registered with the Architect's Registration Board	Architect's Registration Board (ARB) http://www.arb.org.uk/	The ARB is responsible for keeping the UK Register of Architects. ARB is the only body in the UK that is allowed to recognise (prescribe) the qualifications needed to become an architect. Registered Architects can also become a 'chartered architect' if they also join the Royal Institute of British Architects (RIBA) as a corporate member.
22	UK England and Wales and Scotland	Solicitor And Solicitor in Scotland	Y – shared reserve <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise of a right of audience • Conduct of litigation • Reserved instrument activities • Probate activities • Administration of oaths <p>The professionals these reserved tasks are shared with are set out in</p>	England and Wales Legal Services Act 2007 Section 12(1) sets out the 6 tasks that are reserved. C.f. Schedule 2 C.f. Schedule 2 and Schedule 4. There also Scotland-specific provisions in the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980 relating to it being a criminal offence to pretend to be a solicitor The Legal Services (Scotland) Act 2010 prevents an alternative business structure or licensed legal services provider from describing itself as a solicitor unless permitted specifically to do so by the Law Society of Scotland.	Law Society of England and Wales (regulatory authority under the Legal Services Act 2007) www.lawsoc.org.uk Law Society of Scotland regulates Solicitors in Scotland under the Solicitors (Scotland) Act 1980. www.lawscot.org.uk Solicitors Regulation Authority (SRA) (independent regulatory body) www.sra.org.uk/	Any individual can set themselves up as a lawyer, but for example only an individual who pays their practicing fee to the Law Society can describe themselves as a Solicitor. Only members of the legal profession (Solicitors and Barristers) can own law firms. This prevents an easy separation within a firm between regulated and unregulated activities. However, this is expected to change due to the introduction of Alternative Business Structures (ABS) from 2012, which was foreseen in the Legal Services Act 2007.

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			previous table on business services.			
23	UK England and Wales	Barrister	<p>Y – shared reserve</p> <p>Right to a court of audience</p> <p>Conveyancing Commissioner for oaths</p> <p>The professionals these reserved tasks are shared with are set out in previous table on business services.</p>	<p>Legal Services Act 2007 Section 12(1) sets out the 6 tasks that are reserved. C.f. Schedule 2</p> <p>Bachelor's degree in any subject</p> <p>Since 2008, Bar Professional Training (BPTC)</p>	<p>General Council of the Bar</p> <p>www.barcouncil.org.uk</p>	<p>Schedule 2 of the Act provides detailed information about reserved legal activities See table on professional titles.</p> <p>Only barristers have an automatic right to appear in the highest courts. However, Solicitors having obtained the requisite additional qualifications may also become higher courts advocates.</p> <p>Legal executives can also undertake additional qualifications in order to provide advocacy services.</p> <p>There are approximately 15000 barristers of which 12000 are self-employed barristers. There are 450 Solicitors in the UK qualified as Solicitor Advocates in higher courts.</p>
24	UK England and Wales	Costs Lawyer	<p>Y - shared reserve</p> <p>Right of audience in court</p> <p>The conduct of litigation.</p> <p>The administration of oaths.</p> <p>The professionals these reserved tasks are shared with are set out in previous table on business services.</p>	<p>The Courts and Legal Services Act 1990</p> <p>The Legal Services Act 2007.”</p>	<p>The Costs Lawyer Standards Board http://www.clsb.info/</p> <p>Association of Costs Lawyers</p> <p>http://www.costslawyer.co.uk/</p>	<p>A Costs Lawyer specialises in conducting litigation and advocacy services in respect of law costs matters. However, this is shared with Barristers, Solicitors and Legal Executives.</p> <p>In addition to general education standards to gain entry as a Trainee Costs Lawyer, the Trainee Costs Lawyer must also undertake the three year ACL modular training course, final examination and complete a required period of relevant experience in costs law and practice before they may apply for a practising certificate as a Costs Lawyer.</p>
25	UK England and Wales, also Scotland	Queen's Counsel (QC's)	N		<p>http://www.qcappointments.org/</p>	<p>QC's formerly had sole right of audience in higher courts. However, in 1994 Solicitors of England and Wales became entitled to gain rights of audience in higher courts.</p> <p>Recommendations for the award of Queen's Counsel are made by the Queen's Counsel Selection Panel. The Selection Panel is supported by its own Secretariat. The Selection Panel is independent of the Bar Council, the Law Society and of Government. Since Solicitors of</p>

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						England and Wales became entitled to gain rights of audience in higher courts, according to the Legal Services Board, some 475 are now entitled to practice as Solicitor Advocates in court. There are specific provisions regarding Queen's Counsel in Scotland.
26	UK Scotland	Advocate (Scotland)	Y - shared reserve Right to a court of audience E.g. with solicitors in Scotland	The Legal Services (Scotland) Act 2010	Advocates are regulated by the Faculty of Advocates www.advocates.org.uk	The legal profession in Scotland is divided into two branches – Advocates and Solicitors. Advocates are legally entitled to represent their clients in court. The process of joining the faculty is called 'matriculation'. Devilling involves training by working alongside an experienced advocate. http://www.advocates.org.uk/downloads/becoming_training/regintrants_2009.pdf Bachelor's degree in any subject or law degree Diploma in Legal Practice Pass the training requirements of the Faculty of Advocates and an aptitude test 24 months Professional Training Period of pupillage/devilling to train as an advocate

Note 1: The objective of operating 'in the public interest' – distinguishes a professional body operating under a Royal Charter from a trade association or membership body.

Note 2: In the field of engineering, there is generally no requirement that engineers must be registered professionals with a professional title. The two exceptions are the Scottish Structural Certifiers (who must belong to the Institute of Civil Engineers or the Institute of Structural Engineers Members) and the Reservoir Panel – who may have to be registered Civil Engineers.

Note 3: in the legal profession, 'Solicitor', 'Barrister' are protected titles, while 'Lawyer' and 'Costs Lawyer' are not protected titles (although the latter has three different reserved tasks).

Previous repeals of reserves of activities

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H.3 Previous repeals of reserved activities - EU-wide

Through the research in thirteen EU Member States, examples were identified of the **repeal of legislation pertaining to reserves of activities** within regulated professions when these were deemed to be disproportionate or unnecessary. The analysis focused on examples of repeals of reserves of activities that could be identified within the past ten years. Examples of repeals – and their impacts - are outlined in the following table. It should be noted that the professions identified may not provide an exhaustive list.

Table H3: Repeals of reserves of activities

Member State	Profession	Year	Legislation repealing the reserve of activities	Reasons for repeal and impacts
Czech Republic	Photographer	2008	Amendment to the Trade Licensing Act No. 455/1991 Coll., 266/1994 Coll. Act no. 130/2008 Coll. on changes of trade licensing act and related acts http://portal.gov.cz/wps/portal/_s.155/701/.cmd/ad/.c/313/.ce/10821/p/8411/_s.155/701?PC_8411_number1=130/2008&PC_8411_J=130/2008&PC_8411_pi=0&PC_8411_ps=10&#10821 The same weblink applies to the following two entries.	Technological development - changes in technology. The reform promoted easier market entry.
Czech Republic	Operator of ski lift	2008	Amendment to the Trade Licensing Act No. 455/1991 Coll., 266/1994 Coll. Act no. 130/2008 Coll. on changes of trade licensing act and related acts	There used to be relatively strict regulation in the field. Among the impacts were facilitating market entry.
Czech Republic	Tourist guide	2008	Amendment to the Trade Licensing Act No. 455/1991 Coll. Act no. 130/2008 Coll. on changes of trade licensing act and related acts Since 2008, the profession of tourist guide became unregulated, with no professional or language qualification requirements.	Relatively strict regulation in the tourism sector. Decree on performing of Examination of qualification contents for practicing of the Tourist Guide was abolished). Among the impacts were facilitating market entry for tourist guides, since professional qualifications and language requirements are no longer specified/defined. However, this profession has changed between regulated and unregulated status four times since 1991. Lack of legal stability can have a negative impact on professionals and on investment in the sector.
Germany	Specialised construction activities	2004	Revision of the Handicrafts Code (Handwerksordnung) The German government reformed the Handicrafts Code through the trade law amendment (Third Law amending the Code and other craft	The aim of legislative reform was to foster competition in the services sector and to promote employment creation. According to a case study by the European Foundation for the

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	/ Handicrafts		<p>regulations) which entered into force on 1 January 2004 (a more recent update was published on 11 July 2011).</p> <p>After the revision of the Crafts and Trade Code, there are now two types of handicrafts. The first includes crafts that endanger life and the health and safety of third parties if carried out incorrectly. These crafts are listed in the first part of the Crafts and Trade Code's attachment (Annex A). Examples of reserved activities that remain include: bricklayers, plumbers, plasterer, painter and decorator and scaffolder²³. Overall, the "Masters' obligation" is now limited to 41 licensed trades.</p> <p>The second type of handicraft trade is unregulated, and includes crafts as well as 'quasi-crafts' for which the entrepreneur no longer needs a permit. The remaining 53 trades that have no market entry restrictions linked to qualifications. Examples of professions that were liberalised include: floor layers and wood sculptors.</p> <p>The reform was intended to make the establishment of a craft trade business possible for people who do not possess a Master's certificate ("großer Befähigungsnachweis") which was previously an entrance requirement in most such areas of the craft trade business.</p> <p>People that have completed apprenticeship training and at least 6 years' work experience in a particular trade ("Gesellen") are allowed to be entered on the Crafts Roll ("Handwerksrolle") without a Master's certificate in areas exempt from the reform. Furthermore, the owner's principle, whereby the owner of a craft trade business, must hold the master's certificate themselves, was removed. This means that it should be sufficient to appoint an operations manager who is entered on the Crafts Roll.</p>	<p>Improvement of Living and Working Conditions, 2011, the Revision of the Handicrafts Code has had a significant impact on the promotion of new business start-ups, including those by foreigners living in Germany (who number several million in total).</p> <p>Since 2004, the number of handicrafts requiring accreditation as a Meister has decreased and the number of foreign founders who have started businesses in the crafts sector not requiring specific permits has increased considerably.</p> <p>However, the overall extent of impact is limited by the fact that some professions, such as bricklayers, plasterers, painters and decorators remain regulated. Since this is not the case in other Member States, market entry restrictions due to exclusive reserves of activities appear to continue to apply.</p>
Greece	Security services Tax advisor-Accountants Auditors Notaries and lawyers Real estate agents Economists	2011	<p>During 2011, two new laws were adopted in Greece:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law 3919/2011 on professional freedom and the repeal of unjustified restrictions on access to, and the practice of professions. • Law 3982/2011 on the simplification of procedures for the licensing of technical professions 	<p>Both laws were only adopted in July 2011. It is not therefore possible to assess the impacts since at this stage</p> <p>A minimum of 126 professions are likely to be affected by the new regulation (a non-exhaustive list is provided in a DG ECFIN study²⁴. However, there is presently no detailed information about which professions will be reformed. This will only become clear in 2012.</p>

²³http://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/hwo/anlage_a_195.html

²⁴The Economic Adjustment Programme for Greece Fourth Review – Spring 2011 Commission's DG ECFIN
http://ec.europa.eu/economy_finance/publications/occasional_paper/2011/pdf/ocp82_en.pdf

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	Construction Electrician Construction equipment technician/operator Air conditioning technician/ heating/ central heating technician/installer/repairer Plumber Tourist guide		Law 3919/2011 is a framework law. While it sets out a general commitment to undertake major reform of regulated professions, this will not take place until 2012. As a result of the legislation recently adopted, during 2011, the Greek Government will undertake a screening process of national legislation on regulated professions, with a view to removing reserves of activities and other market access barriers deemed unnecessary by the end of 2011.	
Italy	Industrial experts, engineers	2008	<i>D.M. n.37 del 22 gennaio 2008 "Regolamento concernente l'attuazione dell'articolo 11-quaterdecies, comma 13, lettera a) della legge n. 248 del 2 dicembre 2005, recante riordino delle disposizioni in materia di attività di installazione degli impianti all'interno degli edifici"</i> http://images.to.camcom.it/f/AlboImprArtig/20/2008_37.pdf The design of networks and systems (i.e. electrical networks, radio/TV and electronics, heating, A/C, gas installations, fire protection systems) below a certain size, established by the law.	
Italy	Travel agent, tourist guide, courier/interpreter-guide	2011	<i>Legge 29 marzo 2001, n. 135. "Riforma della legislazione nazionale del turismo"²⁵ and part of Legge 2 aprile 2007, n. 40. "Conversione in legge, con modificazioni, del decreto-legge 31 gennaio 2007, n. 7, recante misure urgenti per la tutela dei consumatori, la promozione della concorrenza, lo sviluppo di attività economiche e la nascita di nuove imprese"²⁶</i> <u>For travel agent:</u> Tasks did not substantially change, but the new law repealed all previous provisions on the requisites to practice the profession. New requisites will be established by a decree that is yet to be adopted. <u>For tourist guide and courier/interpreter-guide</u> The tasks within the scope of the profession did not change substantially, but the new law repealed all previous provisions on the requisites to practice the profession, and no new requisites have been introduced so far. It is not clear whether new regulation will be passed in this area.	At present, the professions in the tourism sector have been partly de-regulated at national level. However, access to the profession may still be regulated at local/regional level. The overall reforms of the tourism sector were undertaken with a view to promoting competitiveness. However, it is too early for any assessment on the impact on individual professionals of the new legal framework (since the new law entered into force only in June 2011). Furthermore in the case of travel agent the impact will depend on the new requisites that will be established by the upcoming Ministerial decree. In the case of the professions of tourist guides and courier/interpreter-guide, the most likely effects will be the easing of market entry and the opening up of competition to non-regulated professionals.

²⁵<http://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/011351.htm>

²⁶<http://www.camera.it/parlam/leggi/070401.htm>

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NL	Real Estate Agent	2001	<p>The “Law of 7 December 2000 adapting some laws related to the removal of title protection and inauguration of estate agents” which came into force on 1 March 2001 abolished the protection of the title and the connected formal inauguration of real estate agents. This removed the previous distinction between qualified real estate agents and general intermediaries in estate trade. The justification for this change in legislation was a desired move towards deregulation, shifting responsibility from public to private actors.</p> <p>The legislation and connected documents can be found here; http://www.eerstekamer.nl/9370000/1/j9vvhwtbnzpbzcc/vfsff0dhw000</p> <p>The changes in the legislation meant that anyone can use the title of ‘makelaar’ (real estate agent). However, certification mechanisms were installed by the main professional organisations in order to guarantee the quality and expertise of real estate agents. There are two different certification schemes: VastgoedCert and SCVM (Foundation for the certification of real estate agents and assessors).</p> <p>The professional federations have formulated their own admission requirements and codes of conducts which in some cases refer directly to the certification schemes and also require specific educational achievements of their members. Thus, membership of professional federations and acquisition of professional certificates have replaced the legislation as voluntary mechanisms structuring the market. The three main professional federations are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NVM (Dutch federation of real estate agents) - VBO (Association of real estate agents) - VastgoedPro 	<p>In 2002, one year after the repeal of the professional title, the Consumers’ Association and the Homeowners’ Association carried out a study examining the prices and the competition in the real estate sector. They identified subtle relative price decreases in services of agents, though in line with rising house prices the absolute fees of estate agents actually increased. Contrary to a general trend of decreasing growth in the number of estate agents, in the year of the repeal the growth in the number of estate agents picked up again, which may be caused by new entrants who previously did not have access to the formal title. The new entrants who were not members of professional associations, charged significantly lower prices than the ‘traditional’ agents. Finally, the research suggested that real estate agents had become more flexible in their service provision and that the competition had improved, though the causes of this development were not clear.</p> <p>Regarding the situation in 2011, ten years after the repeal of the professional title, no reliable evidence is available. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the competition in the sector is high and profit margins are low. It is however not clear whether this is connected to the the repeal of the protection of the professional title. The development is often cited in conjunction with the abolishment of a fixed rate for estate agents and the increasing use of the internet. As a result of the increasing use of the internet, clients of real estate agents tend to carry out more activities themselves without using the services of intermediaries.</p> <p>Thus it is difficult to identify the independent impact of the repeal of the professional title on the market. However, the Dutch Competition authority (NMa) has recently started an inquiry into this question.</p>
Portugal	Hotel guide	2011	<p>The Decree-Law 49/2011 on the profession of hotel director and the Decree-Law No. 92/2011 of 27 July, by the Ministry of Labour and Social Solidarity, which establishes the legal framework of the System for Regulating Access to Professions (Sistema de Regulação de Acesso a Profissões - SRAP) will simplify access to several professions through the elimination of mandatory training courses, certificates of professional competence and professional id cards, facilitating access to professions. As a consequence, many Decree-Law and Decree will be revoked (90 days after the Decree-Law N° 92/2011 of 27 July gets into force) affecting some of the professions within the scope of the study such as National and Regional Tourist Guide, Tourist courier or Tourist Escort.</p>	<p>The new legislation has not yet entered into force, thus is not possible to define its impact.</p>

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			<p>In general, access to professions and professional activities will be free. The professional activities associated with each profession will be reserved only when expressly provided by law, founded on reasons of overriding public interest. However, it is expected to set specific access requirements for each occupation.</p> <p>This liberalisation of the professions is in line with the recent commitment by the Government and the social partners under the Tripartite Agreement for the Competitiveness and Employment.</p>	
Slovenia	Specialised construction activities / crafts sector	2004 and 2008	<p>The reform of the Small Business Act 2004 related to the liberalisation of the crafts sector and removed the requirement for individual professionals to hold specific professional qualifications in areas that were previously regulated such as carpentry and joinery. The Decree laying down the validity of crafts and activities similar to crafts (Official Gazette RS, no.18/2008) repealed reserves of activities across a number of professions in the arts and crafts field.</p> <p>However, the repeals were mainly concerned with alternative ways of regulating in that there has been a transition from regulating individual professional to regulating services activities. Firms wishing to provide services activities must have at least one qualified and competent person within the firm in order to practise that service.</p>	No impact studies
France	Crafts	1996	<p>Since 1996, any professional can perform those activities even without qualifications provided that they are under the permanent and effective control of a qualified person. Nevertheless, since in the case of sole traders, many activities still require a professional qualification, and are therefore still subject to a reserve of activities.</p> <p>Professions listed under Article 16 of <i>Law 96-603 of 5th July 1996 relative au développement et à la promotion du commerce et de l'artisanat</i> remain regulated but are now regulated at the level of the service activity rather than the individual professional. It is for instance possible for an entrepreneur to set up a company offering the services listed in Article 16, even without holding the appropriate qualifications.</p>	There has not been any impact assessment of the opening up of access to the crafts sector through a transition to regulating services activities rather than individual professionals. Nevertheless, an interviewee from the Ministry responsible stated that the reform had brought about greater flexibility for service providers and professionals working for these.
Spain	Real estate agent	2000	<p>The profession of real estate agent was formerly a regulated profession with an exclusive reserve of activities linked to a specific professional qualification and requirement to have a license with appropriate authorisation. This activity was liberalised and any individual can now work as a real estate agent.</p>	<p>There has not been any impact assessment of the deregulation of this profession.</p> <p>However, liberalisation coincided with a period of growth in the real estate sector, and it was noticeable that prices were stable for a period of years, suggesting that deregulation had a downwards impact on prices</p>