

Brussels, 11 April 2018
(OR. en)

7786/18

**Interinstitutional File:
2016/0404 (COD)**

**COMPET 200
MI 231
ETS 6
DIGIT 57
SOC 185
EMPL 139
CONSOM 92
CODEC 490**

NOTE

From:	General Secretariat of the Council
To:	Delegations
No. prev. doc.:	6913/18 COMPET 140 MI 154 ETS 4 DIGIT 28 SOC 128 EMPL 94 CONSOM 58 CODEC 334
No. Cion doc.:	5281/17 COMPET 22 MI 32 ETS 3 DIGIT 6 SOC 16 EMPL 12 CONSOM 11 CODEC 36 IA 7 + ADD1
Subject:	Proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on a proportionality test before adoption of new regulation of professions - Analysis of the final compromise text with a view to agreement

Delegations find below the text of the above-mentioned proposal as agreed during the trilogue with the representatives of the European Parliament and the European Commission on 20 March 2018.

Text in **bold** reflects text changes in relation to the original Commission proposal.

The Committee is invited to endorse this text and to mandate the Presidency to inform the European Parliament that, should Parliament adopt the text of the Proposal in the exact form as set out in the Annex - subject to legal-linguistic revision- at a forthcoming plenary meeting, the Council would adopt the proposed Directive thus amended.

DIRECTIVE (EU) 2018/...
OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

of ...

on a proportionality test before adoption of new regulation of professions

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, and in particular Article 46, Article 53(1) and Article 62 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the European Commission,

After transmission of the draft legislative act to the national parliaments,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee¹,

After consulting the Committee of the Regions,

Acting in accordance with the ordinary legislative procedure²,

¹ OJ C 288, 31.8.2017, p.43.

² Position of the European Parliament of ... (not yet published in the Official Journal) and decision of the Council of

Whereas:

- (1) The freedom to choose an occupation is a fundamental right. The Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union guarantees the freedom to choose an occupation, as well as the freedom to conduct a business. The free movement of workers, freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services are fundamental principles of the internal market enshrined in the Treaty *on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU)*. National rules organising access to regulated professions should therefore not constitute any unjustified and disproportionate obstacle to the exercise of those fundamental rights.
- (2) In the absence of specific provisions harmonising the requirements on access to a regulated profession or its pursuit laid down in Union law, it is the Member States' *competence* to decide whether and how to regulate a profession within the limits of the principles of non-discrimination and proportionality.

- (3) The principle of proportionality is one of the general principles of Union law. It follows from the case-law³ that national measures liable to hinder or make less attractive the exercise of fundamental freedoms guaranteed by the Treaty should fulfil four conditions: they should be applied in a non-discriminatory manner; they should be justified by public interest objectives; they should be suitable for securing the attainment of the objective which they pursue; and they should not go beyond what is necessary in order to attain it.
- (4) Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁴ established the obligation for Member States to assess the proportionality of their requirements restricting access to or pursuit of regulated professions and to communicate to the Commission the results of the assessment, launching the so-called mutual evaluation process. That process meant that Member States had to carry out a screening of all their legislation on all professions regulated in their territory.

³ Case C-55/94, *Reinhard Gebhard v Consiglio dell'Ordine degli Avvocati e Procuratori di Milano*, [1995] ECR I-4165.

⁴ Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 September 2005 on the recognition of professional qualifications (OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22).

- (5) The results of the mutual evaluation process revealed a lack of clarity as regards the criteria to be used by *Member States* when assessing the proportionality of requirements restricting access to or pursuit of regulated professions, as well as uneven scrutiny of such measures at all levels of regulation. To avoid fragmentation of the internal market and eliminate barriers to taking-up and pursuit of certain employed or self-employed activities, ***there should be*** a common approach at Union level, preventing disproportionate measures from being adopted.
- (6) In its Communication of 28 October 2015: ‘Upgrading the Single market: more opportunities for people and businesses’⁵, the Commission identified the need to adopt an analytical proportionality framework for Member States to use when reviewing existing regulations of professions or proposing new ones.
- (7) ***This Directive aims to establish rules for conducting proportionality assessments before introducing professional regulations in order to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market while guaranteeing transparency and a high level of consumer protection.***

⁵ COM(2015)0550.

- (8) The activities covered by this Directive should concern the regulated professions falling within the scope of Directive 2005/36/EC. ***The Directive should apply to requirements restricting access to, or the pursuit of, existing regulated professions or new professions that Member States are considering whether to regulate.*** This Directive should apply in addition to Directive 2005/36/EC and without prejudice to other provisions laid down in a separate Union act concerning access to, and the exercise of a given regulated profession.
- (9) ***This Directive is without prejudice to the competence of Member States to define the organisation and the content of their systems of education and professional training, in particular as regards the possibility for them to delegate to professional organisations the power to organise or supervise professional education and training. Provisions which would not restrict access to or pursuit of regulated professions, for instance editorial amendments, or technical adaptations to content of training courses or modernisation of training regulations, should not fall within the scope of this Directive. However, where the period of professional education or training consists of activities which are remunerated, the freedom of establishment and the freedom to provide services should be guaranteed.***

- (10) *Where Member States transpose specific requirements concerning the regulation of a given profession established in a separate Union act, that does not leave Member States a choice as to the exact way of transposition of the specific requirements, the assessment of proportionality, as set out in specific provisions of this Directive should not be applied.*
- (11) Member States should be able to rely on a common regulatory framework based on clearly defined legal concepts concerning the different ways to regulate a profession across the Union. There are several ways to regulate a profession, for instance by reserving access to or the pursuit of a particular activity to holders of a professional qualification. **Member States** may also regulate one of the modes of pursuit of a profession **by** laying down conditions for the use of professional titles **or by imposing qualification requirements only on self-employed, on salaried professionals, on managers or legal representatives of undertakings, especially where the activity is pursued by a legal person in the form of a professional company.**
- (12) *Before introducing new or amending existing legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions restricting access to or pursuit of regulated professions, Member States should assess the proportionality of such provisions. The extent of the assessment should be proportionate to the nature, the content and the impact of the provision being introduced.*

- (13) The burden of proof of justification and proportionality lies on the Member States. The reasons for regulation invoked by a Member State by way of justification should thus be accompanied by an analysis of the appropriateness and proportionality of the measure adopted by that *Member State* and by specific evidence substantiating its arguments. *Although a Member State does not necessarily have to produce a specific study or a specific form of evidence or materials establishing the proportionality of such provision prior to its adoption, it should carry out an objective analysis, taking into account the specific circumstances of that Member State, capable of demonstrating that there are genuine risks for the achievement of public interest objectives.*
- (14) It is appropriate to monitor the proportionality of *new or amended* provisions restricting access to or pursuit of regulated professions *after adoption*. A review of the proportionality of restrictive national legislation in the area of regulated professions should be based not only on the objective of that legislation at the time of its adoption, but also on the effects of the legislation, assessed after its adoption. The assessment of the proportionality of the national legislation should be based on developments found to have occurred in the area *of the regulated profession* since the legislation was adopted.

- (15) Member States should carry out proportionality assessments, *including where a profession is regulated indirectly, by giving a particular professional body the power to do so*, in an objective and independent manner. *The assessment may include an opinion obtained from an independent body, including existing bodies that are part of the national legislative process, entrusted by the Member States concerned with the task of providing such opinion. This is particularly important in cases where the assessment is made by local authorities, regulatory bodies or professional organisations, whose greater proximity to local conditions and specialised knowledge could in certain cases make them better placed to identify the best way of meeting the public interest objectives, and where the policy choice made by those authorities or bodies provides benefits to established operators at the expense of new market entrants.*
- (16) *As confirmed by settled case-law, any unjustified restriction resulting from national law restricting the freedom of establishment and the freedom to provide services is prohibited, for example, any discrimination on grounds of nationality or residence.*

- (17) Where the taking-up and pursuit of **■** employed or self-employed activities are conditional on complying with certain **requirements** relating to specific professional qualifications, laid down directly or indirectly by the Member States, it is necessary to ensure that such **requirements** are justified by public interest objectives, such as those within the meaning of the Treaty, namely public policy, public security and public health or by overriding reasons of general interest, recognised as such in the case-law of the Court of Justice. **■** It is also necessary to clarify that **the following** are among the overriding reasons of general interest, recognised by the Court of Justice, are preserving the financial equilibrium of the social security system; the protection of consumers, **of the** recipients of services, **including by guaranteeing the quality of craft work**, and **of** workers; **■** safeguarding of the proper administration of justice; **ensuring the** fairness of trade transactions; **the** combating fraud and **the** prevention of tax evasion and avoidance, **and effectiveness of fiscal supervision; transport** safety; the protection of the environment and the urban environment; the health of animals; intellectual property; the safeguarding and conservation of the national historic and artistic heritage, social policy objectives and cultural policy objectives. According to settled case-law, purely economic reasons, **namely promoting the national economy to the detriment of the fundamental freedoms**, as well as purely administrative reasons, such as carrying out controls or gathering statistics cannot constitute an overriding reason of general interest.

- (18) *It is for the Member States to determine the level of protection which they wish to afford to the public interest objectives and the appropriate level of regulation, within the limits of proportionality. The fact that one Member State imposes less strict rules than another Member State does not mean that the latter Member State's rules are disproportionate and therefore incompatible with Union law.*
- (19) *With regard to protection of public health, according to Article 168(1) TFEU, a high level of human health protection is to be ensured in the definition and implementation of all Union policies and activities. This Directive is fully in line with this objective.*
- (20) *In order to ensure that the provisions they introduce, and that amendments they make to existing provisions, are proportionate, Member States should consider the criteria for assessing the proportionality and the additional criteria which are relevant for the regulated profession being analysed.* Where a Member State intends to regulate a profession or to amend existing rules, account should be taken of the nature of the risks related to the public interest objectives pursued, in particular the risks to **service recipients, including** consumers, to professionals or third parties. It should also be borne in mind that, in the field of professional services, there is usually an asymmetry of information between consumers and professionals **given that professionals** display a high level of technical knowledge which consumers may not have **■** .

- (21) *Requirements linked to professional qualifications should be considered as necessary only where existing measures, such as product safety law or consumer protection law, cannot be regarded as being suitable or genuinely effective to achieve the aim pursued.*
- (22) *To meet the requirement of proportionality, the measure should be suitable for securing the attainment of the objective pursued. A measure should be considered suitable for securing the attainment of the objective pursued only if it genuinely reflects a concern to attain that objective in a consistent and systematic manner, for instance where similar risks related to certain activities are addressed in a comparable way and where any exceptions to the restrictions involved are applied in line with the stated objective. Furthermore, the national measure should effectively contribute to achieving the objective pursued and therefore, where it has no effect on the ground for justification, it should not be considered as suitable.*

- (23) *The overall impact of the measure on the free movement of persons and services within the Union, on consumer choice and on the quality of the service provided should be duly taken into account by the Member States. On that basis, Member States should ascertain, in particular, whether the extent of the restriction to access to or pursuit of regulated professions is proportionate to the importance of the objectives pursued and the expected gains.*
- (24) *Member States should carry out a comparison between the national measure at issue and the alternative and less restrictive solutions that would allow the same objective to be attained but would impose fewer restrictions. Where the measures are justified by consumer protection only and where the risks identified are limited to the relationship between the professional and the consumer without negatively affecting third parties, the objective could be attained by less restrictive means than reserving activities to professionals. For instance, where consumers can reasonably make a choice between using the services of qualified professionals or not, less restrictive means, such as protection of the professional title or enrolment on a professional register, should be used. Regulation by way of reserved activities and protected professional title should be considered where the measures aim at preventing a risk of serious harm to public interest objectives, such as public health.*

- (25) *Member States should also take into account, where relevant in view of the nature and the content of the provision being analysed the following elements: the connection between the scope of professional activities covered by a profession and the professional qualification required; the complexity of the tasks in particular as regards the level, the nature and the duration of the training or experience required; the existence of different routes to obtain the professional qualification; whether the activities reserved to certain professionals can be shared with other professionals; the degree of autonomy in exercising a regulated profession in particular where the activities relating to a regulated profession are pursued under the control and responsibility of a duly qualified professional.*
- (26) *This Directive takes account of the scientific and technological progress, and contributes to the good functioning of the internal market, including in the digital environment. In view of the speed of technological change and scientific progress, updates in access requirements may be of particular importance for a number of professions, especially for professional services, provided by electronic means. Where a Member State regulates a profession, account should be taken of the fact that scientific and technological developments may reduce or increase the asymmetry of information between consumers and professionals. Where the scientific and technological developments carry a high risk to the public interest objectives, it is for the Member States, where necessary, to encourage professionals to keep up with those developments.*

(27) *Member States* should carry out a **comprehensive** assessment of the circumstances in which the ■ measure is adopted and implemented and examine in particular the ■ effect of ***the new or amended provisions when combined with other requirements restricting access to, or the pursuit of, the profession.*** The taking-up and pursuit of certain activities may be conditional on complying with **several requirements** such as rules relating to the organisation of the profession, compulsory membership of a professional body, professional ethics, supervision and liability. Therefore, when assessing the ■ effect of the ***new or amended*** measures, *Member States* should ■ take into account ***the*** existing requirements, **including** continuous professional development, compulsory chamber membership, registration or authorisation schemes, quantitative restrictions, specific legal form requirements and shareholding requirements, territorial restrictions, multidisciplinary restrictions and incompatibility rules, requirements concerning insurance cover ■ , language knowledge requirements, to the extent necessary to practise the profession, ***fixed minimum and/or maximum tariff requirements, as well as requirements on advertising.***

(28) *The introduction of additional requirements may be suitable to attain the public interest objectives. The mere fact that their individual or combined effect should be assessed does not mean that those requirements are prima facie disproportionate. For example, the obligation to undergo continuous professional development may be suitable to ensure that professionals keep abreast of developments in their respective areas, as long as it does not lay down discriminatory and disproportionate conditions to the detriment of new entrants. Likewise, compulsory membership of a professional organisation may be considered appropriate where professional organisations are entrusted by the State with safeguarding the relevant public interest objectives, for example in supervising the legitimate practice of the profession, or organising or supervising continuous professional training. Where the independence of a profession cannot be adequately guaranteed by other means, Member States could consider the application of safeguards, such as limiting the shareholding of persons outside the profession or providing that the majority of the voting rights are to be held by persons practising the profession, as long as such safeguards do not go beyond what is necessary in order to protect the public interest objective. Member States could consider establishing fixed minimum and/or maximum tariff requirements with which the service providers must comply, especially for services where this is necessary for the effective application of the principle of reimbursing costs, as long as such restriction is proportionate and, where necessary, derogations from the minimum and/or maximum tariffs are foreseen. Where the introduction of additional requirements duplicates requirements which have already been introduced by a Member State in the context of other rules or procedures, such requirements cannot be regarded as proportionate to achieve the objective pursued.*

(29) *As confirmed by settled case-law, health and life of humans rank foremost among the interests protected by the Treaty. Consequently, Member States should duly take account of the objective of ensuring a high level of human health protection when assessing requirements for healthcare professions, such as reserved activities, protected professional title, continuous professional development or rules relating to the organisation of the profession, professional ethics and supervision, while respecting the minimum training conditions, laid down in Directive 2005/36/EC. Member States should in particular ensure that the regulation of healthcare professions, having public health and patient safety implications, is proportionate and contributes to the guaranteeing of access to healthcare, recognised as a fundamental right in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union, as well as to safe, high quality and efficient healthcare to citizens on their territory. In establishing policies for healthcare services, account should be taken of the need to ensure accessibility, a high quality of service, adequate and safe supply of medicinal products, in accordance with the public health needs in the territory of the Member State concerned, as well as the professional independence of healthcare professionals. With regard to the justification for regulation of healthcare professions, Member States should take into account the objective of ensuring a high level of human health protection, including accessibility and high quality of healthcare to citizens, and adequate and safe supply of medicinal products, taking into consideration the margin of discretion referred to in Article 1 of this Directive.*

(30) *According to Title II of Directive 2005/36/EC, Member States cannot impose on service providers, established in another Member State providing professional services on a temporary and occasional basis, requirements or restrictions prohibited in that Directive, such as authorisation by, registration with or membership of a professional organisation or body or having representatives on the territory of the host Member State for the purposes of having access to or pursuit of a regulated profession. Member States may, where necessary, require service providers wishing to provide services on a temporary basis, to provide information by a written declaration to be made in advance of the first service provision and to renew this declaration on a yearly basis. Therefore, in order to facilitate the provision of professional services, it is necessary to reiterate, taking into account the temporary or occasional nature of the service, that requirements, such as automatic temporary registration or pro forma membership of a professional organisation, prior declarations and document requirements, as well as the payment of a fee or any charges, should be proportionate. These requirements should not lead to a disproportionate burden on service providers nor hinder or render less attractive the exercise of the freedom to provide services. Member States should, in particular, assess whether the requirement to provide certain information and documents in accordance with Directive 2005/36/EC and the possibility of obtaining further details by way of administrative cooperation between Member States through the IMI system are proportionate and are sufficient to prevent a serious risk of circumvention of the applicable rules by service providers. This Directive should however not apply to measures designed to ensure the respect of the applicable employment terms and conditions.*

- (31) It is essential for the proper functioning of the internal market to ensure that Member States provide information to citizens, representative associations *and* other relevant stakeholders, *including social partners* before introducing new *or amending existing requirements* restricting access to, or pursuit of regulated professions. *Member States should involve all parties concerned and give* them the opportunity to make known their views. *Where relevant and appropriate, Member States should carry out public consultations in accordance with their national procedures.*
- (32) *Member States should also give full consideration to citizens' rights of access to justice, as guaranteed pursuant to Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union and Article 19(1) of the Treaty on European Union . It follows that, in accordance with procedures laid down in national law and constitutional principles, national courts should be able to assess the proportionality of requirements falling within the scope of this Directive, in order to ensure for each natural or legal person the right to an effective remedy against restrictions to the freedom to choose an occupation, to exercise the right of establishment and to provide services.*

- (33) *For the purposes of exchanging best practices, Member States should take the necessary measures to encourage sharing of adequate and regularly updated information with other Member States on the regulation of professions, as well as on the effects of such regulation. The Commission should facilitate that exchange of best practices among Member States.*
- (34) In order to increase transparency and promote proportionality assessments based on comparable criteria, **■** the information submitted by Member States, *without prejudice to Article 346 TFEU, should be easily accessible in the database of regulated professions to allow other Member States and interested parties to submit comments to the Commission and the Member State concerned. These comments should be duly taken into account by the Commission in its summary report, produced in accordance with Directive 2005/36/EC.*
- (35) Since the objectives of this Directive, namely *to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market and to avoid* disproportionate restrictions on access to or pursuit of regulated professions cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States but can rather, by reason of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Union level, the Union may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty on European Union. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary in order to achieve those objectives,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1

Subject matter

This Directive lays down rules on a common framework for conducting proportionality assessments before introducing new, ***or amending existing***, legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions restricting access to or pursuit of regulated professions **■**, with a view to ensuring the proper functioning of the internal market ***while guaranteeing a high level of consumer protection. It does not affect the Member States' competence, in the absence of harmonisation, and margin of discretion to decide whether and how to regulate a profession within the limits of the principles of non-discrimination and proportionality.***

Article 2

Scope

1. This Directive shall apply to ***the legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions*** of the Member States restricting access to a regulated profession or its pursuit, or one of its modes of pursuit, including the use of professional titles and the professional activities allowed under such title, falling within the scope of Directive 2005/36/EC.

2. Where specific *requirements* concerning the regulation of a given profession are established in a separate Union act, *which does not leave Member States a choice as to their exact way of transposition* the corresponding provisions of this Directive shall not apply.

Article 3
Definitions

For the purpose of this Directive, the definitions of Directive 2005/36/EC shall apply.

In addition, the following definitions shall apply:

- (a) "protected professional title" means a form of regulating a profession where the use of the title in a professional activity or group of professional activities is subject to a particular professional qualification in the relevant field by virtue of legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions, either directly, or indirectly, and where the improper use of this title is subject to sanctions ■ ;

- (b) "reserved activities" means a form of regulating a profession where the access to a professional activity or group of professional activities is reserved, directly or indirectly, by virtue of legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions to members of a regulated profession ***holding a particular professional qualification***, including where the activity is shared with other regulated professions.

Article 4

Ex ante assessment of new measures ***and monitoring***

1. Member States shall ***undertake an assessment of proportionality in accordance with the rules laid down in this Directive*** before introducing new, ***or amending existing***, legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions restricting access to or pursuit of regulated professions **■** .
2. ***The extent of the assessment referred to in paragraph 1 shall be proportionate to the nature, the content and the impact of the provision being introduced.***

3. Any provision referred to in paragraph 1 shall be accompanied by ***an explanation which is sufficiently detailed to make*** it possible to appraise compliance with the principle of proportionality.
4. The reasons for considering that a provision is justified **■** and proportionate shall be substantiated by qualitative and, wherever possible ***and relevant***, quantitative ***elements***.
5. ***Member States shall ensure that the assessment referred to in paragraph 1 is carried out in an objective and independent manner.***
6. Member States shall monitor the ***compliance of new or amended*** legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions restricting access to or pursuit of regulated professions, ***after adoption, with the principle of proportionality***, having due regard to any developments that have occurred since the ***provisions*** concerned ***were*** adopted.

Article 5
Non-discrimination

When introducing new or amending existing legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions restricting access to or pursuit of regulated professions, Member States shall ensure that those provisions are neither directly nor indirectly discriminatory on the basis of nationality or residence.

Article 6

Justification on grounds of public interest objectives

1. Member States shall ensure that *the legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions restricting access to or pursuit of regulated professions that* they intend to introduce and *that the* amendments *that* they intend to make to existing provisions are justified by public interest objectives.

2. *Member States* shall consider in particular whether those provisions are objectively justified on the basis of public policy, public security or public health, or by overriding reasons in the public interest, such as, preserving the financial equilibrium of the social security system; the protection of consumers, *of the* recipients of services and *of* workers; the safeguarding of the proper administration of justice; *ensuring the* fairness of trade transactions; *the* combating *of* fraud and *the* prevention of tax evasion and avoidance, *and the safeguarding of the effectiveness of fiscal supervision; transport* safety; the protection of the environment and the urban environment; the health of animals; intellectual property; *and* the safeguarding and conservation of the national historic and artistic heritage, social policy objectives and cultural policy objectives.

3. Grounds of a purely economic nature ■ or purely administrative reasons shall not constitute overriding reasons in the public interest, justifying a restriction on access to or pursuit of regulated professions.

Article 7

Proportionality

1. ***Member States shall ensure that the*** legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions restricting access to, or pursuit of, regulated professions ***that they introduce, and that the amendments that they make to*** existing ■ provisions, are ■ suitable for securing the attainment of the objective pursued and do not go beyond what is necessary to attain that objective.
2. ***To that end, before adopting*** the provisions ***referred to in paragraph 1, Member States shall***, consider:
 - (a) the nature of the risks related to the public interest objectives pursued, in particular the risks to ***service recipients including consumers***, to professionals or third parties;

- (b) whether existing rules of a specific or more general nature, such as those contained in product safety law or consumer protection law, are insufficient for the attainment of the objective pursued;***
- (c) the suitability of the provision ■ as regards its appropriateness to attain the objective pursued and whether it genuinely reflects that objective in a consistent and systematic manner and thus, addresses the risks identified in a similar way as in comparable activities;***
- (d) the impact on the free movement of persons and services within the Union, on consumer choice and on the quality of the service provided;***
- (e) the possibility to use less restrictive means to achieve the public interest objective; where the measures are justified by consumer protection only and where the risks identified are limited to the relationship between the professional and the consumer, and therefore do not negatively affect third parties, Member States shall assess in particular whether the objective can be attained by means that are less restrictive than reserving activities;***

- (f) *the effect of new or amended provisions, when combined with other provisions restricting access to or pursuit of the profession, and in particular how the new or amended provisions, combined with other requirements contribute to and whether they are necessary for the achievement of the same public interest objective.*

Member States shall also consider the following elements where relevant to the nature and the content of the provision being introduced or amended:

- (i) the *connection* between the scope of activities covered by a profession or reserved to it and the professional qualification required;
- (ii) the *connection* between the complexity of the tasks *concerned* and the *need for those carrying them out to possess* specific professional qualifications, in particular as regards the level, the nature and the duration of the training or experience required **■** ;

- (iii) *the possibility to obtain the professional qualification through alternative routes;*
- (iv) **■** whether and why the activities reserved to certain professions can or cannot be shared with other professions;
- (v) the degree of autonomy in exercising a regulated profession and the impact of organisational and supervision arrangements on the attainment of the objective pursued, in particular where the activities relating to a regulated profession are pursued under the control and responsibility of a duly qualified professional;
- (vi) the scientific and technological developments which may *effectively* reduce *or increase* the asymmetry of information between professionals and consumers;

■

3. For the purposes of *point (f)* of paragraph 2, *Member States shall assess the effect of the new or amended provision when combined with one or more requirements, bearing in mind the fact that such effects might be positive as well as negative, in particular the following:*
- (a) reserved activities ■ protected professional title *or any other form of regulation within the meaning of point (a) of Article 3(1) of Directive 2005/36/EC*;
 - (b) *obligations to undergo* continuous professional development requirements;
 - (c) rules relating to the organisation of the profession, professional ethics and supervision;
 - (d) compulsory chamber membership, registration or authorisation schemes, in particular where those requirements imply the possession of a particular professional qualification;

- (e) quantitative restrictions, in particular requirements limiting the number of authorisations to practise, or fixing a minimum or a maximum number of employees, managers or representatives holding particular professional qualifications;
- (f) specific legal form requirements or requirements which relate to the shareholding or management of a company, to the extent those requirements are directly linked to the exercise of the regulated profession;
- (g) territorial restrictions, ***including*** where the profession is regulated in parts of a Member State's territory in a ***manner that is different to the way in which it is regulated in other parts***;
- (h) requirements restricting the exercise of a regulated profession jointly or in partnership, as well as incompatibility rules;

- (i) requirements concerning insurance cover or other means of personal or collective *protection* with regard to professional liability;
- (j) language knowledge requirements, to the extent necessary to practise the profession;
- (k) *fixed minimum and/or maximum tariff requirements;*
- (l) *requirements on advertising.*

4. *Where provisions referred to in this Article concern the regulation of healthcare professions and have patient safety implications, Member States shall take account of the objective of ensuring a high level of human health protection.*

5. *Before introducing new or amending existing provisions, Member States shall in addition ensure compliance with the principle of the proportionality of specific requirements related to temporary or occasional provision of services, provided under Title II of Directive 2005/36/EC, including:*

- (a) automatic temporary registration with or pro forma membership of a professional organisation or body, referred to in point (a) of Article 6(1) of Directive 2005/36/EC;*
- (b) a declaration to be made in advance, pursuant to Article 7(1) of Directive 2005/36/EC, documents, required pursuant to Article 7(2) of Directive 2005/36/EC or any other equivalent requirement;*
- (c) the payment of a fee or any charges required for the administrative procedures, related to the access to or pursuit of regulated professions which the service provider incurs.*

This paragraph shall not apply to measures designed to ensure the respect of applicable employment terms and conditions that Member States apply in compliance with Union law.

Article 8

Information and involvement of stakeholders

1. Member States shall, by appropriate means, ***make information available to*** citizens, service recipients ■ and ***other*** relevant stakeholders ***including those who are not*** members of the profession before introducing new, ***or amending existing***, legislative, regulatory or administrative provisions restricting access to or pursuit of regulated professions ■ .
2. ***Member States shall appropriately involve all parties concerned*** and give them the opportunity to make known their views. ***Where relevant and appropriate, Member States shall carry out public consultations in accordance with their national procedures.***

Article 9
Effective remedy

Member States shall ensure that an effective remedy is available with regards to the matters covered by this Directive in accordance with procedures, laid down in national law.

Article 10
Exchange of information between *Member States*

1. For the purposes of the efficient application of this Directive, **█** Member States shall *take the necessary measures to* encourage the exchange of information *among* Member States on matters covered by this Directive, *as well as on* the particular way they regulate a profession or the effects of *such* regulation. *The Commission shall facilitate this exchange.*
2. Member States shall inform the Commission of the *public* authorities responsible for transmitting and receiving information for the purposes of applying paragraph 1.

Article 11
Transparency

1. The reasons for considering that provisions, assessed in accordance with this Directive, are justified and proportionate, and which are *to be* communicated to the Commission pursuant to Article 59(5) of Directive 2005/36/EC, shall be recorded by the **Member States** in the database of regulated professions, referred to in Article 59(1) of Directive 2005/36/EC and made publicly available by the Commission.

2. Member States and other interested parties may submit comments to the Commission or to the Member State which has *communicated the provisions and the reasons for considering that they are justified and proportionate. These comments shall be duly taken into account by the Commission in its summary report produced pursuant to Article 59(8) of Directive 2005/36/EC.*

Article 12

Review

1. By 18 January 2024 and every five years thereafter, the Commission shall submit a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the implementation and performance of this Directive, including, among other aspects, its scope and its effectiveness.
2. Where appropriate, the report referred to in paragraph 1 shall be accompanied by relevant proposals.

Article 13

Transposition

1. Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive by ... ***[two years after the date of entry into force of this Directive]. They shall immediately inform the Commission thereof.***

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 14

Entry into force

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

Article 15

Addressees

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at ...,

For the European Parliament
The President

For the Council
The President