European Union and health workforce regulation in France

Different kinds of regulation in Europe

A necessary and possible harmonisation : to ensure the free movement with european directives

To reconcile free movement and health protection

1 – A recognition of professional qualifications preserving the health systems

2 – A trend to cross legal borders ?

1 – A RECOGNITION OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATIONS PRESERVING THE HEALTH SYSTEMS

Regulation of health workforce remains a State members ability

EU facilitate recognition of qualifications to access or pursuit a regulated profession

Directive enacted in 2005 and modified in 2013

A health professional coming from another Member State may have a permanent activity in France if

- He has a degree recognized as the same as the french degree

- Or else he has an individual authorization provided by the Health Ministry regarding to his qualifications (diplomas, background, professional trainings), completed by a test or an internship if necessary For a temporary activity

 A preliminary declaration including a recruitment commitment and a professional project

- A control of professional qualifications if degrees are not automatically recognized

Interpretations given by the Court of Justice of European Union

Free movement of services or workers can be limited if :

- There is no discrimination based on nationality
- The limit pursues an aim of general interest
- The limit isn't disproportionate regarding to the aim

A State member law can enforce a dental technician to work with a dental practicioner (CJEU, 21 sept. 2017)

Territorial policy of the Member States :

- To enforce a minimum duration of activity in the host State to provide a financial assistance (CJEU, 20 déc. 2017)
- To forbid selling medication not reimbursed out of the pharmacy net (CJEU, 5 déc. 2013)

2 – A TREND TO CROSS LEGAL BORDERS ?

To spread the free movement of professionals... at the expense of public health ?

The partial access to a health professional activity : a professional can be allowed to perform specific acts of a profession

Conditions :

- The professional is fully qualified for the activity in his home member State

- He should follow a complete education program in France to do this activity in France

- This activity could be objectively separated from the whole profession

The partial access can be refused by the ministry regarding to public health interest

Nevertheless...

Healthcare quality may suffer from a decrease of qualifications

As well as the value of diplomas, the social value of the profession, the equality between professionals from the same profession But crossing legal borders could also be better for public health : the advanced nursing practice

A practice so evolved that the skills level partially connects with the medical field of competence

No european rule but an expanding practice

Enacted in France and soon implemented...