

(UNOFFICIAL TRANSLATION)

**THE SECOND GENERAL SYSTEM FOR THE RECOGNITION OF
PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS LAW OF 2002**

PART I: GENERAL AND SUBSTANTIAL PROVISIONS

- Title** 1. This Law may be cited as the Second General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications Law of 2002.
- Interpretation** 2. In this Law unless otherwise stated:
“application” means application submitted under the provisions of this Law by a national of a member state to the competent body, and the term “applicant” is interpreted accordingly.
- “Competent authority” in relation with a diploma or certificate, or attestation of competence or the period of professional experience or other evidence as stated in this law, means the authority of a member state, designated in accordance with its own laws, regulations or administrative provisions, as competent for the issue, the award or the recognition of this diploma or certificate or attestation of competence, or the certification of the duration of this professional experience, or other evidence.
- “Competent body” means the body appointed by law or regulation for the recognition of the right to pursue a regulated profession in the Republic.
- “Attestation of competence” means every title:
- (a) awarded by a competent authority in a member state attesting to education and training not forming part of a set constituting a diploma within the meaning given to the term by The General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications

Law of 2002, or diploma or certificate within the meaning of this law, or

- (b) awarded by a competent authority in a member state following an assessment of the personal qualities, aptitudes or knowledge of the applicant, which is considered essential for the pursuit of a profession without proof of prior education and training being required.

“diploma” means any educational title or any set of such titles, awarded by a competent authority in a member state.

- (a) which shows that the holder has successfully completed:
 - (i) either a post-secondary course other than that referred to in the interpretation of the term “diploma” in the law for the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications, of 2002, of at least one year’s duration or of an equivalent part-time duration, one of the conditions of entry which, as a general rule, is the successful completion of the secondary course required to obtain entry to university or higher education, as well as the professional training which may be required in addition to that post-secondary course,
 - (ii) or one of the education and training courses in Annex C.

Provided that any evidence of education and training or any set of such evidence, has been

awarded by a competent authority in a member State, if it is awarded on the successful completion of education and training received in the Community and recognized by a competent authority in that member state as being of an equivalent level and if, it confers the same rights in respect of the taking up and pursuit of a regulated profession.

- (b) which shows that the holder has the professional qualifications required for the taking up or pursuit of a regulated profession in that Member State. Provided that the education and training attested by this evidence was received mainly in the Community, or outside the Community at teaching establishments which provide education and training in accordance with the laws, regulations or administrative provisions of a Member State, or that the holder thereof has three years' professional experience certified by the Member State which recognized third-country evidence of education and training.

“aptitude test” has the meaning given to the term by article 12

“professional experience” means the actual and lawful pursuit of a profession, in a member state, which is equivalent to a regulated profession in the Republic.

“Commission” means the European Commission.

«regulated education” means any education which:

- (a) is specifically geared to the pursuit of a given profession, and
- (b) comprises a course or courses complemented, where appropriate, by professional training or probationary or professional practice, the structure and level of which are determined by the laws, regulations or administrative provisions of that Member State or which are monitored or approved by the authority designated for that purpose;

“regulated professional activity” means –

- (a) the professional activity in so far as the taking up or pursuit of such activity or one of its modes of pursuit in a member state is subject, directly or indirectly by virtue of laws, regulations or administrative provisions, to the possession of evidence of education or attestation of competence. The following in particular shall constitute a mode of pursuit of a regulated professional activity.

- (i) the pursuit of an activity under a professional title, in so far as the use of such a title is reserved to the holders of evidence of education or attestation of competence governed by laws, regulations or administrative provisions,

- (ii) the pursuit of a professional activity relating to health, in so far as remuneration and/or reimbursement for such an activity is subject by

virtue of national social security arrangements to the possession of evidence of education or attestation of competence, or

(b) Where the subparagraph (i) does not apply, a professional activity shall be deemed to be a regulated professional activity if it is pursued by the members of an association or organization the purpose of which is, in particular, to promote and maintain a high standard in the professional field concerned and which, to achieve that purpose, is recognized in a special form by a Member State and:

- (i) awards evidence of education and training to its members,
- (ii) ensures that its members respect the rules of professional conduct which it prescribes, and
- (iii) confers on them the right to use a professional title or designatory letter, or to benefit from a status corresponding to that education and training.

“regulated profession” means the regulated professional activity or range of activities which constitute this profession in a Member State;

“Community” means the European Community.

“Member state” means member state of the European Union.

“adaptation period” means the pursuit of a regulated profession in the Republic under the responsibility of a qualified member of that profession.

“certificate” means any evidence of education and training or any set of such evidence:

- (i) which has been awarded by a competent authority in a Member State,
- (ii) which shows that the holder, after having followed a secondary course, has completed:
 - either a course of education or training other than courses leading to a “diploma” provided at an educational or training establishment or on the job, or in combination at an educational or training establishment and on the job, and complemented, where appropriate, by the probationary or professional practice required in addition to this course,
 - or the probationary or professional practice required in addition to this secondary course, or
- (iii) which shows that the holder, after having followed a secondary course of a technical or vocational nature has completed, where necessary,
 - either a course of education or training as referred to in the second indent,
 - or the probationary or professional practice required in addition to this secondary course of a technical or vocational nature, and
- (iv) which shows that the holder has the professional qualifications required for the taking up or pursuit

of a regulated profession in that member state, provided that the education and training attested by this evidence was received mainly in the Community, or outside the Community at teaching establishments which provide education and training in accordance with the laws, regulations or administrative provisions of a Member State, or that the holder thereof has two years' professional experience certified by the Member State which recognized third country evidence of education and training.

The following shall be treated in the same way as a certificate, within the meaning of points (i – iv): any evidence of education and training or any set of such evidence awarded by a competent authority in a Member State if it is awarded on the successful completion of education and training received in a member state and recognized by a competent authority in a Member State as being of an equivalent level and if it confers the same rights in respect of the taking up and pursuit of a regulated profession.

“third country” means a country which is not a member state.

3(1) This law shall apply to nationals of the member states wishing to pursue a regulated profession in the Republic in a self employed capacity or as employed persons

(2) The Directives listed in Annex B shall be made applicable to the pursuit as an employed person of the activities covered

by those Directives.

Application

(3) This law shall apply to neither professions which are the subject of legislation introduced for harmonisation with sectoral Directives establishing arrangements for the mutual recognition of diplomas by member states, nor activities covered by a Directive listed in Annex A .

Annex B

4(1) Without prejudice to the law for the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications, of 2002, where, the taking up or pursuit of a regulated profession is subject to possession of a diploma, as defined in this law or in the law for the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications, of 2002, the competent body may not, on the grounds of inadequate qualifications, refuse to authorize a national of a Member State to take up or pursue that profession on the same conditions as those which apply to nationals of the Republic, if the applicant:

Annex A

System for recognition where possession of a diploma is required

- (a) holds the diploma, as defined in this law or in the law for the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications of 2002, required in another Member State for the taking up or pursuit of the Profession in question in its territory, such diploma having been awarded in a Member State; or
- (b) has pursued the profession in question full-time for two years, or for an equivalent period on a part-time basis, during the previous 10 years in another Member State which does not regulate that

profession within the meaning given to the term “regulated profession” and “regulated professional activity” by this law or the law for the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications of 2002, and possesses evidence of education and training which has been awarded by a competent authority in a Member State, and which have prepared the applicant for the pursuit of this profession, and,

- (i) either shows that the holder has successfully completed a post-secondary course, other than that referred to in the interpretation of the term “diploma” in the law for the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualification of 2002, of at least one year’s duration, or of equivalent duration on a part-time basis, one of the conditions of entry of which is, as a general rule, the successful completion of the secondary course required to obtain entry to university or higher education, as well as any professional training which is an integral part of that post-secondary course.
- (ii) or attests to regulated education and training referred to in Annex D. The two years’ professional experience referred to above may not be required where the evidence of education and training held by the applicant and

referred to in this point is awarded on completion of regulated education and training.

- (2) The following shall be treated in the same way as the evidence of education and training referred to in subparagraph (1) (b): any evidence of education and training or any set of such evidence awarded by a competent authority in a Member State if it is awarded on the completion of education and training received in that member State and is recognized by that Member State as being of an equivalent level, provided that the other Member States and the Commission have been notified of this recognition.
 - (3) The provisions of this Article do not apply where the taking up or pursuit of a regulated profession is subject to possession of a diploma as defined in the law for the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications of 2002, one of the conditions for the issue of which shall be the completion of a post-secondary course of more than four years duration.
5. (1) The detailed rules governing the adaptation period are laid down by the competent body, after consideration of the fact that the applicant is a qualified professional in the member state of origin or the member state from which he comes.
- (2) The adaptation period:
 - (a) is the subject of an assessment by the competent

**Adaptation
period**

- body, and
- (b) may at the discretion of the competent body, be accompanied by supplementary training.
- (3) The status of the applicant in the Republic during the adaptation period is specified by the competent body.

- 6 (1) The competent body may also require the applicant:-
- (a) to provide evidence of professional experience, where the duration of the education and training adduced in support of this application, as laid down in points (a) or (b) of paragraph (1) of Article 4, is at least one year less than that required in the Republic.

**Additional
requirements
for professional
experience**

The period of professional experience required may not exceed twice the shortfall in duration of education and training where the shortfall relates to post-secondary course and/or to a period of probationary practice carried out under the control of a supervising professional person and ending with an examination.

The period of professional experience required may not exceed the shortfall, where the shortfall relates to professional practice acquired with the assistance of a qualified member of the profession concerned. In the case of diplomas, the duration of education and training recognized as being of an equivalent level shall be determined as for the education and training defined in the interpretation of the term.

When these provisions are applied, account must be taken of the professional experience referred to. In any event, the professional experience required by point (b) of paragraph (i) of Article 4, may not exceed four years.

Professional experience may not, however, be required of an applicant holding a diploma attesting to a post-secondary course as referred to in Annex C of this law or a diploma as defined in the interpretation of the term "Diploma" in the law for the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications of 2002, who wishes to pursue his profession in the Republic where the possession of a diploma or evidence of education and training attesting to one of the course of education and training as referred to in Annexes C and D is required,

- b) to complete an adaptation period not exceeding three years or take an aptitude test,
 - (i) Where the theoretical and/or practical matters covered by the education and training which he has received as laid down in points (a) and (b) of paragraph (1) of Article 4 differ substantially from those covered by the diploma, as defined in this law or in the law for the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications of 2002, required in the Republic or
 - (ii) Where in the case referred to in point (a) paragraph (1) of Article 4, the profession regulated in the Republic and covers

theoretical and/or practical matters which differ substantially from those covered by the diploma, as defined in point (a) of paragraph (i) of Article 4, adduced by the applicant, or

(iii) Where in the case referred to in point (b) of paragraph (1) of Article 4, the profession regulated in the Republic comprises one or more regulated professional activities which do not form part of the profession regulated in the Member State from which the applicant originates or comes and that difference corresponds to specific education and training required in the Republic and covers theoretical and/or practical matters which differ substantially from those covered by the evidence of education and training adduced by the applicant. The provisions of paragraphs (a) and (b) may not apply cumulatively.

(2) The applicant has the right to choose between an adaptation period and an aptitude test.

(3) By way of derogation from paragraphs (1) and (2) the right to choose may not be granted to the applicant:

(a) if a profession is involved the pursuit of which requires a precise knowledge of national law and in respect of which the provision of advice and/or assistance concerning national law is an essential and constant feature of the professional activity, or

- (b) where the access to the profession or its pursuit is subject to the possession of a diploma as defined in the law for the General system for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications of 2002, one of the conditions for the award of which is the completion of a post-secondary course of at least three years' duration or an equivalent period on a part-time basis and the applicant holds either a diploma as defined in Article 2 or evidence of education and training within the meaning of point (b) of paragraph (1) of Article 4 of the law for the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications of 2002.

7 (1) Where, the taking up or pursuit of a regulated profession is subject to possession of a diploma, the competent body of Article 15 may not, on the grounds of inadequate qualifications, refuse to authorize a national of a Member State to take up or pursue that profession on the same conditions as those applied to nationals of the Republic if:

- (a) the applicant holds the certificate required in another Member State for the taking up or pursuit of the same profession in its territory, such certificate having been awarded in a Member State; or
- (b) the applicant has pursued the same profession full-time for two years during the previous 10 years in

System for recognition where the possession of a diploma is required and the applicant is

**the holder of a
certificate or has
received
corresponding
education and training**

another Member State which does not regulate that profession, within the meaning given to the interpretation of the terms “regulated profession” and “regulated professional activity” in Article 2, and possesses evidence of education and training which has been awarded by a competent authority in a Member State, has prepared the holder for the pursuit of this profession and:

- (i) either shows that the holder, after having followed a secondary course, has completed:
 - either a course of professional education or training, other than courses referred to in Article 2 in the interpretation of the term “certificate” provided at an educational or training establishment or on the job, or in combination at an educational or training establishment and on the job and complemented, where appropriate, by the probationary or professional practice which is an integral part of that training course,
 - or the probationary or professional practice which is an integral part of that secondary course,
- (ii) either shows that the holder, after having followed a secondary course of a technical or vocational nature has completed, where necessary,
 - either a course of professional education or training as referred to in point (i)
 - either the period of probationary or professional practice which is an integral part of that secondary course of a technical or vocational nature.

However, the professional experience referred to in paragraph (b) may not be required where the evidence of education and training held by the applicant and referred to in this point is awarded on completion of regulated education and training.

(2) Nevertheless, the competent body may required the applicant to undergo an adaptation period not exceeding three years or take an aptitude test. The competent body must give the applicant the right to choose between an adaptation period and an aptitude test.

- 8 (1) Where, in the Republic, the taking up or pursuit of a regulated profession is subject to possession of a certificate, the competent body may not, on the grounds of inadequate qualifications, refuse to authorize a national of a Member State to take up or pursue that profession on the same conditions as those applied to nationals of the Republic, if:
- (a) the applicant holds the diploma, as defined in Article 2 or in the law for the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications of 2002, or the certificate required in another Member State for the taking up or pursuit of the profession in question in its territory, such diploma having been awarded in a Member State; or
 - (b) the applicant has pursued the profession in question full-time for two years or for an equivalent period on a part-time basis during the previous 10 years in another Member State which does not regulate that profession, within the meaning given to the interpretation of the terms “regulated profession” and “regulated professional activity” in Article 2 and

**System for
recognition where the
possession of a
certificate is required**

possesses evidence of education and training which has been awarded by a competent authority in a member state, has prepared the holder for the pursuit for this profession and:

- (i) either shows that the holder has successfully completed a post-secondary course other than that referred to in the interpretation of the term “diploma” in the law for the General System for the Recognition of Professional Qualifications of 2002, of at least one years’ duration or of equivalent duration on a part-time basis, one of the conditions of entry of which is , as a general rule, the completion of the secondary course required to obtain entry to university or higher education, as well as any professional training which is an integral part of that post-secondary course,
- (ii) either shows that the holder, after having followed a secondary course, has completed either a course of education or training for a profession other than courses referred to in point (a), provided at an educational establishment or on the job, or in combination at an educational establishment and on the job and complemented, where appropriate, by the probationary or professional practice which is an integral part of that training course, or the probationary or professional practice which is an integral part of that secondary course,
- (iii) either shows that the holder, after having followed a secondary course of a technical or

vocational nature has completed, where necessary,

- either a course of education or training as referred to in point (ii),
- or the period of probationary or professional practice which is an integral part of that secondary course of a technical or vocational nature,

However, the two years' professional experience may not be required where the evidence of education and training held by the applicant is awarded on completion of regulated education and training.

(c) the applicant who does not hold any diploma, certificate or other evidence of education and training within the meaning of Article 4 (b) (i) or of point (b) of this Article has pursued the profession in question full-time for three consecutive years, or for an equivalent period on a part-time basis, during the previous 10 years in another Member State which does not regulate that profession within the meaning given to the interpretation of the terms “regulated Profession” and “regulated professional activity” in Article 2.

(2) The following shall be treated in the same way as the evidence of education and training referred to in paragraph (b): any evidence of education and training or any set of such evidence awarded by a competent authority in a Member State if it is awarded on the completion of education and training received in a member state and is recognised by that member state as being of an equivalent level, provided that the other member states and the Commission have been notified of this recognition.

9. Without prejudice to Article 8, the competent body of Article 15 may also require the applicant to:

(a) complete an adaptation period not exceeding two years or to take an aptitude test when the education and training which he received in accordance with points (a) or (b) of paragraph (1) of Article 8 relates to theoretical or practical matters differing substantially from those covered by the certificate required in the Republic, or where there are differences in the fields of activity characterized by specific education and training relating to theoretical or practical matters differing substantially from those covered by the applicant's evidence of formal qualifications. The competent body must give the applicant the right to choose between an adaptation period and an aptitude test.

(b) undergo an adaptation period not exceeding two years or take an aptitude test where, in the instance referred to in point (c) of paragraph (1) of Article 8, he does not hold a diploma, certificate or other evidence of education and training. The competent body of Article 15 may reserve the right to choose between an adaptation period and an aptitude test.

(10) Where the taking up or pursuit of a regulated profession is subject to possession of an attestation of competence, the competent body may not, on the grounds of inadequate qualifications, refuse to authorize a national of a Member State to take up or pursue that profession on the same conditions as those applied to nationals of the Republic::

**Additional
requirements**

System for recognition where the possession of an attestation of competence is required

(a) if the applicant holds the attestation of competence required in another Member State for the taking up or pursuit of the same profession in its territory, such attestation having been awarded in a Member State; or

(b) if the applicant provides proof of qualifications obtained in other Member States,

and giving guarantees, in particular in the matter of health, safety, environmental protection and consumer protection, equivalent to those required by the laws, regulations or administrative provisions of the Republic

11. Where, the taking up or pursuit of a regulated profession is subject only to possession of evidence of education attesting to general education at primary or secondary school level, the competent body may not, on the grounds of inadequate qualifications, refuse to authorize a national of a Member State to take up or pursue that profession on the same conditions as those applied to nationals of the Republic if the applicant possesses formal qualifications of the corresponding level, awarded in another Member State.

This evidence of formal qualifications must have been awarded by a competent authority in that Member State, designated in accordance with its own laws, regulations or administrative provisions.

System for recognition where the possession of evidence of education attesting to general education at primary or secondary school level is required

12 (1) The aptitude test to be taken by an applicant in accordance with Article 6,7 and 9:

- (a) is limited to his professional knowledge, and
- (b) has the aim of assessing the ability of the applicant to pursue a regulated profession in the Republic, considering the fact that the applicant is a qualified professional in the member state of origin or the member state from which he comes.

(2) The competent body chooses the subjects to be examined in an aptitude test, as follows:

- (a) Draw up a list of subjects which on the basis of a comparison of the education and training required in the Republic and that received by the applicant, are not covered by the diploma or other evidence of formal qualifications possessed by the applicant and
- (b) the aptitude test shall cover subjects to be selected from those on the list referred to in paragraph (a), knowledge of which is essential for the pursuit of the profession in the Republic.

Aptitude Test

(3) The test referred to in paragraph (a) of section (2) may also include knowledge of the professional rules applicable to the activities in question in the Republic.

(4) The detailed rules for the application of the aptitude test as well as the status of the applicant who wishes to be submitted to the aptitude test in the Republic are determined by the competent body.

Evidence

13(1) Where for the taking up or pursuit of a regulated profession in the Republic it is necessary to provide evidence:

- (a) as regards good character or repute or not been declared

bankrupt, or

(b) as regards not suspension or not prohibition of the pursuit of that regulated profession in the event of serious professional misconduct or a criminal offence,

as sufficient evidence is accepted -

- (i) the documents issued by competent authorities in the member state of origin or the member state from which the foreign national comes, showing that those requirements are met, or,
- (ii) where the documents referred to in paragraph (i) are not issued in the member state of origin or the member state from which the foreign national comes, a declaration on oath or in states where there is no provision for declaration on oath, by a solemn declaration made by the person concerned before a competent judicial or administrative authority or, where appropriate a notary or qualified professional body of the member state of origin or the member state from which the person comes who shall issue a certificate attesting the authenticity of the declaration.

(2) Where for the taking up or pursuit of a regulated profession in the Republic a certificate of physical or/and mental health is required, as sufficient evidence is accepted -

(a) the production of the document required in this respect, in the member state of origin or the member state from which the foreign national comes, or

(b) where the document referred to in paragraph (1)(a) is

not issued in the member state of origin or the member state from which the foreign national comes, the production of a certificate issued by a competent authority in that state corresponding to the certificate of physical or/and mental health issued in the Republic.

(3) The documents referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) should be issued no more than three months before the date of presentation to the competent body.

(4) Where for the taking up or pursuit of a regulated profession in the Republic it is required to take an oath or make a solemn declaration and where the form of such oath or declaration cannot be used by nationals of member states, an appropriate form of oath or declaration is offered to the person concerned.

(5) Where, for the taking up or pursuit of a regulated profession in the Republic, proof of financial standing is required, the certificates issued by banks in the member state of origin or in the member state from where the foreign national comes are considered as equivalent to those issued by the competent authorities in the Republic.

(6)(a) Where, for the taking up or pursuit of a regulated profession in the Republic, proof of insurance against the financial risks arising from the professional liability is required, certificates issued by insurance undertakings of other member states are accepted as equivalent to those issued by undertakings operating in the Republic.

(b) The certificate referred to in paragraph (a) shall state that the insurer has complied with the laws and regulations in force in the Republic regarding the terms and extent of cover.

(c) The certificate referred to in paragraph (a) should be issued no more than three months before the date of presentation to the competent bodies.

**Right to use
professional and
academic title**

14.(1) The competent body of Article 15 shall recognize the right of nationals of member states who fulfill the conditions of this law regarding the taking up and pursuit of a regulated profession in the Republic to use the professional title corresponding to that profession to accompany the professional title with their lawful academic title acquired from their member state of origin or the member state from which they come, and where appropriate the abbreviation of this title, in the language of that state. The competent body may require this title to be followed by the name and location of the establishment or examining board which awarded it.

(2) Where a profession is regulated in the Republic by an association or organization as defined in the interpretation of the term “regulated professional activity”, the competent body shall recognize to the nationals of member states the right to use the professional title or designatory letters conferred by that organization or association only on proof of membership to such association or organisation. .

(3) Where the association or organization makes membership subject to certain qualifications

requirements, it may apply these to nationals of member states who are holders of a diploma within the meaning given to the term, in the interpretation of the term diploma in Article 2, or certificate within the meaning of the term “certificate” in the same Article, or evidence of education and training within the meaning of paragraph (1)(b) of Article 4, or paragraph (1)(b) of Article 7, or Article 7, or Article 11, only in accordance with this law and more specifically articles 4, 6 and 7.

PART II – COMPETENT BODY AND PROCEDURE

Submission of applications and examination by the competent body

15(1) Every applicant who wishes to pursue a regulated profession in the Republic, shall submit an application to the competent body together with all necessary certificates and other evidence.

(2) The competent body shall examine applications submitted in accordance with paragraph (1) without prejudice, in any way, of any other responsibilities pursued in accordance with laws and administrative provisions regulating its operation.

16.(1) The Labour Department, of the Ministry of Labour and Social Insurance, is designated as the National Contact Point for the application of this Law.

National Contact Point

(2) The National Contact Point provides information to nationals of member states who wish to pursue a regulated profession in the Republic and to citizens of the Republic who wish to pursue a regulated profession in another member state. More specifically, it provides information regarding the regulated professions in the Republic and the competent body for every regulated profession.

17.(1) The competent body examines and evaluates the applications submitted as soon as possible.

Evaluation of applications and decision of the competent body

(2) The competent body on the evaluation of an application may ask the applicant to clear up or to provide any additional information considered necessary.

(3) The competent body may ask the applicant to furnish documents translated in the Greek language or in one of the other languages most commonly used in the Community.

(4) The competent body decides in accordance with the provisions of this law and the legislation regulating the profession in consideration and shall inform the applicant of its decision, duly reasoned, within four months from the date of presentation of the application together with all necessary documents.

18. The applicant has the right to file a recourse against an act or omission of the competent body, including its failure to consider the application within the specified time limits, to the Supreme Court in accordance with Article 146 of the Constitution.

Right for Remedy

19.(1) The Council of Ministers designates a person as the National Coordinator of the activities of the administrative authorities in order to promote the better application of this law.

National Coordinator

(2) The National Coordinator shall communicate to the Commission every two years, a report on the application of the provisions of this law which shall contain a table of the decisions taken and a description of the main problems arising

from the application of this law.

(3) The National Coordinator represents the Republic in the coordinating group which is chaired by the Commission and which is composed of the coordinators appointed by each member state.

**Procedure for
amending Annexes
C and D**

20. The list of education and training courses set out in Annexes C and D may be amended on the basis of a reasoned request to the Commission from the competent body, with the approval of the National Contact Point. All appropriate information and in particular the text of the relevant provisions of national law shall accompany the request. The other Member States shall also be informed on the request.

21. The Council of Ministers may issue Regulations to be published in the official gazette of the Republic, for better application of this law.

Regulations

22. This law shall entry into force on a date specified by the Council of Ministers through notification published in the official gazette of the Republic.

**Date of entry
into force**

DM/TP
11092002