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DIRECTORATE GENERAL XV

Internal Market and Financial Services

Intellectual and industrial property. Freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services, notably in the regulated professions, the media

Regulated professions (qualifications)

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Orig.: FR

**GUIDE FOR USERS
OF THE GENERAL SYSTEM
FOR THE RECOGNITION
OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS**

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this guide is to describe the main aspects of the general system for the recognition of professional qualifications introduced by Directive 89/48/EEC and supplemented by Directive 92/51/EEC.

It is designed primarily for those who are qualified to practise a profession in one Member State and wish to have their qualifications recognized in another, in order to practise there.

The guide is in two parts, both of which are in question and answer form.

The first part answers the questions most frequently asked about the general system, such as: What is its purpose? Who does it apply to? How does it work?

The second answers a number of specific questions which may arise in the course of applying for recognition under the system.

There is also a flow chart (on page 12) giving a summary of the conditions which must be satisfied in order to be covered by the general system, and **three annexes:**

- Annex 1: an illustrative list of regulated professions covered by the general system;
- Annex 2: two lists of regulated professions not covered by the general system;
- Annex 3: a list of contact points for the recognition of qualifications.

Basic questions on the general system

1. Who is it designed for?

Those wishing to practise their profession in a Member State other than that in which they obtained their professional qualifications.

It does not apply to those wishing to study in another Member State: contact points for information regarding the recognition of qualifications for academic purposes are listed in Annex 3.

2. In which countries does it apply?

In the following **17**: the 12 EC Member States (Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom), plus Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden.

3. Who does it apply to?

In order to be covered by the general system, you must be:

- **a national of one of the above countries;**

It does not, for example, apply to nationals of the United States, Canada, Switzerland, or of the countries of Central Europe, Africa or Asia. But it does apply to nationals of third countries who are also nationals of a Member State (i.e. people who have this form of dual nationality).

- **who is fully qualified to practise a profession in one of them** (referred to as the home Member State for the purposes of the general system);

Here, the term home Member State means that in which you obtained your professional qualifications; it may be that of which you are also a national, or it may not.

For example, the following would be covered by the general system: an Italian engineer who obtained his professional qualifications in Italy; a Swedish teacher who qualified in Sweden; a French physiotherapist who qualified in Belgium; an Austrian lawyer who qualified in Germany.

- **and who wishes to practise that profession in another Member State** (termed the host Member State).

For example, the following would be covered: an Italian engineer, fully qualified in Italy, wishing to practise as an engineer in Spain; a Norwegian teacher, fully qualified in Norway, wishing to practise in the United Kingdom; a French physiotherapist, fully qualified in Belgium, wishing to practise in France; an Austrian lawyer, fully qualified in Germany, wishing to practise in Austria.

4. Does it apply to all professions?

No, **only to those which are regulated in the host Member State** - i.e. which are restricted there to holders of specific professional qualifications.

5. How can you find out whether the profession you wish to practise in the host Member State is regulated there?

Through the contact point (listed in Annex 3) for the host Member State concerned or, possibly, through an organization representing the profession in your home Member State.

6. What if your profession is not regulated in the host Member State?

In that case you do not need to apply for recognition of your professional qualifications. You can begin practising in the host Member State, subject to the same conditions as its nationals.

7. Does the general system apply to all regulated professions?

No, **only to those not already covered by a sectoral or transitional Directive.**

Annex 2 contains a list of the seven regulated professions already covered by a sectoral Directive, together with an illustrative list of professional activities covered by a transitional Directive. More detailed information on these Directives can be obtained from the contact points (Annex 3).

In addition, Annex 1 contains an illustrative list of regulated professions covered by the general system. Further information on these can also be obtained from the contact points.

8. What if your profession is regulated in the host Member State and covered by the general system?

In order to be able to practise in the host Member State, you must obtain recognition of your professional qualifications from the relevant authority there.

9. How do you find out which authority to apply to for recognition of your qualifications?

Through the contact point (Annex 3) in the host Member State.

10. Can you apply for recognition of your professional qualifications in a Member State in order to practise any regulated profession there?

No. The regulated profession which you wish to practise in the host Member State must be that for which you are fully qualified in the home Member State.

For example, the general system would apply to someone fully qualified as an estate agent in Spain and wishing to practise that profession in France. Conversely, it would not apply to someone fully qualified as an estate agent in Spain and wishing to practise in France as a lawyer.

11. Which professional qualifications are covered by the general system?

Those awarded on completion of comprehensive professional education and training, i.e. those which permit you to practise a given profession in the home Member State. They may be awarded on completion of theoretical and practical training received in primary, secondary or higher education. If, in the home Member State, you are required to undergo a period of practical or in-service training in addition to the primary, secondary or higher-education course, you need to have completed all of the required elements in order to be covered by the general system.

For example, in several Member States lawyers have not only to follow a post-secondary course of study, but also to pass an additional examination and complete a period of in-service training. Where that is the case, they are fully qualified and thus able to apply for recognition under the general system only once they have completed all of those elements. Similarly, in some Member States engineers are required to complete a post-secondary course of study and a period of supervised professional practice supplemented by courses, and pass an examination. Again, only on completion of all of these are they entitled to apply for recognition under the general system.

12. Will your professional qualifications be recognized automatically?

No. The general system does not provide for automatic recognition of professional qualifications obtained in another Member State. Your application will be considered individually by the competent authority in the host Member State.

13. How does the general system work?

In principle, if you are fully qualified to practise a profession in the home Member State and apply for recognition of your qualifications in order to practise that same profession in the host Member State, **your professional qualifications will be recognized as they stand.**

However, before reaching a decision on your application, **the competent authority will compare the professional education and training which you received in the home Member State with that required in the host Member State.**

If it finds that there are significant differences in terms of either length or content **it may**, subject to certain conditions, **make recognition conditional on the fulfilment of additional requirements.**

In making the comparison, the competent authority must take into account any periods of training and/or professional experience completed after you obtained your initial qualification. The authority may regard that training and/or experience as making up, in full or in part, for any deficiencies in your initial education and training as against that required in the host Member State.

14. What additional requirements can the competent authority impose?

Where the competent authority considers it necessary and subject to certain conditions, you may be required either to provide proof of experience in the practice of the profession concerned in the home Member State, or to complete an adaptation period or an aptitude test in the host Member State. Only one of these three requirements may be imposed. In principle, proof of *additional professional experience* may be required if your professional education and training was at least one year shorter than that required in the host Member State; you may be required to complete an *adaptation period* or an *aptitude test* if there are significant differences between the content of your training and of that required in the host Member State, or in terms of the range of activities covered by the profession in the home and host Member States.

15. If you are required to complete either an adaptation period or an aptitude test, does the choice rest with the competent authority?

In general, no. You will normally be free to choose between the two. But in some cases, particularly for the legal professions, the host Member State may choose.

16. Can you be required to prove that you are of good character and repute and have not been declared bankrupt?

Yes, if nationals of the host Member State are required to do likewise. The host Member State must accept as proof documents issued to that effect by competent authorities in the home Member State, but may require those documents to be presented no more than three months after their date of issue.

17. How do you actually prove that you satisfy these requirements?

By presenting to the competent authority in the host Member State one or more documents issued to that effect by a competent authority in the home Member State. If such documents do not exist in the home Member State, you may instead present a certificate attesting to a declaration on oath or a solemn declaration made before a notary or qualified professional body there.

18. Within what period must the competent authority reach a decision on your application?

Within four months of receipt of the application itself and any supporting documentation required.

19. What options are open to the competent authority in reaching its decision?

1) It may decide to recognize your professional qualifications as they stand, in which case you can begin practising the profession - subject to the same conditions as nationals of the host Member State (for example, you may first need to register with the profession's governing body or provide proof of professional insurance cover). 2) Or it may require you either to provide proof of professional experience, or to complete an adaptation period or an aptitude test. 3) Or it may have to reject your application.

In the case of options 2) and 3), the competent authority must clearly state the reasons for its decision.

20. What if your application has been approved?

You can practise the profession, subject to the same laws, regulations, administrative provisions and code of practice as nationals of the host Member State. In particular, you will need to ensure that your activities remain within the range covered by that profession there.

21. What if your application has been rejected?

The competent authority's decision must state the reasons for the rejection. If it does not, you are entitled to require the competent authority to inform you of its reasons. If you are not informed of the reasons - or if you wish to dispute them - you have the right to lodge an appeal, before a court or tribunal in the host Member State, in order to verify whether the decision is in accordance with Community law.

Some specific questions

1. What if you received part of your professional education and training in a non-Community country?

You will still be covered by the general system, provided that the following two requirements are both met: (i) your profession must be regulated in the home Member State; (ii) your professional education and training has to have been received mainly in that Member State, i.e. the proportion received there must be greater than that received in the non-Community country.

Example: A Danish accountant, who is fully qualified to practise in Denmark, applies for recognition of his professional qualifications in Germany. He has completed a total of seven years' professional education and training. If three of those were undergone in the United States and four in Denmark, he will be covered by the general system; if the reverse is true, however, the competent authority in Germany could reject his application.

2. What if you obtained all your professional qualifications in a non-Community country?

You will still be covered by the general system, provided that the following four requirements are all met: **1)** your professional qualifications have already been recognized in a Member State (regarded as the home Member State for the purposes of the general system); **2)** those qualifications permit you to practise a regulated profession in that Member State; **3)** you have actually practised that profession there for three (or, in some cases, two) years; **4)** you have a certificate, issued by that Member State, attesting to that period of practice.

Example: You are a Belgian national wishing to practise as a speech therapist in France. You received all your professional education and training in Canada. Your qualifications were then recognized in Belgium, where you practised the profession for three years. Recognition in France will be covered by the general system. You will need to obtain, from a competent authority in Belgium, a certificate attesting to your period of practice there.

3. Can you be required to have gained a certain amount of professional experience before applying for recognition of your qualifications?

In general, no. Before applying for recognition of your professional qualifications in a host Member State you are normally not required to have actually begun practising in the home Member State, but you must be fully qualified to do so. In some cases, however, the competent authority in the host Member State may require you to prove that you have practised for a given period in the home Member State.

4. When can you be required to have actually practised the profession?

In a number of circumstances, the most frequent being: **1)** if your profession is not regulated in the home Member State (in which case you may be required to prove that you have practised it there for at least two years); **2)** if your professional qualifications were awarded in a non-Community country and then recognized in a Member State (in which case you will have to prove that you have practised the regulated profession concerned for at least three - or, in some cases, two - years in that Member State) (see question 2 above); **3)** if the duration of your professional education and training was at least one year less than that required in the host Member State in order to practise the regulated profession in question.

5. Will all forms of professional experience be taken into account?

Experience gained in the home Member State in the practice of the profession concerned will be taken into account, as will that gained in any Member State in the practice of a related profession.

Example: After qualifying as a lawyer in Greece you gained experience as a legal adviser in Germany, where you now wish to practise as a lawyer. In order to do so, you apply for recognition there of the lawyer's qualifications which you obtained in Greece. The competent authority in Germany will have to take into account the experience you gained there as a legal adviser.

Even though the competent authority in the host Member State is required to take into account experience gained in the practice of a related profession, this does not alter the fact that you must be fully qualified to practise, in the home Member State, the profession in respect of which you are applying for recognition of your qualifications in the host Member State.

Where relevant, the competent authority will consider to what extent your experience in the practice of a related profession may entitle you to partial or total exemption from any additional requirements.

6. Can you be required to sit a language examination?

In principle, no. The competent authority is not normally entitled to require you to take a language test, whether written or oral. **But** it may be justified in doing so for certain professions, *such as interpreter or language teacher*. **In any case**, whatever the regulated profession, your application will be processed in (one of) the official language(s) of the host Member State and any aptitude test which you are required to take will likewise be in that language.

Example: Having qualified as a lawyer in Austria, you now wish to practise in Greece. The competent authority will process your application in Greek. Should it consider that your professional education and training did not cover certain subjects essential to legal practice in Greece and that you therefore need to take a test in those subjects, that written or oral test will likewise be conducted in Greek.

7. What do you need to submit with your application as proof of your qualifications?

In general, the competent authority in the host Member State must accept as proof any document, issued by a competent authority in the home Member State, certifying that you have successfully completed the theoretical and/or practical training in question.

8. Do you have to submit translations of all the documents?

The host Member State may require the documents submitted in support of your application to be translated into (one of) its official language(s). It may also require the translation to be carried out by a sworn translator or a translator approved by a competent authority in the host Member State.

9. What if the competent authority has not reached a decision within four months of receiving your application?

You must be given the opportunity to lodge an appeal against the competent authority before a court or tribunal.

10. Can you be required to contribute towards the cost of processing your application?

Yes, but the amount must neither be out of proportion nor constitute a disincentive to the submission of your application.

11. What can you do if you encounter difficulties?

You can contact your professional organization, a Euro-Info-Centre (or local equivalent), an adviser on European law (at the Commission's office in your country), or Unit E/2 of the Commission's Directorate-General XV in Brussels - tel: (+32 2) 29 65 919.

As already mentioned, you have the right to lodge an appeal before a court or tribunal in the host Member State.

**You wish to apply for recognition
of your qualifications in a host Member State**

↓	↓
In order to practise a profession there	In order to continue your studies there

↓	↓
The request is for professional recognition	The request is for academic recognition

↓	↓
Your application will be covered by the general system	Your application will not be covered by the general system Information on the recognition of qualifications for academic purposes can be obtained from the contact points listed in Annex 3

Is the profession which you wish to practise in the host Member State regulated there within the meaning of the Directives?

↓	↓
YES	NO
↓	↓

The general system will apply	The general system will not apply because the right to take up and pursue that profession is not subject to any restrictions. You are free to practise in the host Member State with the same rights and obligations as its nationals.
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Are you fully qualified to practise the same profession in the home Member State?

↓	↓
YES	NO
↓	↓

The general system will apply	The general system will not apply.
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Is the profession which you wish to practise already covered by a sectoral or transitional Directive (see lists at Annex 2)?

↓	↓
NO	YES
↓	↓

The general system will apply	The general system will not apply
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Annex 1

Examples of regulated professions covered by the general system

	Law, taxation, accountancy	Paramedical	Technical	Socio-cultural
GERMANY	lawyer, tax expert, accountant	physiotherapist, paediatric nurse, occupational therapist, speech therapist, optician, orthoptist, surgical truss maker, dental technician, hearing-aid maker, orthopaedic technician, orthopaedic bootmaker	engineer, patent agent, master craftsman	teacher, State-recognized childcare worker
AUSTRIA	lawyer, accountant	physiotherapist		teacher
BELGIUM	lawyer, bailiff, auditor, accountant, authorized representative	physiotherapist		teacher
DENMARK	lawyer, accountant	chiropodist, dental prosthetist, dispensing optician, orthopaedic technician, orthopaedic boot and shoemaker, pharmaceutical assistant	ship's captain, quartermaster, estate agent, driving instructor, crane driver, chauffeur, gravedigger	teacher, organist

	Law, taxation, accountancy	Paramedical	Technical	Socio-cultural
SPAIN	lawyer, legal administrator, qualified labour relations officer, auditor	specialist nurse (excluding obstetrics and gynaecology), physiotherapist, optician, chiropodist, dental prosthetist, hearing-aid maker, care assistant, X-ray technician, psychologist	industrial property rights agent, estate agent, property administrator, architectural technician, interior designer, engineer, physicist, geologist, air steward(ess), casino staff, plumber, driving instructor	primary-school teacher, secondary-school teacher, lecturer, lecturer at a tourism college, guide/interpreter, tourist guide
FINLAND	lawyer, accountant	physiotherapist		teacher
FRANCE	lawyer, legal administrator, barrister at the Conseil d'Etat etc., bailiff, registrar at a commercial court, notary, insolvency practitioner, liquidator, auditor, accountant, auctioneer/valuer	speech therapist, orthoptist, masseur/physiotherapist, psychomotorician, occupational therapist, psychologist, dietician, oculist, care assistant, paediatric assistant, hearing-aid maker, dispensing optician, chiropodist, medical laboratory technician	industrial property rights consultant, surveyor, estate agent, taxi-driver, ambulanceman, ship's captain, property administrator, driving instructor	primary-school teacher, secondary-school teacher, lecturer, dancing instructor, regional guide/interpreter, travel agent, social worker
GREECE	lawyer, accountant	dental prosthetist, hospital staff, physiotherapist	industrial designer, mechanic, turner, welder, officer in the merchant navy	teacher
IRELAND	solicitor, barrister, accountant	speech therapist, orthoptist, masseur/physiotherapist, psychologist, dispensing optician, occupational therapist, microbiologist	patent agent, surveyor, engineer, accountant technician, ship's officer, deck officer	primary-school teacher, teacher at a secondary/vocational/multidisciplinary school, lecturer at a technical college

	Law, taxation, accountancy	Paramedical	Technical	Socio-cultural
ICELAND	lawyer, accountant	physiotherapist		teacher
ITALY	lawyer, solicitor, registrar, marketing expert, actuary	orthoptist, speech therapist, dietician, psychologist, hearing-aid maker, optician, medical laboratory technician, X-ray technician, dental hygiene assistant, chiropodist	engineer, biologist, chemist, geologist, forester, industrial property rights consultant, business consultant, stockbroker, deck officer, engineer officer	teacher, social worker, tourist guides etc.
LUXEMBOURG	lawyer, auditor, accountant	welfare assistant, masseur/physiotherapist, laboratory technician, speech therapist, district nurse, hospital nurse		teacher, childcare worker, social worker
NORWAY	lawyer, accountant	physiotherapist		teacher
NETHERLANDS	lawyer, bailiff, accountant	occupational therapist, speech therapist, orthoptist, dietician, physiotherapist, X-ray and radiotherapy technician, pharmaceutical assistant, dental prosthetist	patent agent, engineer, air traffic controller, pilot, sailor, chauffeur, crane driver	teacher
PORTUGAL	lawyer, accountant	psychologist	engineer, industrial property rights agent, ship's officer	teacher, guide/interpreter
UNITED KINGDOM	solicitor, barrister, advocate (in Scotland), actuary, accountant	physiotherapist, optometrist, orthoptist, chiropodist, prosthetist, art therapist, psychologist, music therapist, dietician, laboratory technician, dispensing optician, dental assistant	surveyor, patent agent, engineer, chemist, physicist, geologist, horticulturist, ship's captain, deck officer	teacher, approved social worker
SWEDEN	lawyer, accountant	physiotherapist		

Annex 2

List of regulated professions covered by a specific Directive

Regulated professions covered by a sectoral Directive
doctor (general practitioner and specialist)
nurse (general care)
dentist
midwife
veterinary surgeon
pharmacist
architect

Examples of regulated activities covered by a transitional Directive ¹	
Craft activities (ISIC ² Major Groups 23-40)	<i>Manufacture of: textiles (e.g. spinning and weaving), footwear and clothing, wood and cork products, furniture, leather and rubber products, chemicals and chemical products, refined petroleum products, transport equipment, etc.</i>
Wholesale and retail trade (ISIC ex Group 612)	<i>Wholesale, intermediate and retail trade; trade and distribution of toxic products. Group 612: retail trade = resale of goods, without processing, to private individuals.</i>
Industrial activities (ISIC Major Groups 20 and 21)	<i>Major Group 20: manufacture of foodstuffs - dairy products, preserved fruit and vegetables, cocoa, etc. Major Group 21: manufacture of beverages - distilling etc. of spirits, manufacture of wine etc., brewing and malting, etc.</i>
Transport activities (ISIC Groups 718 and 720)	<i>Group 718: auxiliary transport and travel agency activities Group 720: storage</i>
Processing activities (ISIC Major Groups 23-40)	<i>same fields as for craft activities above</i>
Personal service activities (ISIC Major Group 85)	<i>Major Group 85: domestic services - restaurants, bars and canteens (Group 852) - hotels, camping sites and other provision of short-stay accommodation (Group 853) - bleaching and dyeing - photographic studios, etc.</i>
Insurance activities (ISIC Group 630)	<i>insurance agents and brokers; all-risk insurers</i>
Hairdressing activities	

¹Listed in Annex A to Directive 92/51/EEC.

²International Standard Industrial Classification of all economic activities, drawn up in 1964 by the Statistical Office of the United Nations.

Annex 3
Contact points for Directive 89/48/EEC
and list of NARIC centres for recognition of qualifications for study purposes

COUNTRY	CONTACT POINT FOR DIRECTIVE 89/48/EEC	NARIC
GERMANY	Günter Reuhl KMK Nassestrasse, 8 D-53113 Bonn Tel.:49-228-5010 Fax:49-228-501301	Günter Reuhl
AUSTRIA	Walter Papst Referat X/A/1a Bundesministerium für wirtschaftliche Angelegenheiten Stubenring 1, A-1011 WienX/A/1a, II/6a Tel.: 43-1-711.00/2109 Fax: 43-1-714.27.22 Email: X-400: C=AT; A=ADA; P=BMWA; O=BMWA; S=PAPST; G=WALTER	Walter Papst
BELGIUM (French-speaking)	Chantal Kaufmann Equivalences de l'Enseignement Supérieur Ministère de l'Education & de la Recherche Scientifique de la Communauté française rue Royale, 204 Quartier des Arcades/6è étage B-1010 Bruxelles Tel.:32-2-210.55.77 Fax:32-2-210.55.17	Chantal Kaufmann
BELGIUM (Dutch-speaking)	Department Onderwijs Secretariat-generaal Afdeling Beleidsgerichte Coördinatie Rijksadministratief Centrum Arcadengebouw 1010 Brussel Tel.: 32-2-210-51.11 Fax.: 32-2-210.53.72	Erwin Malfroy Ministerie van de Vlaamse Gemeenschap Departement Onderwijs en Wetenschappelijk Onderzoek Koningsstraat 136 B - 1000 Brussel Tel.: 32-2-211.42.47 Fax: 32-2-211.42.52
DENMARK	Niels Anker Ring Erhvevs og Selskabsstyrelsen Kampmannsgade 1 DK-1780 København Tel.:45-33124280 Fax:45-33324480	Jette Kirstein Rektorkollegiet Secretariat c/o Undervisningsministeriet Frederiksholms Kanal 26 DK-1220 København K Tel.:45-33-92.54.06 Fax:45-33-92.50.75

COUNTRY	CONTACT POINT FOR DIRECTIVE 89/48/EEC	NARIC
SPAIN	Miguel Angel Martin Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia Subdirección General de Titulos Paseo del Prado 28-5a planta E - 28014 Madrid Tel.: 34-1-4201693 Fax: 34-1-4203535	Miguel Angel Marin
FINLAND	Anita Lehtikoinen Ministry of Education P.O. Box 293 FIN - 00171 Helsinki Tel.:358.9.134.17.424 Fax: 358.9.656.765	Anita Lehtikoinen
FRANCE	Yves Vallat Ministère de l'Enseignement supérieur DAE rue Dutot, 61-65 F-75015 Paris Tel.:33-1-40.65.66.19 Fax:33-1-47.83.85.88 + Isabelle de la Croix (same address)	Yves Vallat
GREECE	Theodoros Lianos DIKATSA Leoforos Sygrou 112 G-11741 Athènes Tel.:30-1-9222526 Fax:30-1-9218052 OEEK (92/51) E. Mazias (Pdt) Tel.: 30-1-9717511 Fax: 30-1-9218348	Theodoros Lianos
IRELAND	Brendan O'Dea Higher Education Authority Fitzwilliam Square 21 IRL-Dublin 2 Tel.:353-1-66.12.748 Fax:353-1-66.10.492	Brendan O'Dea
ICELAND	Hördur Larusson Ministry of Education Sölvholsgötu, 4 IS - 150 REYKJAVIK Tel.: 354-5-60.95.91 Fax: 354-5-62.30.68	Mr. Thordur Kristinsson University of Iceland Sudurgata 101-Reykjavik Tel.: 354-525.4360 Fax: 354-525.4317 E-mail: Thordkrie hi.hi.is
ITALY	Armanda Bianchi Conti Presidenza Consiglio Ministri Ministerio Coordinamento Politiche Comunitarie Via Giardino Theodoli 66 I-00186 Roma Tel.:39-6-67795322 Fax:39-6-6991450	Alfredo Razzano CIMEA Fondazione Rui Viale XXI Aprile 36 I-00162 Roma Tel.:39-6-86321.281 Fax:39-6-86322.845

COUNTRY	CONTACT POINT FOR DIRECTIVE 89/48/EEC	NARIC
LUXEMBOURG	Ernest Weis Ministère de l'Education nationale et de la Formation professionnelle 29 rue Aldringen L - 2926 LUXEMBOURG Tel.: 352-4785127 Fax: 352-4785130 Email: Weis@MEN.LU	Ernest Weis
NORWAY	Frithjof Lund Ministry of Education, Research and Church Affairs P.O. Box 8119 N - 0032 OSLO Tel.: 47-22-24.77.36 Fax: 47-22-24.27.33 Email: X400 adresse: G=frithjof; S=lund; O=kuf; P=dep; A=telemax; C=no Internet adr.: fl@kuf.dep.no	Kaja Schiøtz University of Oslo P.O. Box 1081 N-0317 Oslo Tel.: 47-22-85.88.60 Fax: 47-22-85.88.69 Email: kaja.schiotz@admin.ueo.no
NETHERLANDS	L.A. de Bruin Haaksman (89/48) Informatie Centrum Richtlijn / Algemeen Stetsel - IRAS / B.P. 29777 NL - 2502 LT Den Haag Tel: 31-70.426.0390 / Fax: 31- 70.426.0395 Vincent V. Esch (92/51) COLO / Bredewater, 8 / Postbus7259 / NL - 2701 AG Zoetermeer Tel: 31-79.52.26.00 Fax: 31-79.51.54.78	Kees Kouwenaar NUFFIC Kortenaerkade, 11 NL - 2518 AX Den Haag Tel: 31-70.426.02.60 Fax: 31-70.426.03.95
PORTUGAL	Manuela Paiva NP CIRAD Ministério da Educação Departamento da Ensino superior Av. Duque d'Ávila 137-4 P-1000 LISBOA Tel.:351-1-575292 Fax: 351-1-579617 Fernando Cabecinha (92/51) Instituto de Emprego e Formação Profissional Direcção de Serviços de Avaliação e Certificação Rua de Xabregas 52 P-1900 LISBOA Dra. Aline Rodrigues (92/51) Departamento do Ensino Secundário Ministério da Educação Avenida da Boavista 1311, 5º P-4100 PORTO Tel.: 351-2-6094367/6094363 Fax: 351-2-6094339	Maria dos Anjos Cohen Caseiro Núcleo Pedagógico Ministério da Educação Departamento do Ensino Superior Av.Duque d'Ávila, 137-4º Esq P - 1000 LISBOA Tel.: 351-1-357.5292/351-1- 353.3223 Fax: 351-1-354.7873 Ms. Beatriz Canário Ministério da Educação Departamento do Ensino Superior Av. Duque d'Ávila, 137 - 4 P 1000 LISBOA :

COUNTRY	CONTACT POINT FOR DIRECTIVE 89/48/EEC	NARIC
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