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COMMUNICATION FROM THE OECD

Work in the Area of Professional Services

Addendum

The following communication has been received from the OECD, about professions, activities and regulations on access in the OECD area.

*English only

PROFESSIONS, ACTIVITIES AND REGULATIONS ON ACCESS IN THE OECD AREA

I. INTRODUCTION

At the first OECD Workshop on Professional Services, which took place in September 1994, participants expressed strong interest in OECD's support for further promotion of liberalisation in professional services, notably by improving transparency and analysis of rules and regulations applying in this sector. One idea put forward was the establishment of tables showing the relationship between professions/professional titles, activities and regulation on access across the OECD area.

Accordingly, and with the approval of the Committee on Capital Movements and Invisible transactions (CMIT), the Secretariat decided to launch a survey on these issues, in order to obtain the necessary information from Member countries (see Annex 1). The tables established on the basis of the survey results were to show as clearly as possible, for each OECD country:

- i) the conditions of access to a profession and/or a professional title in each country, including information on whether access is regulated by government authorities or by the professions, and whether this is done at the national or at the subnational level;
- ii) the scope of activities exercised by each profession, bringing out also the cases where an activity is exercised by more than one profession;
- iii) the amount to which access to the exercise of a specific activity is regulated, or even the monopoly of one or more specifically defined professions.

It was agreed that this survey would be confined to domestic regulatory requirements concerning the accountancy, legal, engineering and architectural professions. The survey was not intended to deal specifically with foreign professionals' access to the market (although the domestic conditions on access, segmentation and professional monopolies reflected in this survey also have considerable importance to foreigners seeking to penetrate the market). Measures specifically affecting international trade in professional business services are categorized and discussed in the OECD Categorized Inventory of Measures affecting Trade in Professional Services.

This note is based on the responses of 20 Member countries to the questionnaire (Austria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States). All answers were incorporated in attached tables (Annex 2).

II. MAIN FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

Based on the responses to the survey, most countries seem to have similar provisions which rule access to the different professional services under consideration. Within each profession, similarities can also be noticed. Differences are essentially to be reported between the professions.

Analysis of the responses indicates that government regulations established at national level generally governs access to the professions under consideration. These rules, established to assure standards of competence, performance, technical behaviour and accountability, foresee that services be rendered by individuals having attended the university (or equivalent) for several years. In addition, provisions frequently prescribe that a professional exam sanction the accomplishment of practical experience. Membership in professional bodies is primarily compulsory in the legal profession, and, although to a somewhat lesser extent, for accountants.

Despite the fact that self-regulatory regimes are apparently rare and membership in a professional association is not always required, professional organisations may play a major role. In many cases, government rules on qualification, access to the profession, standards etc. are, in fact, elaborated by professional bodies and then endorsed by public regulatory authorities. Domestic professional associations sometimes enjoy a high degree of autonomy in this respect.

Different professionals may be designated within a service industry to provide specific activities. This applies in particular in accounting and legal services, in which a large number of activities are regulated and reserved to specific practitioners.

1. Accountancy services

The services rendered by accountants vary only slightly between OECD Member countries. Core activities include traditional accounting (with the exception of Portugal), audits (statutory or non statutory) and auditing of mergers or contributions in kind, and tax advice. Most countries also reported that accountants may provide management consultancy services, investment advice or act as expert witnesses. Some countries reported that public sector audit, insolvency practice, tax representation are not exercised by accountants and nearly all respondents indicated that accountants do not provide legal services.

There seems to be a correlation between the status of an activity and its regulation. Statutory audit and audit of mergers and of contributions in kind are regulated in almost all the countries that have indicated whether an activity is or not regulated, and are, simultaneously, reserved by law to accounting professionals. Other activities, such as non statutory audit or management consultancy are hardly regulated in any country and are generally reported as not being reserved to specific practitioners. Exceptions to this observation are legal advice and legal representation, which are regulated in more than half the respondent countries and are reserved in most countries to the legal professionals.

Despite these similarities, it needs to be stressed that accounting services are less regulated in some countries than in others as opposed to Mexico where all activities are regulated. Some reporting countries, for example Germany, Norway and Portugal regulate more extensively than, for instance, Finland, the Netherlands and New Zealand. Only Switzerland reported that all activities are free.

2. Legal services

Legal practitioners seem to be the exclusive providers of legal services in most countries. This is reflected in the organisation of this profession and in the regulation of its activities. Clear exceptions

to this observation are Finland and Sweden, where legal services are not regulated and can also be provided by laymen. It should be noted, however, that in both these countries the title "Advocat" is protected.

Although different organisational patterns emerge, legal services are provided within most OECD countries by different legal practitioners. For example, some countries make a distinction between lawyers allowed to represent clients in Courts and legal professionals - notaries - that have the right to record Acts (notably France, Germany, Mexico, Netherlands, Portugal, Switzerland). Another or additional distinction frequently made relates to practitioners responsible for patent law (inter alia Austria, Germany, New Zealand, United States). Finally, a number of countries mentioned foreign lawyers, who are mostly entitled to advise on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law, sometimes also international law (Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, United Kingdom, United States).

These professional distinctions also impact on the regulation of legal activities. Indeed, the majority of Member countries indicated that laws/regulations often stipulate who is authorised to exercise particular activities and that many of these activities were reserved by law to fully integrated lawyers. With the exception of Finland and Sweden, "representation in Court" and "recording of Acts" are reserved in all countries. Advice on matters predominately regulated by domestic law or advice and representation on patent law are also frequently regulated and reserved. Activities that are less regulated and/or not reserved to lawyers are "Insolvency practice" and "management consulting".

3. Engineering and architectural services

The activities provided by architects or professional engineers are relatively seldom regulated by law or reserved to specific practitioners in OECD countries (it is to be noted that this section does not apply to construction engineering services, which fall into the construction sector under the GATS). Only Japan reported that almost all engineering and architectural services are regulated. Several countries reported that no legal provisions applied with regard to access to the provision of engineering services (Australia, Denmark, Finland, Switzerland, United Kingdom) or concerning architectural services (Denmark, Finland, Norway). However, it should be noted that the title "architect" is protected in the some countries (Finland, Norway, United Kingdom).

Engineering services that are mostly regulated and reserved to specific practitioners are "design and planning" as well as "obtention of permits". "Request for construction permit" and "technical control of certification" are indicated to be mostly reserved to architects. "Topographic determination, demarcation, land surveying", reported to be regulated in the largest number of countries, is generally reserved to surveyors.

Control of professional standards in these more technical professions probably tend to take place more through object-related regulations, norms and standards (building regulations, safety norms, etc.).

Annex 1

Methodological notes

OECD Member Countries were invited to give simplified answers to standardised tables. To provide a general overview, answers were to be generalised as much as possible. Specific points, indispensable for the reading of a country's situation -- for instance concerning federal countries where regulation may vary from state to state -- were to be mentioned in footnotes.

The standardised tables were completed in the following way :

In the first left-hand column, the professions playing a major role in the field of activities listed were to be identified (usually, a core profession, plus a number of other professions intervening in that sector).

In the column "1. Access to profession/professional title regulated" information relating to the protection of the professional title and the regulation applying to the obtaining of the title were to be specified.

In the column "2. Main qualification/licensing requirements" respondents were asked to very briefly summarise the requirements for admission to the full exercise of the profession in question i.e. years of higher education, if any; the number of years of practical training/experience, if any; the need of a professional exam.

The next item "3. Membership in professional association/order compulsory" the possible obligation to be a Member of a professional association, a professional order or a self-regulatory body was to be shown.

The Item "4. Scope of activities" was designed to generalise the situation as far as possible for the different professions so as to accommodate a wide range of different countries. Countries were asked to:

- specify whether the different activities listed under that item are regulated or not ("regulated" in this context means that there is a law/regulation which stipulates who is authorised to exercise that particular activity); and
- indicate which profession(s) listed under the first left-hand-column is/are entitled to provide the service. A double cross (xx) is to signal an activity that must, according to law/regulation, be exercised by the profession(s) in question; a single cross (x) is to identify an activity which is, in practice, exercised by a certain profession but not reserved to that profession as a matter of law or regulation; a dash (-) is to indicate that an activity is not exercised by that profession, either voluntarily or because it is precluded by law/regulation from doing so.

Annex 2

Standardised tables

A. ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities											
				a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
AUSTRALIA															
Certified Practising Accountant (CPA)	(n) (sr)	U P = 2-3 years E	No	XX (1)	X	X	X	X	XX (1)	X	X (2)	X	- (3)	-	X
Chartered Accountant (CA)	(n) (sr)	U P = 3 years E	No	XX (1)	X	X	X	X	XX (1)	X	X (2)	X	- (3)	-	X
Lawyer	(s) (gr)	U	No	-	-	-	-	-	XX (1)	X	X	-	-	XX	-

(1) Persons who are not members of these associations may conduct audits if registered under statute.

(2) It is assumed that the description applies to representation in courts of law.

(3) Members of these associations are permitted by law to perform these services if it is incidental to their practice as an accountant. Investment advice as a business is regulated under the Australian Corporations Law.

4. Scope of activities															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession.															
AUSTRIA															
Beideler Wirtschaftsprüfer und Beideler Steuerberater (Sworn Business Controller and - Tax Sworn Adviser)	(n) (gr)	U = at least 4 years P = 5 years E	Yes	XX	X	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Steuerberater (Sworn Tax Adviser)	(n) (gr)	U = at least 4 years P = 4 years E	Yes	XX	X	XX	XX	XX	-	X	X	-	X	-	X

4. Scope of activities																	
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES		1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level)	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University HE = Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	XXX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession.												
					a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation (1)	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting	
BELGIUM					Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	
Chartered Accountant (CA) (1)					(n) (gr)	U/HIE P = 3 years	Yes	XX(2)	XX	XX(3)	XX(4)	XX(5)	X	X	X	X (6)	XX

(1) The accountancy profession is recognised and regulated by the Law of 21 February 1985. Only public accountants certified by the Institute of Public Accountants may call themselves accountants and/or provide services exclusively or otherwise reserved to public accountants. The profession is regulated by the Institute of Public Accountants, a statutory body set up to organise the profession and ensure the satisfactory conduct of business by its members.

(2) Except statutory audit of large companies' annual accounts, which are reserved to company auditors.

(3) Audit of company mergers is a regulated activity reserved chiefly to public accountants. Audit of contributions in kind is a regulated activity reserved exclusively to company auditors.

(4) Reserved activity except insofar as it concerns institutions subject to examination by the Audit Office.

(5) Activity reserved to public accountants.

(6) Representation before courts is reserved to lawyers.

4. Scope of activities															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
CANADA				Regulated (1)	Regulated (1)	Regulated (2)	Regulated (1)	Not regulated	Regulated (3)	Not regulated	Regulated (4)	Regulated (5)	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Chartered Accountant (CA)	(s) (sr)	U (6) = 4 years P = 2 1/2 years E	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Certified General Accountant (CGA)	(s) (sr)	U (6) = 4 years P = 2 years E	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Certified Management Accountant (CMA)	(s) (sr)	U = 4 years P = 2 years E	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	X

XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s)
X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession
= Activity not exercised by that profession.

Notes

CANADA

- (1) The only "accounting services" regulated in Canada are audits and reviews. The provision of these "accounting services", known as public accounting, are regulated in different manners within Canada.

In Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the provision of public accountancy services is granted to holders of the CA designation; in British Columbia, CAs and CGAs are authorised to provide public accounting services for companies incorporated under the B.C. Companies Act; in Alberta, CAs, GCAs and CMAs are authorised to provide public accounting services; in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and New Brunswick there are no regulations governing the provision of public accountancy services.

- (2) In most Canadian provinces, if these activities refer to the independent examinations of records for the purpose of expressing an opinion regarding the state of financial information.
- (3) If this activity refers to a trustee in bankruptcy.
- (4) If "representation" could be regarded as practising law, it would be regulated by the statutes relating to the practice of law by lawyers. If tax representation could be regarded as acting for a taxpayer in discussions with federal or provincial tax officials then any individual, including an accountant, could be involved.
- (5) In some provinces, personal financial planners are regulated in the field of investment consultation.
- (6) Or equivalent.

4. Scope of activities															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level)	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions of kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
DENMARK															
State Authorised Public Accountant	(n) (gr)	U = 5 P = 3 E	No	XX (1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Registered Public Accountant	(n) (gr)	U = 3 P = 3 E	No	XX (1)	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
State Auditor	No	No	No	-	-	-	XX (2)	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attorney at Law	(n) (gr)	U = 5 P = 3	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	XX	-

(1) At least one of the auditors shall be a state authorised public accountant or a registered public accountant.

(2) Elected by Parliament. Audits the government and government subsidized organisations only.

ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level)	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities											
				a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
FINLAND				Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
KHT (1)	(n) (gr)	U = 4-5 years P = 5 years E	No	XX	X	XX	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X
HTM (2)	(n) (gr)	U = 3 years P = 5 years E	No	XX	X	XX	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X
Advocates	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P = 4 years E	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-
Lawyers	No	U = 5 years	No	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	-
Accountants	No	U = 3-5 years	No	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X

(1) KHT = Authorised Public Accountant approved by the Central Chamber of Commerce in Finland.

(2) HTM = Accountant approved by a local Chamber of Commerce.

ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities											
				a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
FRANCE				Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated (1)	Regulated (2)	Regulated (3)	Regulated (4)	Regulated	Regulated (5)	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated (10)
Expert comptable (Chartered Accountant)	(n) (gr)	U = 7 years	Yes	-	X	XX(6)	-	XX (7)	-	X (8)	X (8)	X (9)	X (9)	X (8)	X
Commissaire aux comptes (Statutory Auditor)	(n)(gr)	U = 7 years or E (11)	Yes	XX		XX	XX(12)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s)

X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession

- = Activity not exercised by that profession.

Notes

France

- (1) Regulated (public-sector auditing); not regulated (non-statutory audit).
- (2) Regulated for public sector accounting audit only.
- (3) Regulated (2 separate regimes: public-sector accounting, private-sector accounting).
- (4) Activity reserved to "administrateurs judiciaires" (legal administrator) and "mandataires liquidateurs" (authorised liquidator).
- (5) There is no professional monopoly, but different legal texts prescribe the conditions for the appointment of tax representatives according to the nature of the tax concerned.
- (6) Activity reserved to a limited number of professionals, of whom chartered accountants (CA). It is necessary to be either a "commissaire aux comptes" (statutory auditor) or a professional entered on one of the registers established by the courts or tribunals; a CA may be admitted to a professional register.
- (7) Public-sector accounting is reserved to "comptables publics".
- (8) Monopoly held by other professions (judicial and legal). However, these activities, with the exception of expert accessory witnessing, may be open to public accountants in addition to their principal activity.
- (9) There is no monopoly for these activities which are open to public accountants in addition to their principal activity.
- (10) Activity reserved to a limited number of professionals, of whom CA and statutory auditors; it is necessary to be entered on one of the lists established by the courts of the tribunals.
- (11) The professional exam is open to : a) persons with a 15 year professional experience in the fields of accounting, financial or legal matters related to incorporated companies or b) persons holding a diploma mentioned on a list set by ministerial decision, and who can justify of a 3 year training period.
- (12) Only for specified public entities.

ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level)	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/order compulsory	4. Scope of activities											
				a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
GERMANY				Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated (2)	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated
Wirtschaftsprüfer (Business Controller)	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 4 years E	Yes	XX	X	XX	XX	X	X	XX	XX	X	X	XX	XX
Verordneter Buchprüfer (Sworn Auditor)	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 5 years (1)	Yes	XX	X	XX	-	X	X	XX	XX	X	X	XX	XX
Steuerberater (Tax adviser)	(s) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 3 years E	Yes	-	X	-	-	X	X	XX	XX	X	X	XX (3)	XX
Rechtsanwalt (Attorney at law)	(n) (gr)	U= 4 years P = 2 1/2 years E	Yes	-	X	-	-	X	X	XX	XX	X	X	XX	-

(1) Exercised as lawyer or tax advisor, from 13 years auditing practice.

(2) Appointment by the Court required.

(3) The Steuerberater (Tax Adviser) may represent clients before a fiscal jurisdiction, up to and including the Federal Financial Court.

4. Scope of activities															
XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession.															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
ITALY															
Dott. Comm.	(n) (gr)	U	Yes (2)	X (4)	X	X	X (5)	X (5)	X (6)	X	X (7)	-	-	-	X (8)
Rag per Comm	(n) (gr)	U	Yes (3)	X (4)	X	X	X (5)	X (5)	X (6)	X	X (7)	-	-	-	X

Explanatory notes are still missing.

4. Scope of activities															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E= Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit (1)	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
JAPAN				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated
ZEIRISI (A licensed tax accountant)	(n) (gr/sr)	P = 2 years E	Yes	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	XX	-	-	-	-
Certified Public Accountants	(n) (gr/sr)	U = 4 years P = 3 years E (2)	Yes	XX	XX	XX	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X

(1) Concerning Public Entities, supervision by experts is not required.

(2) Non-graduates can also take the professional exam after passing a general preliminary exam.

ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level)	2. Main qualifying/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Member-ship professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities											
				a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
MEXICO				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not Regulated	Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Not Regulated	Regulated
Accountant	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P (1) E (2)	Yes (3)	XX	X	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

- (1) A temporary service (also called social services) is usually provided to federal, state or local governments or to an academic institution by the professional-to-be during the last year of his/her professional studies.
- (2) A professional examination or equivalent, a Title registration and Cedula professional (a government certification to practice a profession) are also required.
- (3) Only for accountants handling tax matters and/or financial statements. For all other matters, membership to professional associations is not required.

4. Scope of activities															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
NETHERLANDS				Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated (1)	Not regulated
Register-accountant (Public Accountant)	(n)	U = 6 years P = 3 years E	Yes	XX	X	XX	XX	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X
Accountant-Administrative Consultant (Public Accountant)	(n)	U = 4 years P = 3 years E	Yes	XX	X	XX	XX	X	-	X	-	X	X	-	X
Administrateur (Bookkeeper)	No	No legal qualification requirements	No	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
Balasting-adviseur (Tax Consultant)	No	No legal qualification requirements	No	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	X	-	-
Organisational advisor (Management Consultant)	No	No legal qualification requirements	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Advocaat (Attorney at Law)	(n)	U = 4 years P = 3 years Prof. exam	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	XX	-

(1) Applies only to legal representation; legal advice is not regulated.

4. Scope of activities															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level)	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
NEW ZEALAND				Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated
Chartered Accountant	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 3 years E	No	XX	X	XX	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
Lawyers	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years E	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	X	X	-

4. Scope of activities															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level)	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
NORWAY				Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated (2)	Regulated (3)	Regulated (4)	Regulated (5)	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated
Statsautorisert revisor (State Authorised Public Accountant)	(n) (gr)	U = 4 1/2 years P = 2 years E	No	XX	X	XX		XX	XX	XX	XX	X	-	-	X
Registrert Revisor (Registered Public Accountant)	(n) (gr)	U = 3 years P = 2 years E	No	XX	X	XX		XX	XX (6)	XX	XX	X	-	-	X
Autorisert regnskapsfører (Authorised Bookkeeper)	(n) (gr)	P (1)	No	-	-	-		XX	-	XX	XX	X	-	-	-
Advokat (Attorney at Law)	(n) (gr)	U = 6 years P = 2 years	No	-	-	-		-	XX	XX	XX	X	-	XX	-

(1) Practice is the main qualification of the majority of the "autoriserte regnskapsførere". Since 1992, two years of higher education are required for new candidates to enter the profession.

(2) Part of statutory auditor's functions.

(3) Activity restricted to those employed in the public sector.

(4) Regulated for public practise, otherwise not regulated.

(5) Appointment by the court required.

(6) Very few exercise such activities.

4. Scope of activities															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education D= Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Member-ship professional association/ order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and of contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
PORTUGAL				Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated
Statutory Auditor	(n) (gr)	U = 3 years E	Yes	XX	X	XX	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	X

4. Scope of activities															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
SPAIN				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Audidores de cuentas (Accounting Auditor)	(n) (gr)	U = 3 years P = 3 years E or P = 8 years E	No	XX	XX	X	X	X	XX	X	X	X	X	X	X

4. Scope of activities

Notes

SWITZERLAND

(1) Regulated exclusively for statutory audits of all consolidated accounts (Art. 731a CO) and of corporations (Art. 7272b CO)

- . which have bonds outstanding
- . whose shares are listed
- . if two of the following thresholds are exceeded during two consecutive business years:
 - Balance-sheet total of 20 mio.sFr;
 - Revenues of 40 mio.sFr.;
 - Average of 200 employees p.a."

Swiss Corporation Law requires that statutory audits in these cases have to be provided by particularly qualified auditors.

(2) No regulations of audits in the case of mergers.

In the case of contributions in kind, an auditor has to certify that the report of the incorporators is complete and accurate.

(3) The Swiss Institute of Certificated Accountants and Tax Consultants acts, under the supervision of the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, as examiners for the higher professional qualifications of certified accountants, tax consultants and fiduciaries.

(4) Admission to Examination: Graduate plus 3 years professional practice or 4 years general plus 3 years professional practice.

(5) The self-regulation rules of the profession (members of the Swiss Institute of Certified Accountants and Tax Consultants) prohibit accountants from providing investment advice.

(6) No witnessing function.

4. Scope of activities															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
TURKEY				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated
YMM (CPA) (1)	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 10 years (4)	Yes	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SMMM (FA) (2)	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 2 years	Yes	X (5)	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
SM (A) (3)	(n) (gr)	U = 2 years (5) P = 4 years	Yes	X (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) Yeminli Mali Mütavirlik = Certified Public Accountant

(2) Serbest Muhasebeci Mali Mütavirlik = Financial Advisor

(3) Serbest Muhasebecilik = Accountant

(4) As financial advisor

(5) Preliminary auditing of financial statements.

4. Scope of activities															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualifying/licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/ order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
UNITED KINGDOM (1)				Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated
Chartered Accountant	(sr)	U = P = 3 years E	U = 3 P (2)	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X
Certified Accountant	(sr)	P = 3 years (3) E	Yes	-	X	-	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X
Registered Auditor	(gr)	(4)	Yes	XX	X	XX	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X
Public Finance Accountant	(sr)	4 days relevant work experience E	Yes	-	X	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Management Accountant	(sr)	P = 3-6 years E	Yes	-	X	-	-	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X
Insolvency Practitioner	(gr/sr) (5)	P = 10 years E	No (6)	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-

XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s)

X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession

- = Activity not exercised by that profession.

Notes

UNITED KINGDOM

- (1) Apart from the reserved areas of company audit, insolvency work and investment advice the accountancy profession remains unregulated.
- (2) It takes 3 years to gain professional qualifications and another 2 years to acquire a practising certificate. Advanced level certificate holders are also now accepted; they are required to undertake a 4 year course and a further 2 years to gain a practising certificate.
- (3) Students are normally required to have a minimum of 2 subjects at Advanced level as well as 3 subjects at General Certificate of Secondary Education level including English and mathematics. Alternatively, mature students (over 21), who do not have these qualifications, are required to pass 2 papers from the ACCA's foundation stage. It takes a further 3 years to gain a professional qualification and a further 2 years to gain a practising certificate.
- (4) Registered Auditor: Under the Companies Act 1989, a person is eligible for appointment as a company auditor only if he is a member of a recognised supervisory body and is eligible under the rules of that body. Either a firm or an individual may be appointed as company auditor. In broad terms, the educational, practice and professional examination requirements, are the same as those for Chartered and Certified accountants.
- (5) Insolvency Practitioner: Practitioners may be authorised by one of seven professional bodies recognised by the Secretary of State or directly by the Secretary of State - hence government regulated and self-regulated.
- (6) However, most are members.

4. Scope of activities															
ACCOUNTANCY SERVICES	1. Access to professional title regulated at national (n) or subnational (s) level [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U = University/ Higher Education Degree P = Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership professional association/order compulsory	a) Statutory Audit	b) Non-Statutory Audit	c) Audit of mergers and contributions in kind	d) Public Sector Audit	e) Accounting (incl. public-sector accounting and book-keeping)	f) Insolvency Practice	g) Tax Advice	h) Tax Representation	i) Management Consultancy, incl. Financial Planning	j) Investment Advice	k) Legal Advice and Representation	l) Expert Witness in Accounting
UNITED STATES				Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated (2)	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated
Certified Public Accountant	(s) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 2-3 years E	No	XX	X	XX	XX	X	X	X	XX	X	X	-	X
Enrolled Tax Agent	(n) (gr)	IRS E	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	XX	-	-	-	-
Investment Advisor (1)	(s) (gr/sr)	Registration with SEC	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-
Attorney at Law	(s) (gr/sr)	U = 7 years E	No	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	XX	X (3)	X (3)	XX	-

(1) The category of investment consultation is divided into "financial planning" and "investment advisory services". Financial planning includes services such as estate planning, tax planning, compensation/benefits planning, and retirement planning. Investment advisory services involve the managing of client funds for investment purposes or providing, for a fee, advice regarding investment in securities. Provision of investment advisory services requires registration with the SEC as an "investment advisor". Professionals who register as investment advisors are often broker-dealers, attorneys or accountants, although registration is open to anyone. In addition to the distinction in services as discussed, an accountant, attorney, or other professional is exempt from the registration requirement if the services in question are "solely incidental to the practice of their profession".

(2) Appointment by the Court required.

(3) In most states, only permitted where incidental to the practice of law.

B. LEGAL SERVICES

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at subnational (s) or national (n) level]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
AUSTRALIA				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated
Solicitor (1)	(s) (gr) (2)	U = 5 years (3) P = 6 1/2 years (4)	No	XX	X	- (5)	X	X (6)	X	X	X	X	XX
Barrister (1)	(s) (gr)	(7)	No	XX	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	XX
Foreign lawyer	(s) (gr) (8)	(9)	No	-	X (10)	XX	-	-	X	X (10)	X (10)	-	-
Patent Attorney	(n) (gr)	(11)	No (12)	-	-	-	-	-	X (13)	-	-	-	XX (14)

XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s)

X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved to, this profession

- = Activity not exercised by that profession

Notes

AUSTRALIA

- (1) Lawyers are now admitted as "barristers and solicitors", "practitioners" or "legal practitioners" in all jurisdictions except Queensland. In New South Wales, although the *Legal Reform Act 1993* provides for common admission of all lawyers as "legal practitioners", the Act also provides that a legal practitioner who wishes to practise must hold a practising certificate as either a solicitor or a barrister, but not both. A legal practitioner who holds a solicitor's practising certificate cannot hold himself or herself out as a barrister, and *vice versa*. In Victoria, the legal profession was amalgamated by legislation so that all persons are admitted to practice as barristers and solicitors. However, barristers continue to practice as a separate Bar. Under the rules adopted by the Bar Association, barristers do not perform the work of solicitors. In Queensland, legislation permits admission as a solicitor or a barrister, but not both, and pre-admission requirements in that State differ significantly for intending barristers and solicitors. In other States, there is no formal division between solicitors and barristers in relation to admission or practising certificate requirements. The separate Bars in South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, for example, function as voluntary associations with their own rules which tend to be less restrictive than the Bar associations of other States.
- (2) The legal profession is regulated in two main ways. In each State and Territory jurisdiction, there is legislation which provides for admission to the profession and deals with such other matters as operation of the profession, discipline and trust accounts. The profession is responsible not only for administration of its internal affairs, but for determining entry standards for the profession and regulating the conduct of its members as regards professional ethics and disciplinary matters. (In Western Australia, regulation of the profession is the responsibility of the Legal Practice Board rather than the Law Society of Western Australia; however, the Board is comprised entirely of lawyers).
- (3) Australia legal practitioners are required to complete a degree in law of approximately five years full time study (LLB or BLS) from an Australian university, or a combined law degree with a degree in another discipline of study. In New South Wales a solicitor's qualification from the Legal Practitioners Admission Board and in Queensland a qualification from the Solicitors Board are also acceptable.
- (4) To be eligible to practice, persons having completed the necessary educational requirements are then required to obtain a certificate of completion from a pre-admission practical training course or to complete a period of traineeship or tutorship in a practising solicitor's office (called "articles").

After completing a practical training course or articles, a person must seek to be admitted by the Supreme Court in a relevant State or Territory and be entered on the appropriate legal practitioner roll to commence practice.

Admission is still the responsibility of the courts. Admission Boards are comprised of judges or registrars of the local Supreme Courts and legal practitioners appointed by judges of the Court and by the professional organisations.

Uniform admission rules have recently been adopted by the Admitting Authorities of all States and Territories (although they have not yet been implemented in the ACT and Queensland). These

rules require that an applicant for admission be of good fame and character and a fit and proper person to practise, and to have completed the minimum academic and practical training requirements. The academic requirements are satisfied by the completion of tertiary studies in law and the practical requirements are satisfied by the completion of one of the courses of practical training or the prescribed period as an articled clerk, as recognised by the admitting jurisdiction.

The practising certificate constitutes the lawyer's "licence" to practise.

In 1992, the Commonwealth enacted the *Mutual Recognition Act 1992*. This means that a person admitted to legal practice in one jurisdiction (other than Western Australia) can practise in another jurisdiction (other than Western Australia) by notifying the relevant admission authority of intention to practise in the latter jurisdiction and paying the fees levied by that jurisdiction.

- (5) However, note that Barristers and solicitors also admitted in a foreign country may give advice on that country's laws.
- (6) All lawyers admitted to practice in Australia have rights of audience in all courts to which they are admitted, subject to compliance with any applicable practising requirements.
- (7) Barristers are required to complete some form of training before being eligible to practise at the Bar. The actual training requirement varies between jurisdictions. The minimum requirement is a period of "reading" supervised by a practising barrister. Refer also to notes (1) and (3).
- (8) In Australia, the practise of foreign law is not directly regulated by legislation except in Tasmania. Under section 55 of the *Legal Profession Act 1993* (Tas) foreign lawyers may apply for approval to engage in sole practice or to be employed by a law firm or legal practitioner corporation. Foreign law firms in Tasmania can apply for approval to set up on their own or to combine with a legal practitioner corporation or law firm. A foreign law firm may only advise on the law of the jurisdiction in which its foreign lawyers are qualified and admitted to practise. Compliance with standards of professional conduct is also required.

Elsewhere in Australia, although the practice of foreign law is not directly regulated, it does fall within the unqualified practitioner provisions of legislation regulating the legal profession. The professional regulatory bodies in some States have issued guidelines for the practice of foreign law. The guidelines generally relate to the provision of legal advice by foreign lawyers and the manner in which that advice can be provided, for example whether foreign lawyers can enter into partnerships with domestic lawyers, or employ domestic lawyers. Foreign lawyers have no status to practise Australian law nor to appear in any Australian court. If a person who is qualified and admitted to practice in another country is admitted to practice as a domestic lawyer in an Australian jurisdiction, he or she would cease to be regarded as a foreign lawyer.

- (9) Foreign lawyers must be admitted to practice law in the jurisdiction of their home country and satisfy educational and practice requirements of their home country.
- (10) Foreign lawyers are permitted to advise on these matters if relevant to their home country law.
- (11) A degree in the field of engineering or science relating to patentable subject matters and a pass in eight exams set by the Patents Attorney Examinations Board are required. In general, to be registered as a patent attorney, the person must be an Australian citizen, be at least 21 years of

age, have passed certain prescribed subjects and hold the prescribed qualifications. It is also required that the person be employed, for a prescribed period, by a patent attorney.

- (12) To practice as a patent attorney, a person must be included on a Register of Patent Attorneys, which is kept at the Patent Office.
- (13) A Patent Attorney may prosecute a trade mark of patent before the Trade Marks Office of Patents Office.
- (14) Federal legislation prescribes that a person must not carry on business, practise or act as a patent attorney unless that person is a registered patent attorney or a legal practitioner (defined as a solicitor or barrister of the High Court or of the Supreme Court of a State or Territory).

4. Scope of activities													
LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at subnational (s) or national (n) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	a)Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management and consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
AUSTRIA													
Rechtsanwalt (Lawyer)	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 5 years E	Yes	XX	XX	XX	X	XX	X	X	X	X	-
Patentanwalt (Patent Lawyer)	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P = 5 years E	Yes	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	XX

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at subnational (s) or national (n) level]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
BELGIUM				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated		Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated (1)
Advocaat (Advocate)	(n) (gr/sr)	U = 5 P = 3	Yes	X	X	X	-	XX	X	X	X	X	X

(1) Only representation is regulated.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at subnational (s) or national (n) level]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
CANADA				Regulated (1)	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated
Lawyers (Barriers/ Solicitors)	(s) (gr/sr)	U = 7 years P = 0.5-1 year E	Yes	XX	XX	X	XX	XX	X (2)	X (3)	X	X	XX
Lawyers (4) (Quebec)	(s) (gr/sr)	U = 4 years P = 6 months E	Yes	X	XX	X	X (5)	XX	X (2)	X (3)	X	X	X
Noaries (4) (Quebec)	(s) (gr/sr)	U = 4 years P = 6 months A	Yes	X	-	-	X (5)	X (6)	X (2)	X (3)	X	X	-
Foreign Legal Consultants (7)	(g) (sr)	(8)	Yes	-	-	X	-	-	X (2)	-	-	X	-

Notes

CANADA

- (1) The practice of law is regulated by a provincial/territorial Law Society in a majority, but not necessarily in all, of the provinces/territories.
- (2) Representation before the administrative agencies is not limited to lawyers.
- (3) Tax advice is mainly given by accountants.
- (4) The province of Quebec has two regulating bodies, one for the lawyers and one for the notaries, thereby respecting the civil law tradition that governs that province. The other provinces/territories are governed by Common Law. In Quebec, advice on domestic and international law is mainly given by lawyers, not notaries.
- (5) In Quebec, real estate, wills and marriage contracts are the principal activities exercised by notaries. Lawyers exercise these activities with restrictions.
- (6) In Quebec, notaries can represent clients before the Courts in a small number of regulated situations.
- (7) As of June 1995, Foreign Legal Consultants are admitted to practice their home country law in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Ontario.
- (8) Foreign lawyers must be admitted to practice law in the jurisdiction of their home country and satisfy any educational or practice requirements of their home country.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at subnational (s) or national (n) level]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
DENMARK				Regulated (1)	Regulated (1)	Regulated (1)	Regulated (1)	Regulated (1)	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated (2)	Not Regulated	Regulated (1)
Advokat (Attorney at Law)	(n)	U = 5 years P = 3 years	Yes	X	X	X	X	XX	X	X	X	X	X

(1) Apart from self-representation, the "advokat" has a monopoly on representation before the courts, but he does not have a monopoly on legal services. However, only an "advokat" is permitted to advertise offers of legal services.

(2) Appointment by the Court is required.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at subnational (s) or national (n) level]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a)Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
FINLAND (1)				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Advocate	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P = 4 years E	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lawyer	No	U = 5 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(1) Legal services are not regulated in Finland. The provider of services can be an advocate, lawyer or layman. The advocate has no monopoly on representations before the Courts or on legal advice. However, the professional title "advocate" is regulated by the law: an advocate is a person who is registered in the Roll of Advocates as a member of the general Finnish Bar Association. The membership is reserved to the applicable citizens of the EEA countries.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at subnational (s) or national (n) level)	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E= Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
FRANCE				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated (3)	Not regulated	Regulated (4)
Avocat (1)	(n) (gr/er)	U = 5 years P = 2 years E	Yes	X (2)	X (2)	X (2)	-	XX	X	X	X	-	X
Notaire (Notary)	(n) (sr)	U = 4 years P = 1 year	Yes	X (2)	X (2)	X (2)	XX	-	X	X	-	-	-

(1) The "Avocat" exercises henceforth all the activities which were previously exercised by "avoués agréés" and "avocats" and the profession of "Conseil juridique" has merged with the profession of "avocat" since 1991.

(2) The "Avocat" has a monopoly on representation before the Courts, but he does not have a monopoly on legal advice. Other persons may give legal advice, subject to certain conditions:

- being designated as "qualified", such as law professors, former judges, etc.; or

- legal advice may be given as an accessory to the principal activity, in particular by some liberal professions.

It is on this latter basis that the "Notaire", for example, is authorised to advise clients on all legal matters linked to his principal activities, such as family law, real estate law, tax law, etc. It also allows accountants to advise on legal questions related to accounting and auditing, architects to advise on building and real estate laws, etc.

(3) Appointment by the Court is required. This activity is usually reserved to "mandataires liquidateurs" (authorised liquidators) and "administrateurs judiciaires" (legal administrators).

(4) This activity is usually reserved to "conseillers en propriété industrielle" (counsellor in industrial property).

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to professional title regulated (at subnational (s) or national (n) level) [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
GERMANY				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated
Rechtsanwalt (Attorney at Law)	(n) (gr/sr)	U = 3 1/2 years P = 2 years 2 E	Yes	X (1)	X (1)	X (1)	-	XX	X	X	X	-	X
Auslandanwalt (Foreign Attorney)	(n) (gr/sr)	(2)	Yes	-	X (3)	X (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Patentanwalt (Patent Lawyer)	(n) (gr/sr)	U P = 3 years	Yes	X	X	X	-	XX	-	-	-	-	X
Notar (Notary)	(n) (gr/sr)	U = 3 1/2 years P = 2 years 2 E	Yes	X	X	X	XX	-	X	X	-	-	-

(1) Attorneys at law (Rechtsanwälte) do not have a monopoly on giving legal advice. However, according to the provisions of the Act on Legal Advice (Rechtsberatungsgesetz), permission from the authorities is required for the commercial handling of others' legal affairs, including the giving of legal advice. This permission can be given for various individual areas (e.g. advice on pensions, insurance, collection of money due, foreign law).

Further to this, members of other professions (e.g. accountants, tax consultants, property administrators) are permitted, on a restricted basis, to give legal advice when this is closely related to a matter with which they are professionally involved.

(2) The precondition for foreign attorneys, from a non-EU country but from a WTO member state, is that they work in a profession for which the training and competencies correspond to those of the German profession of attorney and that they be admitted to the home country Bar. This must be established in an ordinance from the Federal Ministry of Justice.

Reciprocity must be guaranteed for attorneys from other countries.

(3) The right of foreign attorneys to give legal advice is restricted to the law of their country of origin and international law.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (ar subnational (s) or national (n) level) [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities										
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law	
ITALY														
Proc	(n) (gr) (1)	U	X	X	X	X	-	XX (3)	X	X	X	X	-	-
AVV.	(n) (gr) (1)	U + P (2)	X	X	X	X	-	XX	X	X	X	X	-	-

Explanatory notes are still missing.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at subnational (s) or national (n) level) [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
JAPAN				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated (4)	Not regulated	Regulated	
Bengoshi (Lawyer qualified under Japanese law)	(n) (gr) (1)	P = 2 years E	Yes	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	XX	
Gaikokuho-Jimu-Bengoshi (Foreign legal consultant qualified under Japanese law)	(n) (gr) (2)	P = 5 years	Yes		X (3)	X (3)	X (3)	-	-	XX	X	X (3)	

- (1) A person cannot become a bengoshi unless he/she is registered with the Japan Federation of Bar Associations.
- (2) When a person who is qualified to become a foreign lawyer desires to become a gaikokuho-jimu-bengoshi in Japan, he/she is required to obtain the approval of the Minister of Justice and be registered with the Japan Federation of Bar Associations.
- (3) The legal business which a gaikokuho-jimu-bengoshi may perform in the exercise of his/her functions is such business as related to the law of the country of primary qualification (including international law) and the law of a specified foreign country designated by the Minister of Justice (including international law). However, certain legal businesses, such as representation with regard to procedures before a court or other public agencies in Japan, are prohibited.
- (4) Not monopolized by a specific profession. A person deemed appropriate is appointed as an administrator in bankruptcy and supervised by a court.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at subnational (s) or national (n) level) [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
MEXICO				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated
Lawyers	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P (4) E (5)	No	XX	X	X	XX (6)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Foreign legal consultants	(n) (gr) (1)	(1)	(1)	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Notary (2)	(s) (gr)	U = 5 years P (4) E (5)	Yes	-	-	-	XX (7)	-	-	-	-	X	-
Commercial Public Notary (3)	(n/s) (gr)	U = 5 years P (4) E (5)	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-

(1) Draft bill subject to Congress approval.

(2) A Notary or a Commercial Public Notary is required to be Mexican by birth, hold a lawyer's degree and the corresponding "cedula profesional".

(3) Certifies commercial transactions.

(4) A temporary service (also called social services) is usually provided to federal, state, or local governments or to an academic institution by the professional-to-be during his/her last year of professional studies.

(5) A professional examination or equivalent, a Title registration and Cedula profesional (a government certification to practice a profession) are also required.

(6) Except conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and other contracts.

(7) Except marriage contracts and some family matters.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at subnational (s) or national (n) level)	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
NETHERLANDS				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	
	Advocaat (1) (Attorney at Law)	(n) (gr/sr)	U = min 4 years P = 3 years E	Yes	X	X	-	XX (2)	X	X	X	X	
	Notary	(n) (gr/sr)	U = min 4 years P = 3 years E	Yes	X	X	XX	-	-	-	-	-	

(1) In the Netherlands any person who studies Dutch law or who is in the possession of an EC-declaration is entitled to petition one of the Dutch Courts for admission as an advocate (article 2 Law on Advocates). Only subjects of EC-member states will be considered for an EC-declaration.

Members of an EC Member country are, under certain circumstances, entitled to exercise an activity occasionally in Holland.

(2) The "advocaat" has a monopoly on representation before civil courts. Before criminal and administrative courts, one can represent oneself or can ask anyone to represent.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to professional title regulated (at subnational (s) or national (n) level) [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E= Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
NEW ZEALAND				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated (1)	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated
Barrister Sole	(n) (gr)	U = 4 + years E	Yes	X	X	X	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	-
Barrister and Solicitor	(n) (gr)	U = 4 + years E	Yes	X	X	X	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	-
Legal Executive	No	U = 1 + years	No	X (2)	-	-	X (2)	-	X (2)	X (2)	X (2)	-	-
Patent Attorney	(n) (gr) (3)	U = 2 + years	No (4)	X (5)	X (5)	X (5)	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX
Foreign lawyer resident in New Zealand	No (6)	(7)	No	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-

(1) Conveyancing is directly regulated. Other listed areas are indirectly regulated by it being an offence to act as a solicitor or hold oneself out as a solicitor when not qualified.

(2) Legal executives work under direct or indirect supervision of a barrister and solicitor.

(3) Many patent attorneys are also barristers and solicitors.

(4) Registration is compulsory.

(5) Especially trademark, copyright, design, consumer protection and related areas.

(6) No provision in New Zealand for registration of foreign legal consultants. There is a provision for foreign lawyers to qualify for admission as a New Zealand barrister and solicitor.

(7) Foreign lawyers must be admitted to practice law in the jurisdiction of their home country and satisfy any educational or practice requirements of their home country.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ title regulated (at subnational (s) or national (n) level) (government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr))	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education D= Degree P= Practice E= Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved to, this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
NORWAY				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	
Advokat (1)	(n) (gr)	U = 6 years P = 2 years	No	X	X	X	X	XX (2)	X	X	X	X	X

(1) Access to use the title "Advokat" is protected by law.

(2) The "Advokat" has a monopoly on representation before the courts, but he does not have a monopoly on legal advice. Any person who has a law degree from a Norwegian University can give legal advice outside the courts. In addition, a person that is specially trained in a certain subject area can be authorised by the Ministry of Justice to give legal assistance in that field. This applies especially to tax experts and accountants.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at subnational (s) or national (n) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law in this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved to, this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession									
				a)Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
PORTUGAL													
Advogado (Lawyer)	(n) (gr)	U + P	Yes	XX	XX	XX	-	XX	X	X	X	X	-
Notario (Notary Public)	(n) (gr)	U	Yes	X	-	X	XX	-	X	X	X	-	-
Agente de Patentes (Patent Agent)	(n) (gr)	U	No	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	X

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at subnational (s) or national (n) level) (government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr))	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E= Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
SPAIN				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated
Abogado	(n) (gr)	U = 4/5 years (1)	Yes	XX	XX	XX	- (2)	XX	X	X	XX (3)	X	XX
Procurador	(n) (gr)	U = 4/6 years (1)	Yes	-	-	-	-	XX (4)	X	-	X (6)	-	X (5)

(1) The Spanish Ministry of Justice is preparing a bill on access to the professions of "abogado" and "procurador" pretending to regulate a post-graduate period of obligatory practical training.

(2) Although the preparation and advice on titles to real estate, wills and family contracts are activities exercised by lawyers, the profession of "Notarios" (civil servants) must intervene in most cases. This intervention being essential for the validity of juridical deals. Conveyancing of titles to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts is therefore an activity exercised by "notarios" and reserved by law to these civil servants.

(3) Lawyers intervene to initiate an insolvency process and advise on it. However, the declaration of bankruptcy or suspension of payments must be made by a Court (Judge).

(4) Representation before Courts is exercised exclusively by "abogados" and "procuradores". This activity is reserved by law to both professions and the intervention of a "procurador" is only compulsory in certain types of judicial processes.

(5) The activity of "procuradores" in these areas is limited to the "procedural" aspects and not to the advisory functions.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at subnational (s) or national (n) level]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Member-ship in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
SWITZERLAND (1)				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Advocate	(s) (gr)	U = 3 years P = 1-2 years E	No	X	X	X	-	XX	X	X	X	X	X
Notary	(s) (gr)	U = 3-4 years P = 1-2 years E	No	X	X	X	XX	-	X	X	X	X	X
Lawyer	No	Y = 3-4 years (2)	No	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Chartered Accountant	(n) (gr)	P = 7 years 2 E	No	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X
Business Agent	No		No	X	X	X	-	-	X	X	X	X	X

(1) Legal advice, in particular, is not regulated. The particulars given in this table may not be valid for all cantons, but this is the situation that most generally applies.

(2) In principle, a master's degree in law.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at subnational (s) or national (n) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved to, this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
TURKEY				Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated
Avukat (Advocate)	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 1 year	Yes	XX	X	X	-	XX	X	X	X	X	X
Noter (Notary)	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 1 year	Yes	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at subnational (s) or national (n) level) [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E= Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services.	j) Advice and representation on patent law
UNITED KINGDOM (1)				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated (5)	Not regulated (6)	Regulated (7)
Solicitor	(s) (sr)	U = 3-4 years LPC (2) = 1 year P = 2 years	Yes (4)	X	X	X	XX	XX	X	X	XX	X	XX (10)
Barister	(s) (sr)	U = 3-4 years BVC (3) = 1 year P = 1 year	Yes (4)	X	X	X	-	XX	X	X	-	-	XX (10)
Foreign Lawyer (8)	No	N/A	N/A	X (9)	X	X	-	-	X (9)	X	-	X	(11)

XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s)

X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved to, this profession

- = Activity not exercised by that profession

Notes

UNITED KINGDOM

- (1) Legal services are regulated separately in the three jurisdictions of England & Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland. In each jurisdiction there is a separate profession of solicitor, regulated by the relevant Law Society, and of barrister (in Scotland "advocate"), regulated by the relevant Bar Council (in Scotland "Faculty of Advocates"). The rules are broadly similar for solicitors and barristers (advocates) respectively in each jurisdiction.
- (2) Legal practice course.
- (3) Bar vocational course.
- (4) Membership of the relevant Law Society, etc. is not compulsory in all cases. Practising lawyers are, in any event, subject to regulation by the relevant Law Society, etc., whether members or not.
- (5) Insolvency practitioners, who include solicitors, among others, are regulated by a number of different organisations, including the relevant Law Society in the case of solicitors.
- (6) Management consultancy is not an activity normally exercised by lawyers. However, solicitors and foreign lawyers may provide business advisory services, particularly as an adjunct to legal services. Management consultancy and business advisory services are unregulated. Financial services, however, are regulated. They can be provided by solicitors, who are regulated for the purpose by the relevant Law Society.
- (7) This applies only to representation, legal advice being not regulated.
- (8) Foreign lawyers are permitted to practise as foreign legal consultants under their home title throughout the United Kingdom. In practice almost all of them are in London. They are not generally subject to regulation in the United Kingdom, but it is assumed that they are regulated by their home state bar or Law Society. In England & Wales solicitors are permitted to practise in partnership with foreign lawyers, and in that event the foreign lawyers concerned are subject to regulation by the Law Society.
- (9) This is not an activity regularly exercised by foreign lawyers, but they are not prevented from exercising it.
- (10) Legal advice on patent law is provided but not reserved to the profession.
- (11) Foreign lawyers only provide legal advice on patent law.

LEGAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at subnational (s) or national (n) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by domestic law	b) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by international law	c) Advice on matters predominantly regulated by foreign law	d) Conveyancing of title to real estate, wills and regulation of family matters, such as marriage contracts	e) Representation before Courts	f) Representation before administrative agencies, including on tax matters	g) Tax advice	h) Insolvency practice	i) Management consulting and other business advisory services	j) Advice and representation on patent law
UNITED STATES(1)				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated (8)	Regulated (9)	Regulated
Attorney at Law	(s) (gr)	U = 7 years E	No	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X	XX
Foreign Legal Counsellor (2)	(s) (gr)	P = 0-5 years (3)	No	- (4)	XX	XX (5)	-	XX (6)	X (7)	X	-	X	-
Patent Lawyer	(s) (gr)	U = 7 years 2 E	No	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X	XX

(1) Regulation concerning legal services in the United States is generally adopted by the State Supreme courts. This is done, however, in close co-operation with the State Bar Association, which is where most of the preparation and discussions occur.

(2) Foreign legal consultants, i.e. members of foreign bars, are admitted to practice in 18 US states and the District of Columbia.

(3) Foreign lawyers must be admitted to practice law in the jurisdiction of their home country and satisfy any educational or practice requirements of their home country.

(4) Certain US states allow foreign legal consultants to advise on US law in co-operation with locally-qualified counsel.

(5) While a foreign legal consultant will always be allowed to advise on his home country law, he is precluded in certain states from advising on third country law.

(6) A foreign legal consultant may only represent a client in court with locally admitted counsel (as is the case for an out-of-state US lawyer), and only regarding matters of law on which he is authorised to practice.

(7) Certain federal agencies, such as the Federal Trade Commission, allow foreign legal consultants to represent clients independently. Other agencies require that he be with a locally-admitted counsel.

(8) Appointment by the Court required.

(9) Except for the District of Columbia and two other states, attorneys are only allowed to exercise these activities where they are incidental to the practice of law.

C. ENGINEERING SERVICES

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

[illegible]

ENGINEERING SERVICES															
1. Access to professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level]		2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam		3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory		4. Scope of activities									
[government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]						a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
AUSTRIA															
Ingenieurkonsulent (Consultant Engineer)		(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P = 3 years E	Yes	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	XX (2)	XX
Technische Büros (Technical Office)		(n) (gr)	U = 5 years (1) P = 6 years E	Yes	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	X (2)	XX

(1) Higher Secondary Technical Education

(2) Besides Accredited bodies and Test labs

ENGINEERING SERVICES	1. Access to professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining of permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing; maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
BELGIUM				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Engineer	No	U	No	X	X	X	- (1)	X	X	X	X	X	X

(1) Reserved to architects who have a monopoly up to the delivery of the works.

1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
			a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining of permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration (1)	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance: survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
CANADA			Regulated	Not regulated (1)	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated (3)	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated
Professional Engineer (ingénieur)	U = 4 years P = 4 years E	Yes	X	X (2)	XX	XX	X	X (2)	X	X	XX	XX

(1) With the exception of the clean-up of contaminated sites.

(2) Some are reserved.

(3) Most anyone can do tenders and contracts administration.

ENGINEERING SERVICES	4. Scope of activities												
	XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession * = Activity not exercised by that profession												
	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining of permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
DENMARK				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Akademiingeniør (1)	No	U = 3-3 1/2	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Civilingeniør (2)	No	U = 5	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Diplomingeniør (1)	No	U = 3	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Teknokumingeniør (1)	No	U = 3-4	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(1) Translated as Bachelor of Science and Engineering.

(2) Translated as Master of Science and Engineering.

ENGINEERING SERVICES													
	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level) [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining of permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
FINLAND				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Engineer	No	U = 3-5 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Architect (1)	(n) (sr)	U = 3-7 years	No	X	-	X	X	-	X	-	-	-	-

(1) The professional title is regulated.

ENGINEERING SERVICES	1. Access to professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance, survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
FRANCE													
Engineer	No	- (1)	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
Consulting Engineer and Engineering Firms	No	- (1)	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X

(1) No qualifications are required. However, most frequently, practitioners follow university classes or equivalent courses for 3 to 5 years.

ENGINEERING SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining of permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
ITALY													
Ing	(n) (gr)	U	Yes (1)	X	.		X			X	X	X	X (2)

Explanatory notes are still missing.

ENGINEERING SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining of permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
JAPAN				Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated (2)
Kenchi ku shi under Japanese law	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 2 years E	No	X	X	XX	XX	X	XX	XX	X	XX	
Civil Works Consultant	No	No	No	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	
Civil Works Consultant registered by the Minister of Construction	(n) (gr)	(1)	No	X	X	X	-	-	X	-	X	-	
Land Surveyor	No	No	No	X	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Land Surveyor registered by the Minister of Construction	(n) (gr)	(3)	No	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	
Engineer	No	No	No	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X
Management Consultants	No	No	No	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-
SME Management Consultant	Yes	No	Yes	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	-

JAPAN

- (1) a) A particular technical manager should be appointed to each registered sector.
 - b) A licensee should be either a corporation which has an endowment capital of more than 5 million yen and a net worth of more than 10 million yen, or an individual who has a net worth of more than 10 million yen.
- (2) Meaning not understood.
- (3) It is necessary to assign a technical manager and an on-the-spot manager for each branch office.

ENGINEERING SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] (government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr))	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
MEXICO				Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated
Engineers	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P (1) E (2)	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

(1) A temporary service (also called social services) is usually provided to federal, state or local governments or to an academic institution by the professional-to-be during the last year of higher professional studies.

(2) A professional examination or equivalent, a Title registration and Cedula professional (a government certification to practice a profession) are also required.

ENGINEERING SERVICES	4. Scope of activities												
	1. Access to professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
NETHERLANDS													
University Engineer	No	U = 5 years	No	X	X	X	(1)	(1)	X	X	X	X	X
Polytechnic Engineer	No	U = 3 years P = 1 year	No	X	X	X	(1)	(1)	X	X	X	X	X
Architect	(sr)	U = 3 years P = 1 year	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(1) Depends on the permission of the executive board of the company/office.

ENGINEERING SERVICES													
1. Access to professional/ professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level) [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities										
			a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities	
NEW ZEALAND			Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	
Professional Engineer	No U = 4 years P = 3-5 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Registered Professional Engineer	(n) (gr) U = 4 years P = 3-5 years E	Yes	X	X	X (1)	X (1)	X (1)	X (1)	X	X	X (1)	X	
Quantity Surveyor	No U = 3 years P = 3-5 years E	No	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	
Architect	(n) (gr) U = 5 years P = 3 years E	No	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	

(1) Some activities are reserved by law to this profession.

ENGINEERING SERVICES													
4. Scope of activities													
XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession													
1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities	
NORWAY (1)			Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	
Sivilingeniør (Chartered Engineer)	(n) (gr) U = 5 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Ingeniør (Engineer)	No U = 3 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

(1) No regulation regarding access to profession/to use the title "ingeniør" (Engineer). The title "sivilingeniør" is regulated/protected by law. Holders of similar titles from foreign universities may use the title, subject to approval from Norwegian authorities.

[illegible]

ENGINEERING SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining of permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
SPAIN (1)				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated
Ingeniero de Caminos, Canales y Puertos	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years	Yes	XX	X	XX	XX	X	XX	X	XX	XX	XX
Ingeniero de Telecomunicaciones	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years	Yes	XX	-	XX	XX	X	XX	X	XX	XX	XX
Ingeniero Aeronautico	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years	Yes	XX	-	XX	XX	X	XX	X	XX	XX	XX
Ingeniero tecnico de Obras Publicas	(n) (gr)	U = 3 years	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ingeniero Tecnico de Telecomunicaciones	(n) (gr)	U = 3 years	Yes	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Ingeniero Tecnico Aeronautico	(n) (gr)	U = 3 years	Yes	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

SPAIN

- (1) "Superior Engineers" (i.e. Civil Engineers - Ingenieros de Caminos, Canales y Puertos, Telecommunications Engineers and Aeronautical Engineers) have every competencies related to the academic courses and specialities taught in their Universities, even if they have not taken these courses as specialisation (when optative).

The scope of activities reserved by law to these professions is only limited according to the foresaid regulation because they are supposed to be, once the title is obtained, in possession of all the required skills.

"Technical Engineers" (ingenieros técnicos) have their competence limited to their respective academic formation and specialities. There are no activities exclusively reserved by law to these professions. Superior Engineers are authorised to exercise in the field of Technical Engineers, but the reverse is not the case.

The specialities of Technical Engineers are the following:

- a) Profession: Ingeniero Técnico de Obras Publicas (Public Work Engineer)

- Specialities: - Construcciones civiles (civil construction);
- Hidrologia (hydrology);
- Transportes y Servicios Urbanos (transport and city services).

- b) Profession: Ingeniero Técnico de Telecomunicacion (Telecommunications Technical Engineer)

- Specialities: - Sistemas electronicos (electronic systems);
- Sonido e imagen (Sound and Image);
- Telematica (Automatic transmission);
- Sistemas de telecomunicacion (Telecommunications systems).

- c) Profession: Ingeniero Técnico Aeronautico (Aeronautic Technical Engineer)

- Specialities: - Aeromotores (aeromotors);
- Aeronavegacion (aeronautics);
- Aeronaves (aircrafts);
- Aeropuertos (airports);
- Equipos y materiales aeroespaciales (aerospace machines).

ENGINEERING SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
SWITZERLAND (1)				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Certificated Engineer EPF	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Engineer ETS	(n) (gr)	U = 3-4 years P = 1-3 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Certificated Architect EPF	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Architect ETS	(n) (gr)	U = 3-4 years P = 1-3 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(1) By and large, engineering service activities are not regulated. However, some cantons lay down specific conditions for the practice of these activities (e.g. reputation, a basic minimum of activities practised).

The professional titles "certificated engineer/architect EPF" (Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale) and "engineer/architect ETS" (Ecole Technique Supérieure) are protected, whereas the titles "engineer" and "architect" are not.

ENGINEERING SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
TURKEY				Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated
Mühendis (Engineer)	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 12 weeks	Yes	X	X	X	XX	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mimar (Architect)	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years	Yes	X	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X

ENGINEERING SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] (government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr))	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements U= University/ Higher Education Degree P= Practice E= Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
UNITED KINGDOM				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Chartered Engineer	(n) (sr)	U = P = 5 years	Yes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Engineer	No	U = 3-4 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chartered Quantity Surveyor	(n) (sr)	U = 3 years P = 3 years	Yes	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
Architect	(n) (sr)	U = 5 years P = 2 years E	Yes	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
Management Consultant	No	U = 3-4 years	No	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-

ENGINEERING SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] (government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr))	2. Main qualification/ licensing requirements (U= University/ Higher Education Degree; P= Practice E = Professional exam)	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Environmental Assessments	c) Design and Planning	d) Representation for obtaining permits (signature of designs)	e) Tender and contract administration	f) Project management including monitoring of execution	g) Construction Cost Management	h) Planning and managing maintenance; survey of sites	i) Testing and certification	j) Expert witness activities
UNITED STATES(1)													
Professional Engineers (s)		U = 4 years P = 4 years (2)	No	XX	XX	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	XX	X

(1) As a general rule, the engineering services regulated under state law relate to the area of facilities, design and construction. Under state law, a licensed engineer is generally required to sign and seal engineering drawings, plans and specifications which are submitted to a public authority for approval (e.g., building code official). Most engineers who work in industry (e.g., those in the manufacturing, industrial setting) are not required to be licensed in order to perform services in connection with the design of products or processes.

(2) In order to be licensed as an engineer, an individual must commonly complete sixteen hours of examination -- an eight hour examination in the Fundamentals of Engineering and an eight hour examination in the Principles and Practice of Engineering.

D. ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Italy
Japan
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1. Access to professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession								
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design
AUSTRALIA												
Architect	(s) (gr)	U = 7 years	No	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level) (government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr))	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design	
AUSTRIA													
Architect	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P = 3 years E	Yes	X	-	XX	XX	X	-	X	X	X	
Baumeister	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years (1) P = 6 years E	Yes	X	-	XX	XX	X	XX	X	-	-	

(1) Higher Secondary Technical Education

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1. Access to professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design	
BELGIUM				Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	
Architect	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P = 2 years	Yes (1)	X	-(2)	XX	X	XX (3)	X	X	X	X	

(1) Order is compulsory; association is not compulsory.

(2) Activity reserved to surveyors.

(3) Control of execution of constructions.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level) [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Highest Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession • = Activity not exercised by that profession								
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design
CANADA				Regulated	Regulated (1)	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated (2)	Not regulated (3)
Professional Architect	(s) (sr)	U = 6-7 P = 3 E	Yes	XX		XX	XX (4)	XX	X	X	X	X

(1) Reserved to land surveyors. In most provinces land surveyors are licensed under engineering acts.

(2) Landscape planning is regulated in most provinces.

(3) The use of the title "Interior Designer" is regulated only in Ontario.

(4) The owner may make the request, but documents must be prepared by a licensed architect.

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				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design
DENMARK (1)				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Architect	No	U = 5 years min.	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(1) It is possible for architects to be registered in the national register. By registration, the architect obtains the right to bear the title "registreret arkitekt" (registered architect). Registration does not give other rights to the architect.

Requirements for registration are:

- a Danish university degree or similar qualifications acquired in or outside Denmark; and
- be engaged in construction, physical planning or similar practical architectural work for a minimum of 1 year.

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				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design
FINLAND				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Architect (1)	(n) (sr)	U = 3-7 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Engineer	No	U = 3-7 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

(1) The professional title is regulated.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	4. Scope of activities											
	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higer Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law in this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession								
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construc- tion cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design
FRANCE				Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated (1)	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Architects	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years	Yes	X	-	X	XX	XX	-	X	X	X
Engineer	No	U = 3-5 years	No	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-
Bureau de contrôle (Technical Controller)	(n) (gr)	U = 2-3 years E	Yes	X	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-
Géomètre-Expert (Land Surveyor)	(n) (gr)	U = 3-5 years P = 3 years	Yes	-	XX	-	-	X	-	-	X	-
Economist	No	U = 3-5 years	No	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-

(1) Public works only.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities								
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design
GERMANY				Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Freier Architekt (Architect)	(s) (gr/sr) (1)	U = 3 1/2-4 1/2 years P = 2-4 years	Yes	X	-	X	XX	X	-	X	X	X
Statiker (Statics Expert)	No	U = 3 1/2-4 1/2 years (2)	No	-	-	-	XX (3)	-	XX (3)	-	-	-
Vermessungsingenieur (Land Surveyor)	(s) (gr)	U = 3 1/2-4 1/2 years P = 8 years	Yes		XX	-	XX (4)	-	XX (4)	-	X	-

(1) Regulation regarding conditions of admission as "Freier Architekt" is adopted by the architects' self-regulatory body, the Order of Architects. Subsequent approval must be given, however, by the administration.

(2) In general, the "Statiker" has a civil engineering degree.

(3) The authorisation to start construction is granted only if all technical calculations have been certified by a "Prufer-Statiker", a statics expert with a minimum of 5 years practical experience and recognised as such by local authorities.

(4) The construction permit will be granted only if accompanied by plans established by a "Vermessungsingenieur". A second certificate must be issued by the "Vermessungsingenieur" at an early stage of construction.

[illegible]

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES		1. Access to professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/higher Education Degree P= Practice E = professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession									
					a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design	
JAPAN					Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	
Kenchi Kushi under Japanese Law		(n) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 2 years E	No	X	X	XX	X	XX	XX	XX	X	X	

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level) [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities								
				XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession								
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design
MEXICO				Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Architects	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P (1) E (2)	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

(1) A temporary service (also called social services) is usually provided to federal, state or local governments or to an academic institution by the professional-to-be during the last year of his/her professional studies.

(2) A professional examination or equivalent, a Title registration and Cedula professional (a government certification to practice a profession) are also required.

[illegible]

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1. Access to professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design	
NEW ZEALAND				Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	
Architect	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P = 3 years	No	X	-(1)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

(1) These tasks are carried out by registered surveyors.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1. Access to professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities								
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design
NORWAY (1)				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Sivilarkitekt (Architekt)	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years	No	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X
Arkitekt (Architekt)	No	None	No	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X
Landskapsarkitekt (Landscape Architect)	No	U = 5 years	No	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	X	X
Interiørarkitekt (Interior Architect/Designer)	No	U = 4 1/2 years	No	X	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	X

(1) Access to profession/to use the title "arkitekt (Architect)" is not regulated. The title "sivilarkitekt" is regulated/protected by law. Holders of similar titles from foreign universities may use the title, subject to approval from Norwegian authorities.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession									
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design	
PORTUGAL													
Arquitecto (Architect)	(sr)	U	Yes	X	X	X	X (1)	X	X (2)	X (2)	X	X	X

(1) It is only compulsory in very specific cases. The legislation is currently undergoing several changes. The trend is for this to become compulsory.

(2) Activity exercised in very few cases.

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated (at national (n) or subnational (s) level) [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities								
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design
SPAIN				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated
Arquitecto (Architect)	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years	Yes	XX	X	XX	XX	X	X	X	XX	X
Arquitecto técnico (Technical Architect) (1)	(n) (gr)	U = 3 years	Yes	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	X
Ingeniero técnico en Topografía (Topographical Engineer) (2)	(n) (gr)	U = 3 years	Yes		X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) The "technical architect" (arquitecto técnico) is normally the manager of the building construction, under the instructions of the architect, in charge of the supervision of the construction in order to achieve the quality and costs specified in a project. However, "technical architects" may also have the same competencies as an architect (those competencies in principle are reserved to architects) if the works do not require an architectural plan (i.e. minor works, consolidations, etc.).

"Technical architects" often collaborate in activities reserved by law to architects (feasibility studies, blue prints, urban and landscape planning, etc.).

(2) The "topographical engineer" (ingeniero técnico en topografía) is a professional in the area of engineering services, but activity b) is his main competence.

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				XX = Exercise of activity reserved by law to this (these) profession(s) X = Activity exercised by, but not reserved, to this profession - = Activity not exercised by that profession								
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design
SWITZERLAND (1)				Not regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Certificated Architect EPF	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years	No	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Architect ETS	(n) (gr)	U = 3-4 years P = 1-3 years	No	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Licensed Surveyor (2)	(n) (gr)	U = 4 years P = 2 1/2 years E	No	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(1) By and large, architectural service activities are not regulated. However, some cantons lay down specific conditions for the practice of these activities (e.g. reputation, a basic minimum of activities practised).

Only the professional titles "certificated architect EPF" (Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale) and "architect ETS" (Ecole Technique Supérieure) are protected, whereas the titles "architect" and "engineer" are not.

(2) Only a "licensed surveyor" is authorised to make cadastral measurements, and this applies throughout Switzerland. To obtain the licence it is necessary to prove that the requisite theoretical training has been acquired and to pass the licence examination.

[illegible]

ARCHITECTURAL SERVICES	1. Access to profession/ professional title regulated [at national (n) or subnational (s) level] [government regulated (gr) or self-regulated (sr)]	2. Main qualification/licensing requirements U= University/Higher Education Degree P= Practice E = Professional exam	3. Membership in professional association/ order compulsory	4. Scope of activities								
				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints)	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construc- tion cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design
UNITED KINGDOM				Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated	Regulated (2)	Not regulated	Not regulated	Not regulated
Architect (1)	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P = 2 years	No	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Chartered Surveyor	(n) (sr)	U = 3-4 years P = 2 years	No	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X
Chartered Designer	(n) (sr)	U = 3 years P = 3 years	No	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	X
Chartered Building Services Engineer	(n) (sr)	U = 3-4 years P = 6 years	No	X	-	X	-	-	X	X	-	-
Chartered Builder	(n) (sr)	- P = 3 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	-
Planner	(n) (sr)	U = 4 years P = 2 years	No	X	X	X	X	X	X	-	X	-

(1) The title "architect" is protected by law. The statutory body - the Architects Registration Council of the UK (ARCUK) - controls access to the profession. At present the members are mainly drawn from the architectural profession. However, there are proposals to include a higher proportion of non-professional members.

(2) Building control is regulated. Only persons approved by the Secretary of State for the Environment can carry out this activity. Such "Approved Inspectors" may be from any of the construction professions.

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				a) Feasibility Studies	b) Topographical determination, demarcation, land surveying	c) Planning (elaboration of blue prints) and design	d) Request for construction permit	e) Preparation and monitoring of construction/ execution	f) Technical control and certification	g) Construction cost management	h) Urban and landscape planning	i) Interior design
UNITED STATES (1)				Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Regulated	Not regulated	Regulated at State option	Regulated
Architect	(n) (gr)	U = 5 years P = 3 years E	No	X	X	XX	X	XX	XX	X	X	X

(1) Definitions of the "practice of architecture" and the "practice of engineering" contained in state laws generally reflect overlap between the two professions. Each profession is regulated by its respective state licensing board and in all cases individual architects and engineers have a legal obligation to practice within their area of professional competence.

However, under the laws of many, if not most states, an engineer may provide "architectural services incidental to the practice of engineering". In other words, where an engineer is designing an engineering project which may contain certain minor elements falling within the definition of the "practice of architecture", the engineer may perform such minor architecture as is necessary to complete the project. Similarly, in many if not most states, an architect may provide "engineering services incidental to the practice of architecture."