

## EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

# Working Documents

1983 - 1984

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4 July 1983

DOCUMENT 1-485/83

### REPORT

drawn up on behalf of the Legal Affairs Committee

on the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council (Doc. 1-934/80 - COM(81) 4 final)

for

I. a directive concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of certain activities in the field of pharmacy

II. a directive concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in pharmacy, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment relating to certain activities in the field of pharmacy

and a

draft Council decision

setting up an Advisory Committee on Pharmaceutical Training

Rapporteur: Mr K. Malangré



By letter of 19 February 1981 the President of the Council of the European Communities requested the European Parliament to deliver an opinion, pursuant to Article 57 of the EEC Treaty, on the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for

- I. a directive concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of certain activities in the field of pharmacy
- II. a directive concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in pharmacy, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment relating to certain activities in the field of pharmacy

and a

draft Council decision setting up an Advisory Committee on Pharmaceutical Training.

On 27 February 1981 the President of the European Parliament referred these proposals to the Legal Affairs Committee as the committee responsible and to the Committee on Budgets for an opinion.

At its meeting of 18 March 1981 the Legal Affairs Committee appointed Mr Malangré rapporteur.

At its meetings of 29/30 April and 19/20 October 1982 the committee considered the Commission's proposals and a working document drawn up by the rapporteur.

As a result of the contribution to the debate made by the Commission's representative at its meeting of 29/30 April 1982 the chairman requested him to submit to the committee in written form his speech and the statistical information which he had drawn up, if possible supplemented by further data (see PE 78.747).

On 22 June 1982 this speech and additional statistics relating to pharmacies in the various Member States were forwarded to the members of the Legal Affairs Committee (Notice to Members No. 22/82 - PE 78.898).

At its meeting of 19/20 October 1982, the committee continued its deliberations on the basis of a working document prepared by Mr Malangré (PE 77.316) and the documents supplied by the Commission and annexed to Notice No. 22/82 (PE 78.898).

In the light of this debate, Mr Malangré prepared a draft report (PE 77.316/rev) which was considered by the committee at its meeting of 15/16 February 1983.

At its meeting of 25/26 May 1983, the committee voted on a number of amendments. However, the vote was adjourned when some inconsistencies came to light in the adopted text.

At its meeting of 15/16 June 1983, the committee agreed to the proposal by its rapporteur to resume consideration of the matter on the basis of a revised report.

At its meeting of 20/21 June 1983 the committee decided by 12 votes to 0 with 2 abstentions to recommend to Parliament that it approve the proposals for directives and the draft decision as amended by the amendments below (pp. 6 - 9).

The committee then adopted the motion for a resolution as a whole by 13 votes to 0 with 1 abstention.

The following took part in the vote: Mrs Veil, chairman;  
Mr Luster, vice-chairman; Mr Malangré, rapporteur; Mr Dalziel, Mr Geurtse  
Mr Gontikas, Mr Goppel, Mr Janssen van Raay, Mr Megahy, Mr Sieglerschmidt,  
Mr Tyrrell, Mrs Vayssade, Mr Vetter and Mr Vie.

The opinion of the Committee on Budgets is attached (p. 34).  
This report was tabled on 27 June 1983.

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The Legal Affairs Committee hereby submits to the European Parliament the following amendments to the Commission's proposals and motion for a resolution together with explanatory statement:

TEXT PROPOSED BY THE COMMISSION  
OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES<sup>1</sup>

AMENDMENTS TABLED BY THE LEGAL  
AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Council Directive concerning the  
coordination of provisions laid down  
by law, regulation or administrative action  
in respect of certain activities in the field of pharmacy

Preamble and recitals unchanged

Article 1

Member States shall ensure that holders of a diploma, certificate or other university qualification in pharmacy which meets the conditions laid down in Article 2 shall be entitled at least to access to the activities mentioned in the following paragraph and to exercise such activities subject, where 'appropriate', to the requirement of an in-service training period or additional professional experience.

AMENDMENT No. 1

Article 1

Member States shall ensure that holders of a diploma, certificate or other university qualification in pharmacy which meets the conditions laid down in Article 2 shall be entitled at least to access to the activities mentioned in the following paragraph and to exercise such activities subject, where 'appropriate', to the requirement of an in-service training period or additional professional experience, and subject to the provisions of Article 2(2) of Directive 8/ EEC on the mutual recognition of diplomas.

Paragraph 2 of Article 1 unchanged.

Articles 2 to 6 unchanged.

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<sup>1</sup> For complete text see  
OJ No. C 35 of 18.2.1981, p. 3

Council Directive concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in pharmacy, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment relating to certain activities in the field of pharmacy

AMENDMENT NO. 2

First Council Directive concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in pharmacy, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment relating to certain activities in the field of pharmacy

Preamble unchanged.

1st to 6th recitals unchanged

AMENDMENT NO. 3

New recital to follow 6th recital:

WHEREAS although the coordination of training and the mutual recognition of diplomas are of an objective nature, it is clearly impossible to extend the effect of recognition to access to the exercise of the activities of self-employed persons in the field of pharmacy, so far as the opening of new pharmacies is concerned: whereas the difficulties in the legislation of the Member States on this latter matter - in some cases, heavy restrictions are placed on such openings and in others, there is complete freedom in this respect - might in fact, if recognition of diplomas in pharmacy were extended to the right to open a new pharmacy, lead to unbalanced emigration of pharmacists from countries in which there is geographical distribution of pharmacies to countries where there is complete freedom to set up pharmacies;

Seventh to twelfth recitals unchanged

HAS ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

Article 1 unchanged

AMENDMENT No. 4

Article 2

Each Member State shall recognize the diplomas, certificates and other qualifications awarded to nationals of Member States by other Member States in accordance with Article 2 of Directive 8/ /EEC and listed in Article 3, by giving to such qualifications, as far as the right to take up and pursue the activities in a self-employed capacity is concerned, the same effect in its territory as to those diplomas, certificates and other qualifications, listed in the same Article, which it itself awards.

Article 2

Each Member State shall recognize the diplomas, certificates and other qualifications awarded to nationals of Member States by other Member States in accordance with Article 2 of Directive 8/ /EEC and listed in Article 3, by giving to such qualifications, as far as the right to take up and pursue the activities referred to in Article 1 is concerned, the same effect in its territory as to those diplomas, certificates and other qualifications, listed in the same Article, which it itself awards.

further, each Member State need not recognize these diplomas for the opening of new pharmacies open to the public.

Articles 3 to 20 unchanged



DRAFT COUNCIL DECISION

OF .....

setting up an Advisory Committee on  
Pharmaceutical Training

Text unchanged.

A.

MOTION FOR A RESOLUTION

closing the procedure for consultation of the European Parliament on the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council for

- I. a directive concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of certain activities in the field of pharmacy
- II. a directive concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in pharmacy, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment relating to certain activities in the field of pharmacy

and a draft Council decision setting up an Advisory Committee on Pharmaceutical Training

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the proposals from the Commission of the European Communities to the Council<sup>1</sup>,
  - having been consulted by the Council pursuant to Article 57 of the EEC Treaty (Doc. 1-934/80),
  - having regard to the report of the Legal Affairs Committee and the opinion of the Committee on Budgets (Doc. 1-485/83 ),
  - having regard to the votes on the Commission's proposals for directives and draft decision,
1. Notes that the present Commission proposals fall short of the provisions previously submitted by it;
  2. Notes that the Commission has also been unable to submit proposals for freedom to provide services with regard to activities in the field of pharmacy;

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<sup>1</sup> OJ No. C 35 of 18.2.1981, page 3

3. Notes the failure to make progress in the important and complicated field of the harmonization of the market in pharmaceutical products;
4. Recognizes that the Commission's decision not to provide for the geographical distribution of dispensaries, and instead to allow the varying national provisions on the right of establishment to stand, is based on valid, practical considerations;
5. Notes that, while harmonisation of the national conditions relating to the right of establishment is a requirement for the freedom of establishment of all self-employed pharmacists, nonetheless such harmonisation is not necessary to permit freedom of establishment for the vast majority of self-employed pharmacists who establish themselves by purchase;
6. Takes the view, therefore, that the Commission proposals can be endorsed, but that Member States should be permitted not to apply the provisions relating to recognition to self-employed pharmacists seeking to establish themselves in new pharmacies;
7. Requests the Commission, therefore, to monitor the situation following the adoption of these proposals and to submit further proposals in due course to permit unrestricted freedom of establishment in all Member States;
8. Views the Commission's present proposals, therefore, as merely a first step towards the achievement of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services for activities in the field of pharmacy;
9. Considers in this respect that the Advisory Committee on Pharmaceutical Training should play an important part in the formulation of further-reaching proposals;
10. Welcomes the intended harmonization of training, final examinations and evidence of formal qualifications;
11. Approves the proposals subject to the amendments which have been adopted;
12. Requests the Commission to include these amendments in its proposals, pursuant to Article 149(2) of the EEC Treaty;

13. Instructs its President to forward to the Council and Commission, as Parliament's opinion, the Commission's proposals as voted by Parliament and the corresponding resolution together with the committee's report.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENTPart 1 Synopsis of previous proposals submitted by the Commission concerning the right of establishment in respect of certain activities in the field of pharmacy

1. In order properly to assess the significance of the proposals to facilitate the exercise of the right of establishment relating to certain activities in the field of pharmacy<sup>1</sup>, forwarded by the Commission to the Council by letter of 3 February 1981, it is necessary to refer back to the earlier proposals on the same subject submitted by the Commission in 1969 and 1972 and later withdrawn, and to highlight the major differences which distinguish them from the present proposals.

I. The Commission's 1969 proposals

2. In March 1969 the Commission submitted seven proposals for directives and one recommendation designed to implement the provisions of the EEC Treaty concerning the free movement of persons and freedom of establishment for companies in the entire field of pharmacy (including the manufacture and retailing of pharmaceuticals by self-employed persons).

These included the following proposals:

- (1) proposal for a directive on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of the retail sale of medicinal products by self-employed persons<sup>2</sup>,
- (2) proposal for a directive on the mutual recognition of the diplomas, certificates and other formal qualifications of pharmacists<sup>3</sup>,
- (3) proposal for a directive on the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of the activities of self-employed pharmacists<sup>4</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> COM(81) 4 final, OJ No. C 35, 18.2.81, p. 3

<sup>2</sup> OJ No. C 54, 28.4.1969, p. 44

<sup>3</sup> OJ No. C 54, 28.4.1969, p. 48

<sup>4</sup> OJ No. C 54, 28.4.1969, p. 50

3. Those proposals were based on Articles 57 and 66 of the EEC Treaty and covered all the activities of pharmacists, including monitoring and control, industrial manufacture of pharmaceuticals, laboratory research and dispensing work in a pharmacy. They were the first of their kind to make detailed provisions in the area of the mutual recognition of diplomas.

The following requirements were laid down:

- possession of a diploma or certificate fulfilling the entrance requirement for studying pharmacy at an institution of higher education in one of the Member States;
- at least four and a half years theoretical and practical training, consisting of at least 3,500 hours and covering a specific curriculum;
- at least six months in-service training in a dispensary.

For anyone wishing to engage in and pursue activities in a factory, laboratory or dispensary, there was a further requirement of at least one year's practical training carried out on a full-time basis under the direction of an approved pharmacist. Special provisions were laid down in respect of the exercise of certain activities in the area of pharmaceutical analysis.

4. On 18.11.1970 the European Parliament adopted, on the basis of a report by the Legal Affairs Committee (rapporteur: Mr Dittrich)<sup>1</sup> a resolution<sup>2</sup> in which it welcomed the Commission's proposals to eliminate the existing obstacles to freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services, approved them as a whole, and called on the Commission to adopt a number of amendments<sup>3</sup>.

5. The report of the Legal Affairs Committee welcomed the fact that for reasons of public health, the Commission proposed to authorize the sale of medicinal products in pharmacies only. It considered, however, that this dispensing monopoly should come into effect only after a transitional period of 10 years.

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<sup>1</sup> Document 142/70-71

<sup>2</sup> OJ No. C 143, 3.12.1970, p. 22

<sup>3</sup> The amendments did not concern the proposals for directives which are of relevance here

6. The Legal Affairs Committee expressed regret that the directive on coordination did not contain provisions relating to the geographical distribution of pharmacies. It recognized, however, that this matter raised complex questions, some of them, as in the Federal Republic of Germany, of a constitutional nature. The European Parliament recommended that a solution be found to the problem of the geographical distribution of pharmacies as soon as possible<sup>1</sup>.

In discussions in the Legal Affairs Committee the Commission spoke in favour of finding an early solution to this problem so that the question of the right of establishment in the field of pharmacy could be regulated in its entirety. It undertook to submit, by October 1970, a report which would serve as a basis for further proposals for directives providing for the attainment of freedom of establishment in respect of pharmacies<sup>2</sup>.

The Legal Affairs Committee was in favour of the proposals concerning the liability of dispensing chemists and the question of ownership of equipment and medicinal products and suggested certain exceptions to the latter proposal.

With regard to the pharmacist's right of establishment in another Member State, the committee - and Parliament in its resolution<sup>3</sup> - recommended an appropriate transitional period of at least six months.

The Legal Affairs Committee regarded the proposal for a minimum course of four and a half years practical and theoretical training together with at least six months in-service training as an adequate basis for recognition of a pharmacist's right to engage in and pursue activities and also as a minimum requirement with regard to the mutual recognition and coordination of training.

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<sup>1</sup> OJ No. C 143, 3.12.1970, p. 23 (paragraph 6)

<sup>2</sup> See Doc. 142/70-71, p. 42 (paragraph 32)

<sup>3</sup> OJ No. C 143, 3.12.1970, p. 23

## II. The Commission's 1972 proposals

7. In November 1972 the Commission submitted the following proposals for directives which had been promised in 1970:

- (1) proposal for a directive on the coordination of certain laws, regulations and administrative provisions concerning the retail sale of medicinal products by self-employed persons,
- (2) proposal for a directive concerning the attainment of freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of the retail sale of medicinal products by self-employed persons<sup>1</sup>.

These proposals complemented the seven proposals for directives submitted in 1969, as called for by the European Parliament<sup>2</sup>, and were designed to bring about freedom of establishment in respect of the retail sale of pharmaceuticals by self-employed pharmacists by resolving the problems connected with the geographical distribution of pharmacies.

The first directive was also based on Articles 57 and 66 of the EEC Treaty, whereas the second directive took Articles 54(2) and (3), 63(2) and (3) and 66 of the EEC Treaty as its legal basis.

The proposals for directives submitted in 1972 were therefore intended primarily to regulate the geographical distribution of pharmacies, 'since otherwise the achievement of freedom of establishment will cause an abnormal influx of applicants, particularly from countries which restrict the number of dispensaries, into the Member States where dispensaries may be freely set up'<sup>3</sup>.

8. The European Parliament considered these proposals in the light of the report of the Legal Affairs Committee (rapporteur: Mr Vernaschi) and the opinion of the Committee on Public Health and the Environment (draftsman: Mr Walkhoff<sup>4</sup>) and, in its resolution of 13.6.1974<sup>5</sup>, called on the Commission to withdraw its proposals and to prepare new proposals,

<sup>1</sup> COM(72) 1375 final (= Document 102/74)

<sup>2</sup> Resolution of 18.11.1970, OJ No. C 143, 3.12.1970, p. 23

<sup>3</sup> See COM(72) 1375 final, p. 2

<sup>4</sup> Document 102/74

<sup>5</sup> OJ No. C 76, 3.7.1974, p. 48



'providing for full and effective freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services in the retail sale of the pharmaceuticals sector, while nevertheless safeguarding public health.'<sup>1</sup>

9. As was made clear in the explanatory statement of the Legal Affairs Committee and, in particular, in the opinion of the Committee on Public Health and the Environment<sup>2</sup>, the European Parliament considered that the Commission's proposals would result not in liberalization but rather in restriction of the freedom of establishment. It adopted the view that the proposed regulation of geographical distribution combined with the monopolistic position of pharmacists would grant dispensing chemists an unjustifiably privileged status.

10. The Legal Affairs Committee expressly recommended abandoning the principle of controlled geographical distribution of pharmacies since it believed that freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services could be brought about only through the liberalization of national legislation and not by imposing restrictions on distribution<sup>3</sup>.

11. In its opinion, the Committee on Public Health and the Environment was opposed to granting pharmacists a privileged and monopolistic position since the present-day nature of their work (sale of primarily ready-made preparations, transfer of responsibility for production to the pharmaceutical manufacturer) did not justify such exaggerated protection.

### III. Withdrawal of the Commission's proposals

12. By decision of 8 December 1976, the Commission expressly withdrew three of the directives<sup>4</sup> contained in the package on harmonization in the pharmaceutical sector (production and sales)<sup>5</sup> submitted in 1969, including the two directives of interest here concerning:

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<sup>1</sup> EP resolution, paragraph 2, OJ No. C 76, 3.7.1974, p.48  
<sup>2</sup> See Doc. 102/74, in particular pages 15 and 20-22  
<sup>3</sup> Doc. 102/74, p. 15, paragraphs 19 and 20  
<sup>4</sup> OJ No. C 26, 3.2.1977, pp. 5 and 6  
<sup>5</sup> OJ No. C 54, 28.4.1969 (see paragraph 2)

- the mutual recognition of the diplomas, certificates and other formal qualifications of pharmacists;
- the coordination of certain provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of the activities of self-employed pharmacists.

The proposals were withdrawn on the grounds that the Council had not reached a decision and that they were no longer of topical interest.

13. At the same time, however, the Commission announced that it would be submitting new proposals to the Council in the course of 1977 on:

'the coordination of minimum training requirements and mutual recognition of qualifications for pharmacists'<sup>1</sup>.

These proposals were forwarded by the Commission to the Council on 3 February 1981<sup>2</sup>.

14. The 1969 proposals also ceased to apply as a result of the decisions of the European Court of Justice in Cases 2/74 (Reyners)<sup>3</sup> and 33/74 (van Binsbergen)<sup>4</sup> which stated that following the expiry of the transitional period, Articles 52 and 59 of the EEC Treaty (right of establishment and freedom to provide services) were directly applicable. On 24 July 1974 the Commission withdrew its 1972 proposals<sup>5</sup>.

Since 1974 the Commission has adopted a new policy with regard to harmonization measures to bring about freedom of establishment and freedom to provide services. The Commission's aim in following this restrictive policy is to submit proposals for the attainment of freedom of movement only insofar as these are necessary for the development of the common market. The Commission appears not to have applied this criterion in the case of its 1969 and 1972 proposals. The intention at that time was to propose a uniform

<sup>1</sup> OJ No. C 26, 3.2.1977, p. 5

<sup>2</sup> See paragraphs 1 and 15 et seq.

<sup>3</sup> Case 2/74, ECR 1974, 631

<sup>4</sup> Case 33/74, ECR 1974, 1299

<sup>5</sup> By decision of the Commission, not published

structure for the profession, covering both the exercise of activities (geographical distribution of pharmacies, monopoly of retail sales, ownership of medicinal products and the liability of the pharmacist) and professional training<sup>1</sup>.

#### IV. The Commission's new 1981 proposals

15. The proposals<sup>2</sup> forwarded by the Commission to the Council on 3 February 1981 reflect this new restrictive policy.

The Commission bases its new proposals solely on Articles 49 and 57 of the EEC Treaty and thus confines itself to the right of establishment. It expressly excludes any facilitation of the provision of services since it considers that the profession of pharmacist represents an exceptional case in terms of the provision of services within the meaning of Articles 59 and 60 of the EEC Treaty. The Commission considers it difficult to judge at present whether measures designed to facilitate the provision of services by pharmacists would serve a useful purpose and considers such provisions inappropriate for the moment<sup>3</sup>.

16. The Commission therefore proposes only measures designed to promote mutual confidence in the qualifications and competence of pharmacists coming from other Member States through the approximation of national laws.

The directive on coordination first specifies the fields of activity to which holders of suitable qualifications must be granted access and then lays down the minimum conditions which the training leading to these qualifications must satisfy (at least four years training at an institution of higher education and six months in-service training). The Commission chooses not to make detailed specifications regarding the content of the training and hopes that the minimum requirements will increase mutual confidence.

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<sup>1</sup> See Introduction to COM(81) 4, pp. 2 and 3

<sup>2</sup> COM(81) 4 final

<sup>3</sup> As stated in the explanatory memorandum to the proposal for a directive on mutual recognition, COM(81) 4 final, p. 10

17. The proposed directive on mutual recognition also defines the range of activities to which this mutual recognition applies. This allows a pharmacist moving to another country to exercise all the activities open to pharmacists in the host country. The measures do not affect the application of national provisions, the nature of the profession of pharmacist in each individual country remains the same and is not subject to harmonization.

The proposal for a directive also specifies in detail the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications, including the in-service training completed in the country of origin, which must be recognized.

In line with the directives on mutual recognition already adopted, the directive stipulates that the professional title of the host Member State must be used<sup>1</sup>, and includes a language requirement<sup>2</sup>.

18. In the provisions to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment (Articles 7-14 of the directive on mutual recognition) the basic principle applied by the Commission is that a pharmacist seeking to exercise his activities must conform to the requirements laid down by the host country. The host country should recognize a certificate issued in the country of origin attesting to the applicant's reliability. Each country should inform the other if they have any knowledge of serious misconduct which could affect the exercise of the activity concerned.

19. In its explanatory memorandum the Commission points out that the proposed measures concern solely the establishment of pharmacists and are not intended also to facilitate the provision of services. The reason given for this is that the services provided by pharmacists are of a quite different nature from those provided by the other liberal professions.

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<sup>1</sup> See Article 13 of the directive on mutual recognition, COM(81) 4 final, p. 17

<sup>2</sup> See Article 14(3) of the directive on mutual recognition, COM(81) 4 final, p. 18

20. In order to ensure a comparably high level of pharmaceutical training in the Community, the Commission has proposed a Council decision setting up an Advisory Committee on Pharmaceutical Training.

V. Measures concerning freedom of movement in the health sector

21. It seems appropriate in this context to give a brief summary of the legal situation regarding the recognition of diplomas and the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of other activities in the health sector.

22. In March 1969 - at the same time as it submitted the first proposals for directives on freedom of movement for pharmacists - the Commission submitted proposals to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services for doctors and dentists<sup>1</sup>, based on Articles 54, 57 and 63 of the EEC Treaty. After the European Parliament had delivered its opinion, proposing that the directives be extended to employed doctors and dentists<sup>2</sup>, the Council adopted the directives on doctors on 16 June 1975<sup>3</sup> and the directives on dentists on 25 July 1978<sup>4</sup>. The Council based these directives on Articles 49, 57, 66 and 235 of the EEC Treaty.

23. In 1969 and 1970 the Commission submitted further proposals to bring about freedom of movement for veterinary surgeons<sup>5</sup>, nurses<sup>6</sup> and midwives<sup>7</sup>, on which the European Parliament delivered opinions<sup>8-10</sup> and called once again for freedom of movement to be extended to employed persons.

<sup>1</sup> OJ No. C 54, 28.4.1969, pp. 8-31

<sup>2</sup> And included Article 48 as a further legal basis

<sup>3</sup> Directives 75/362 and 75/363, OJ No. L 167, 30.6.1975, pp. 1 and 14

<sup>4</sup> Directives 78/686 and 78/687, OJ No. L 233, 24.8.1978, pp. 1 and 10

<sup>5</sup> OJ No. C 92, 20.7.1970, p. 18

<sup>6</sup> OJ No. C 156, 8.12.1969, p. 13

<sup>7</sup> OJ No. C 18, 12.2.1970, p. 1

<sup>8</sup> Veterinary surgeons: OJ No. C 19, 28.2.1972, p. 10

<sup>9</sup> Nurses: OJ No. C 65, 5.6.1970, p. 12

<sup>10</sup> Midwives: OJ No. C 101, 4.8.1970, p. 26