

SCHEDULE 6

LIST OF COURSES EVIDENCE OF SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF WHICH IS CONSTITUENT OF A SECOND GENERAL SYSTEM DIPLOMA

PART 1

COURSES REFERABLE TO THE PRACTICE OF A PROFESSION IN ANOTHER RELEVANT STATE

Paramedical and childcare training course

1. Training for the following:

In Germany:

- (–) paediatric nurse (“Kinderkrankenschwester/Kinderkrankenpfleger”),
- (–) physiotherapist (“Krankengymnast(in)/Physiotherapeut(in)”),
- (–) occupational therapist (“Beschäftigungs- und Arbeitstherapeut(in)”),
- (–) speech therapist (“Logopäde/Logopädin”),
- (–) orthoptist (“Orthoptist(in)”),
- (–) State-recognised childcare worker (“Staatlich anerkannte(r) Erzieher(in)”),
- (–) State-recognised remedial teacher (“Staatlich anerkannte(r) Heilpädagog(-in)”),
- (–) medical laboratory technician (“medizinisch-technische(r) Laboratoriums-Assistent(in)”),
- (–) medical X-ray technician (“medizinisch-technische(r) Radiologie-Assistent(in)”),
- (–) medical functional diagnostics technician (“medizinisch-technische(r) Assistent(in) für Funktionsdiagnostik”),
- (–) veterinary technician (“veterinärmedizinisch-technische(r) Assistent(in)”),
- (–) dietitian (“Diätassistent(in)”),
- (–) pharmacy technician (“Pharmazieingenieur”) received prior to 31 March 1994 in the former German Democratic Republic or in the territory of the new *Länder*,
- (–) psychiatric nurse (“Psychiatrische(r) Krankenschwester/Krankenpfleger”),
- (–) speech therapist (“Sprachtherapeut(in)”).

In Italy:

- (–) dental technician (“odontotecnico”),
- (–) optician (“ottico”),
- (–) chiropodist (“podologo”).

In Luxembourg:

- (–) medical X-ray technician (assistant(e) technique médical(e) en radiologie),

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- (–) medical laboratory technician (assistant(e) technique médical(e) de laboratoire),
- (–) psychiatric nurse (infirmier/ière psychiatrique),
- (–) medical technician-surgery (assistant(e) technique médical(e) en chirurgie),
- (–) paediatric nurse (infirmier/ière puériculteur/trice),
- (–) nurse-anaesthetics (infirmier/ière anesthésiste),
- (–) qualified masseur/masseuse (masseur/euse diplômé(e)),
- (–) childcare worker (éducateur/trice).

In the Netherlands:

- (–) veterinary assistant (“dierenartassistent”),

which represent education and training courses of a total duration of at least thirteen years, comprising:

- (i) either at least three years of vocational training in a specialised school culminating in an examination, in some cases supplemented by a one or two-year specialisation course culminating in an examination,
- (ii) or at least two and a half years in a specialised school culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of at least six months in an approved establishment,
- (iii) or at least two years in a specialised school culminating in an examination and supplemented by work experience of at least one year or by a traineeship of at least one year in an approved establishment,
- (iv) or in the case of the veterinary assistant (“dierenartassistent”) in the Netherlands three years of vocational training in a specialised school (“MBO” -scheme) or alternatively three years of vocational training in the dual apprenticeship system (“LLW”), both of which culminate in an examination.

In Austria:

- (–) special basic training for nurses specialising in the care of children and young people,
- (–) special basic training for psychiatric nurses,
- (–) contact lens optician (“Kontaktlinsenoptiker”),
- (–) pedicurist (“Fusspfleger”),
- (–) acoustic-aid technician (“Hörgeräteakustiker”),
- (–) druggist (“Drogist”),

which represent education and training courses of a total duration of at least fourteen years, including at least five years’ training followed within a structured training framework, divided into an apprenticeship of at least three years’ duration, comprising training partly received in the workplace and partly provided by a vocational training establishment, and a period of professional practice and training, culminating in a professional examination conferring the rights to exercise the profession and to train apprentices,

- (–) masseur (“Masseur”),

which represents education and training courses of a total duration of fourteen years, including five years’ training within a structured training framework, comprising an apprenticeship of two years duration, a period of professional practice and training of two years’ duration and a training course

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of one year culminating in a professional examination conferring the rights to exercise the profession and to train apprentices,

- (–) kindergarten worker (“Kindergärtner/in”),
- (–) child care worker (“Erzieher”),

which represent education and training courses of a total duration of thirteen years, including five years of professional training in a specialised school, culminating in an examination.

Master craftsman sector (“Mester/Meister/Maitre”) which represents education and training courses concerning skills not covered by the Directive listed in Annex A

2. Training for the following:

In Denmark:

- (–) optician (“optometrist”),

this course is of a total duration of 14 years, including five years’ vocational training divided into two-and-a-half years’ theoretical training provided by the vocational training establishment and two-and-a-half years’ practical training received in the workplace, and culminating in a recognised examination, relating to the craft and conferring the right to use the title “Mester”;

- (–) orthopaedic technician (“ortopaedimekaniker”),

this course is of a total duration of 12.5 years, including three-and-a-half years’ vocational training divided into six months’ theoretical training provided by the vocational training establishment and three years’ practical training received in the workplace, and culminating in a recognised examination relating to the craft and conferring the right to use the title “Mester”;

- (–) orthopaedic boot and shoemaker (“ortopaediskomager”),

this course is of a total duration of 13.5 years, including four-and-a-half years’ vocational training divided into two years’ theoretical training provided by the vocational training establishment and two-and-a-half years’ practical training received in the workplace, and culminating in a recognised examination relating to the craft and conferring the right to use the title “Mester”.

In Germany:

- (–) optician (“Augenoptiker”),
- (–) dental technician (“Zahntechniker”),
- (–) surgical truss maker (“Bandagist”),
- (–) hearing-aid maker (“Hörgeräte-Akustiker”),
- (–) orthopaedic technician (“Orthopädiemechaniker”),
- (–) orthopaedic bootmaker (“Orthopädienschuhmacher”).

In Luxembourg:

- (–) dispensing optician (“opticien”),
- (–) dental technician (“mécanicien dentaire”),
- (–) hearing-aid maker (“audioprothésiste”),

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- (–) orthopaedic technician/surgical truss maker (“mécanicien orthopédiste/bandagiste”),
- (–) orthopaedic bootmaker (“orthopédiste-cordonnier”).

These courses are of a total duration of 14 years, including at least five years’ training followed within a structured training framework, partly received in the workplace and partly provided by the vocational training establishment, and culminating in an examination which must be passed in order to be able to practise any activity considered as skilled, either independently or as an employee with a comparable level of responsibility.

In Austria:

- (–) surgical truss maker (“Bandagist”),
- (–) corset maker (“Miederwarenerzeuger”),
- (–) optician (“Optiker”),
- (–) orthopaedic shoemaker (“Orthopädienschuhmacher”),
- (–) orthopaedic technician (“Orthopädietechniker”),
- (–) dental technician (“Zahntechniker”),
- (–) gardener (“Gärtner”),

which represent education and training of a total duration of at least fourteen years, including at least five years’ training within a structured training framework, divided into an apprenticeship of at least three years’ duration, comprising training received partly in the workplace and partly provided by a vocational training establishment, and a period of professional practice and training of at least two years’ duration culminating in a mastership examination conferring the rights to exercise the profession, to train apprentices and to use the title “Meister”, training for master craftsmen in the field of agriculture and forestry, namely:

- (–) master in agriculture (“Meister in der Landwirtschaft”),
- (–) master in rural home economics (“Meister in der ländlichen Hauswirtschaft”),
- (–) master in horticulture (“Meister im Gartenbau”),
- (–) master in market gardening (“Meister im Feldgemüsebau”),
- (–) master in pomology and fruit-processing (“Meister im Obstbau und in der Obstverwertung”),
- (–) master in viticulture and wine-production (“Meister im Weinbau und in der Kellerwirtschaft”),
- (–) master in dairy farming (“Meister in der Molkerei und Käsewirtschaft”),
- (–) master in horse husbandry (“Meister in der Pferdewirtschaft”),
- (–) master in fishery (“Meister in der Fischereiwirtschaft”),
- (–) master in poultry farming (“Meister in der Geflügelwirtschaft”),
- (–) master in apiculture (“Meister in der Bienenwirtschaft”),
- (–) master in forestry (“Meister in der Forstwirtschaft”),
- (–) master in forestry plantation and forest management (“Meister in der Forstgarten- und Forstpflégewirtschaft”),
- (–) master in agriculture warehousing (“Meister in der landwirtschaftlichen Lagerhaltung”),

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which represent education and training of a total duration of at least fifteen years including at least six years' training followed within a structured training framework divided into an apprenticeship of at least three years' duration, comprising training partly received in the workplace and partly provided by a vocational training establishment, and a period of three years of professional practice culminating in a mastership examination relating to the profession and conferring the rights to train apprentices and to use the title "Meister".

In Norway:

- (–) teacher of technical and vocational subjects ("yrkesfaglærer"),

which represents education and training of a total duration of eighteen to twenty years, including nine to ten years of primary and lower secondary school, at least three or four years of apprenticeship training – alternatively two years of vocational upper secondary school and two years of apprenticeship training – leading to a trade or journeyman's certificate, professional experience as a craftsman for at least four years, further theoretical craft studies for at least one year, and a one-year study programme in educational theory and practice.

Seafaring sector

3. Training for the following:
 - (a) Sea transport

In Denmark:

- (–) ship's captain ("skibsfører"),
- (–) first mate ("overstyrmand"),
- (–) quartermaster, deck officer ("enestyrmand, vagthavende styrmand"),
- (–) deck officer ("vagthavende styrmand"),
- (–) engineer ("maskinchef"),
- (–) first engineer ("1.maskinmester"),
- (–) first engineer/duty engineer ("1.maskinmester/vagthavende maskinmester").

In Germany:

- (–) captain, large coastal vessel ("Kapitän AM"),
- (–) captain, coastal vessel ("Kapitän AK"),
- (–) deck officer, large coastal vessel ("Nautischer Schiffsoffizier AMW"),
- (–) deck officer, coastal vessel ("Nautischer Schiffsoffizier AKW"),
- (–) chief engineer, grade C ("Schiffsbetriebstechniker CT-Leiter von Maschinenanlagen"),
- (–) ship's mechanic, grade C ("Schiffsmechaniker CMA-Leiter von Maschinenanlagen"),
- (–) ship's engineer, grade C ("Schiffsbetriebstechniker CTW"),
- (–) ship's mechanic, grade C-solo engineer officer ("Schiffsmechaniker CMAW-Technischer Alleinoffizier").

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In Italy:

- (–) deck officer (“ufficiale di coperta”),
- (–) engineer officer (“ufficiale di macchina”).

In the Netherlands:

- (–) first mate (coastal vessel) (with supplementary training) [“stuurman kleine handelsvaart (met aanvulling)”],
- (–) coaster engineer (with diploma) (“diploma motordrijver”),
- (–) VTS-official (“VTS-functionaris”),

which represents training:

- (–) in Denmark, of nine years’ primary schooling followed by a course of basic training and/or service at sea of between 17 and 36 months, supplemented by:
 - (–) for the deck officer, one year of specialised vocational training,
 - (–) for the others, three years of specialised vocational training,
- (–) in Germany, of a total duration of between 14 and 18 years, including a three-year course of basic vocational training and one year’s service at sea, followed by one or two years of specialised vocational training supplemented, where appropriate, by two year’s work experience in navigation,
- (–) in Italy, of a total duration of 13 years, of which at least five years consist of professional training culminating in an examination, and are supplemented, where appropriate, by a traineeship,
- (–) in the Netherlands:
 - (i) for the first mate (coaster vessel) (with supplementary training) (“stuurman kleine handelsvaart (met aanvulling)”), and coaster engineer (with diploma) (“diploma motordrijver”), involving a course of 14 years, at least two years of which takes place in a specialised vocational training establishment, supplemented by a twelve month traineeship,
 - (ii) for the VTS-official (“VTS-functionaris”) of a total duration of at least 15 years, comprising at least three years of Higher Vocational Education (“HBO”) or Intermediate Vocational Training (“MBO”), which are followed by national and regional specialisation courses, comprising at least 12 weeks of theoretical training each and culminating each in an examination,

and which are recognised under the International STCW Convention (International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978).

In Iceland:

- (–) ship’s captain (“skipstjóri”),
- (–) chief mate (“stýrimaður”),
- (–) watchkeeping officer (“undirstýrimaður”),
- (–) marine engineer, first grade (“yélstjóri 1.stigs”).

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In Norway:

- (–) master mariner/deck officer Class 1 (“skipsfører”),
- (–) chief mate/deck officer Class 2 (“overstyrmann”),
- (–) master home/deck officer Class 3 (“kystskipper”),
- (–) mate/watchkeeping officer/deck officer Class 4 (“styrmann”),
- (–) chief engineer officer/engineer officer Class 1 (“maskinsjef”),
- (–) second engineer officer/engineer officer Class 2 (“1.maskinist”),
- (–) solo engineer/engineer officer Class 3 (“enemaskinist”),
- (–) watchkeeping engineer/engineer officer Class 4 (“maskinoffiser”),

which represents training

- (–) in Iceland, of nine or 10 years’ primary schooling followed by two year’s service at sea, supplemented by three years of specialised vocational training (five years for the marine engineer),
- (–) in Norway, of nine years’ primary schooling followed by a course of basic training and service at sea of three years (two and a half years for engineering officers), supplemented by,
- (–) for watchkeeping officers, one year of specialised vocational training,
- (–) for the others, two years of specialised vocational training,

and by further service at sea and which is recognised under the International STCW Convention (International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers, 1978),

- (–) electro-automation officer (ship’s electrician) (“elektroautomasjonstekniker/skipselektriker”),

which represents training of nine years’ primary schooling followed by a two year course of basic training, supplemented by one year of practical experience and service at sea and one year of specialised vocational training.

- (b) Sea fishing

In Germany:

- (–) captain, deep-sea fishing (“Kapitän BG/Fischerei”),
- (–) captain, coastal fishing (“Kapitän BK/Fischerei”),
- (–) deck officer, deep-sea vessel (“Nautischer Schiffsoffizier BGW/Fischerei”),
- (–) deck officer, coastal vessel (“Nautischer Schiffsoffizier BKW/Fischerei”).

In the Netherlands:

- (–) first mate/engineer V (“stuurman werktuigkundige V”),
- (–) engineer IV (fishing vessel) (“werktuigkundige IV visvaart”),
- (–) first mate IV (fishing vessel) (“stuurman IV visvaart”),
- (–) first mate/engineer VI (“stuurman werktuigkundige VI”),

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which represent training:

- (–) in Germany, of a total duration of between 14 and 18 years, including a three-year course of basic vocational training and one year's service at sea, followed by one or two years of specialised vocational training supplemented, where appropriate, by two-years' work experience in navigation,
- (–) in the Netherlands, involving a course varying in duration between thirteen and fifteen years, at least two years of which are provided in a specialised vocational school, supplemented by a 12-month period of work experience,

and are recognised under the Torremolinos Convention (1977 International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels).

In Iceland:

- (–) ship's captain ("skipstjóri"),
- (–) chief mate ("stýrimaður"),
- (–) watchkeeping officer ("undirstýrimaður"),

which represents training of nine or 10 years' primary schooling followed by two years' service at sea, supplemented by two years of specialised vocational training culminating in an examination and is recognised under the Torremolinos Convention (1977 International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels).

- (c) Mobile drilling rig personnel

In Norway:

- (–) Platform manager ("plattformsjef"),
- (–) stability section manager ("stabilitetssjef"),
- (–) control room operator ("kontrollromoperator"),
- (–) technical section leader ("teknisk sjef"),
- (–) assistant technical section leader ("teknisk assistent"),

which represents training of nine years' primary schooling, followed by a two-year course of basic training, supplemented by at least one year's service offshore and,

- (–) for the control room operator, one year of specialised vocational training,
- (–) for the others, two and a half years of specialised vocational training.

Technical sector

4. Training for the following:

In Italy:

- (–) building surveyor ("geometra"),
- (–) land surveyor ("perito agrario"),

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which represents secondary technical courses of a total duration of at least 13 years, comprising eight years' compulsory schooling followed by five years' secondary study, including three years vocational study, culminating in the Technical Baccalaureat examination, and supplemented,

- (i) for building surveyors by: either a traineeship lasting at least two years in a professional office, or five years' work experience,
- (ii) for land surveyors, by the completion of a practical traineeship lasting at least two years, followed by the State Examination.

In the Netherlands:

- (–) bailiff (“gerechtsderuwaarder”),
- (–) dental-prosthesis maker (“tandprotheticus”),

which represents a course of study and vocational training:

- (i) in the case of the bailiff (“gerechtsdeurwaarder”), totalling nineteen years, comprising eight years' compulsory schooling followed by eight years' secondary education including four years' technical education culminating in a State examination and supplemented by three years' theoretical and practical vocational training,
- (ii) in the case of the dental-prosthesis maker (“tandprotheticus”), totalling at least 15 years of full time training and three years of part time training, comprising eight years of primary education, four years of general secondary education, completion of three years of vocational training, involving theoretical and practical training as a dental technician, supplemented by three years of part time training as a dental prosthesis-maker, culminating in an examination.

In Austria:

- (–) forester (“Förster”),
- (–) technical consulting (“Technisches Büro”),
- (–) labour leasing (“Überlassung von Arbeitskräften-Arbeitsleihe”),
- (–) employment agent (“Arbeitsvermittlung”),
- (–) investment adviser (“Vermögensberater”),
- (–) private investigator (“Berufsdetektiv”),
- (–) security guard (“Bewachungsgewerbe”),
- (–) real estate agent (“Immobilienmakler”),
- (–) real estate manager (“Immobilienverwalter”),
- (–) advertising and promotion agent (“Werbeagentur”),
- (–) building project organiser (“Bauträger/Bauorganisator/Baubetreuer”),
- (–) debt-collecting agent (“Inkassobüro/Inkassoinstitut”),

which represents education and training of a total duration of at least 15 years, comprising eight years' compulsory schooling followed by five years' secondary technical or commercial study, culminating in a technical or commercial mature level qualifying examination, supplemented by at least two years' workplace education and training culminating in a professional examination,

- (–) insurance consultant (“Berater in Versicherungsangelegenheiten”),

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which represents an education and training course of a total duration of 15 years and includes six years' training followed within a structured training framework, divided into an apprenticeship of three-years' duration and a three-year period of professional practice and training, culminating in an examination,

(–) master builder/planning and technical calculation (“Planender Baumeister”),

(–) master woodbuilder/planning and technical calculation (“Planender Zimmermeister”),

which represents education and training of a total duration of at least 18 years, including at least nine years' vocational training divided into four years of secondary technical study and five years of professional practice and training culminating in a professional examination conferring the rights to exercise the profession and to train apprentices, in so far as this training relates to the right to plan buildings, to make technical calculations and to supervise construction work (“the Maria Theresian privilege”).

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