

Report by Stefano Zappalà

Recognition of professional qualifications

Proposal for a directive:

Amendment 153

Article 20, paragraph 1, subparagraph 1

Text of the positive voting of the European Parliament:

Amendment by Parliament:

1. Each Member State shall recognise evidence of training giving access to the professional activities of general practitioner and specialised doctor, nurse responsible for general care, dental practitioner, veterinary surgeon, **psychotherapist**, pharmacist and architect, listed in Annex V, points 5.1.2, 5.1.3, 5.2.3, 5.3.3, 5.4.3, 5.5a, 5.6.4 and 5.7.2 respectively, which satisfy the minimum training conditions referred to in Articles 22, 23, 29, 32, 35, 40 and 42 respectively, and shall, for the purposes of access to and pursuit of the professional activities, give such evidence the same effect on its territory as the evidence of formal training which it itself issues.

Amendment 128

Annex V, point 5 a (new)

Annex V. 5a Psychotherapists

V.5a.1. Knowledge and skills

Training as a psychotherapist provides an assurance that the person in question has acquired the following knowledge and skills:

- adequate knowledge of the various psychotherapy schools and their view of humankind
- adequate knowledge of psychopathology
- adequate knowledge of types of intervention in crisis situations
- adequate knowledge of the legal and other requirements in connection with the pursuit of an activity in psychotherapy
- adequate knowledge of the ethical guidelines for the pursuit of an activity in psychotherapy

V.5a.2. Training programme for psychotherapists

The overall duration of training shall amount to seven years and comprise not less than 3 200 hours. The last four years of training must be carried out in a specialist course in psychotherapy.

Psychotherapeutic self-experience or equivalent:

This shall include teaching analysis, self-experience and other methods including elements of self-reflection, self-therapy and personal experience.

Theoretical study:

This shall include a general section in the form of university study or professional training, and a specialism in psychotherapy. University courses leading to a first degree, or professional training courses offering an equivalent professional qualification in a field relevant to psychotherapy, may be recognised as part or all of the general section of training

in psychotherapy, but shall in no case count towards the four years of specialism in psychotherapy.

The specialism shall include the following areas:

- theories of human development concerning the whole life cycle, including sexual development
- understanding of other psychotherapy approaches
- a theory of change
- understanding of social conditions in relation to psychotherapy
- theories of assessment and intervention

Practical experience:

This shall include sufficient practice in psychotherapy under constant supervision corresponding to the trainee's own psychotherapy method of at least two years.

In-service training in a health service establishment or equivalent professional experience

In-service training must ensure adequate experience of psycho-social crises and cooperation with other specialists working in the health sector

V.5a.3. Activities of psychotherapists under Article 41(2)

Treatment of people with

- psychoses
- neuroses
- psychosomatic disorders

and in

- life crises and crisis situations

plus:

- supervision
- counselling
- assistance with general improvement of quality of life

Preventive counselling

V.5a.4 Evidence of formal qualifications for psychotherapists

Country	Qualification	Awarding authority	Reference date
Germany	Approbation	Competent authority of the Land in which the student sat the national examination	1.1.1999
Finland		National Board of Medicolegal Affairs	1.7.1994
Italy	Doctorate in psychology or medicine and surgery, and at least four years' specialism in psychotherapy	Regional or provincial council of the Psychologists Association	18.2.1989
Netherlands		Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport	9.11.1993