EVALUATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS DIRECTIVE

Jürgen Tiedje Head of Unit Professional Qualifications

European Commission
DG Internal Market and Services

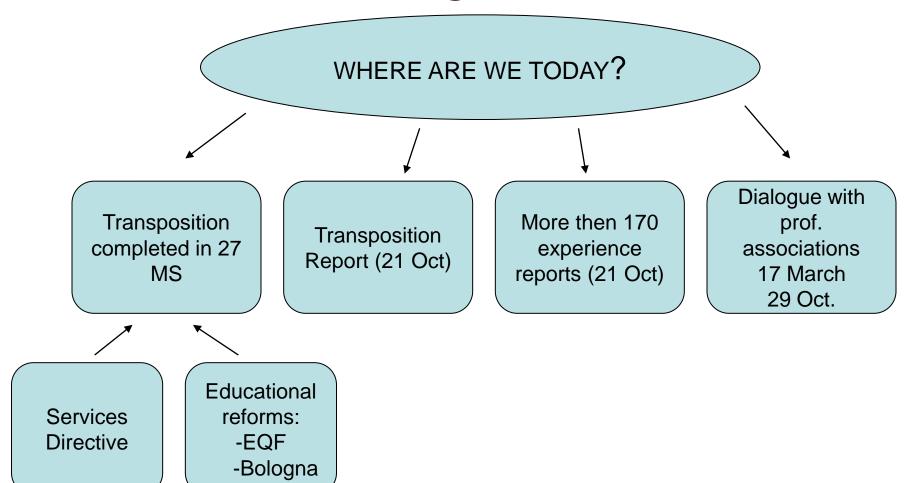
OVERVIEW

- 1. Evaluation of Directive 2005/36/EC
- 2. Free movement in the Internal Market
- 3. Automatic recognition / minimum harmonisation of training requirements
- Case by case recognition / comparing educational levels
- 5. Next steps

EVALUATION OF THE DIRECTIVE

- 1. Why an evaluation now?
- 2. What should the evaluation achieve?
- 3. When will the evaluation be completed?
- 4. How to carry out an evaluation?
 - External stakeholders
 - Public consultation
 - External study

EVALUATION OF THE DIRECTIVE



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FREE MOVEMENT – Legal angle

- Rights for citizens of the Member States
- Articles 45, 49, 56 TFEU
 - « Fully qualified professionals » (Directive)
 - « Morgenbesser» case
- Article 53 TFEU: « in order to take up and pursue economic activities.... »

FREE MOVEMENT – The economic angle

Microperspective:

- More citizens with an international curricula in future (« Youth on the Move », Erasmus)
- A directive covering professionals at a different point of their professional career

Macroperspective:

- Convergence in education? Bologna Process can it help the labour markets/the economy in this area?
- Demographic developments in the working population

AUTOMATIC RECOGNITION

- Doctors, dentists, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, veterinary surgeons and architects
- No discretion for host Member State
- Diplomas, qualifications notified by MS and regularly published by the Commission
- Case study: architects and the Bologna process

AUTOMATIC RECOGNITION

- Duration as baseline and not competency framework
- Bologna and the Directive compatible with each other?
- Bachelor???
- Use of ECTS in the context of doctors and (general care) nurses to organise automatic recognition?
- Continuous professional development (CPD)?
- Language knowledge for certain health professionals?

Case-by-case comparison

- "The general system" with the option for MS to ask for "compensation measures" (stage/test)
- Organising free movement between "regulated" and "regulated" countries
 - Need to compare educational levels
 - Need to compare qualifications acquired under the law of the home country (partial access issue)
- Organising free movement between "unregulated" and "regulated" countries
 - Need to compare educational levels
 - Need to examine professional experience (2 years) or "regulated training" the migrant acquired in the "unregulated" country of origin

Case by case analysis

Comparison based on five levels of qualification

- Recognition possible at the same or one level below - Article 13 of the Directive)
- Input based classification (nature and duration of the training)
- No output based classification based on European Qualifications Framework (EQF)
- EQF different tool with different objectives

Next steps

- Publication of a transposition report and "experience reports" on 21 October
- Launching a public consultation end of the year
- Launching a major study on impact of recent educational reforms (survey, analysis) before end of year. To be finalised mid 2011
- Green Paper autumn 2011?
- Legislative proposal in 2012?

Conclusions

- These have been my personal views
- Main question: how can the educational world engage with the regulated professions to examine needs of the labour market and our economy?
- One possible response: please engage in an upcoming study DG Internal Market intends to launch
- Another possible response: please engage in the evaluation of the Directive (such as upcoming public consultation)