

SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND FORMAL QUALIFICATIONS DEEMED EQUIVALENT
OVERALL: SIMPLE RECOGNITION OF QUALIFICATIONS

Excerpt from MRA – Québec professional technologists (France senior technicians)

Preamble

[...]

WHEREAS “senior technician” level professions covered by this arrangement are not regulated in France, contrary to the profession of professional technologist in Québec;

WHEREAS the competent authorities in Québec and France have cooperated to facilitate the recognition of qualifications for the profession of professional technologist in Québec and for certain professions at the “senior technician” level in France, drawing from the common procedure provided in Schedule I of the Agreement;

[...]

ARTICLE 5 – CONDITIONS FOR OBTAINING RECOGNITION

For France

5.1 The conditions established by the competent authority in France allowing the applicant to obtain a statement of comparability are:

- a) Hold a licence to practise from the Ordre des technologues professionnels du Québec and be entered on the Ordre’s roll;
- b) Have obtained one of the following training credentials in the province of Québec, from an authority recognized or designated by Québec:
 - i. A Diploma of College Studies in civil engineering technology for a statement of comparability with the Diplôme universitaire de technologie génie civil.
 - ii. A Diploma of College Studies in industrial electronics technology for a statement of comparability with the Diplôme universitaire de technologie Génie électrique et informatique industrielle, the Brevet de technicien supérieur Électrotechnique and the Brevet de technicien supérieur Systèmes électroniques.
 - iii. A Diploma of College Studies in mechanical engineering for a statement of comparability with the Diplôme universitaire de technologie génie mécanique et productique, the Brevet de technicien supérieur Industrialisation des produits mécaniques and the Brevet de technicien supérieur Conception de produits industriels.

An explanatory table showing the correspondence between training credentials in Québec and France is presented in Schedule I.

For Québec

5.2 The condition established by the competent authority in Québec allowing the applicant to obtain recognition of his or her professional qualifications giving a right to practice the profession of professional technologist in Québec is to have obtained, in France, one of the following training credentials issued by the minister responsible for higher education:

- a) Diplôme universitaire de technologie Génie civil;
- b) Diplôme universitaire de technologie Génie électrique et informatique industrielle;
- c) Brevet de technicien supérieur Électrotechnique;
- d) Brevet de technicien supérieur Systèmes électroniques;
- e) Diplôme universitaire de technologie Génie mécanique et productique;
- f) Brevet de technicien supérieur Industrialisation des produits mécaniques;
- g) Brevet de technicien supérieur Conception de produits industriels.

An explanatory table showing the correspondences between training credentials in Québec and France is presented in Schedule I.

Further discussion

5.3 The competent authorities in Québec and France will continue the comparative analysis of the qualifications required by persons practising the profession of professional technologist in Québec and certain “senior technician” level professions in France, as part of the comprehensive review of Québec training credentials referred to in the *Regulation respecting the diplomas issued by designated teaching establishments which give access to permits or specialist's certificates of professional orders* (O.C. 1139-83 from June 1, 1983[1983, G.O. 2, 2877]) and training credentials from France, and will present their comparative analysis in order to conclude an addendum to this Arrangement no later than June 30, 2012.

ARTICLE 6 – EFFECTS OF RECOGNITION

In Québec

6.1 An applicant who meets the conditions set forth in section 5.2 and the terms of sections 7.3 and 7.4 shall be issued a licence to practise the profession of

professional technologist by the competent Québec authority.

In France

6.2 An applicant who meets the conditions set forth in section 5.1 and the terms laid out in sections 7.1 and 7.2 shall be issued a statement of comparability by the CIEP.

Excerpt from MRA – Québec professional technologists (France senior agricultural technicians)

Preamble

[...]

WHEREAS the profession of senior agricultural technician covered by this Arrangement is not regulated in France, contrary to the profession of professional technologist in Québec;

WHEREAS the competent authorities in France and Québec have cooperated in order to facilitate the recognition of professional qualifications for senior agricultural technicians in France and professional technologists in Québec, drawing from the common procedure laid out in Schedule I of the Agreement;

[...]

ARTICLE 5 – CONDITIONS FOR OBTAINING RECOGNITION

For France

5.1 The conditions established by the competent authority in France for an applicant to receive a comparability statement are:

- a) Hold a licence to practise issued by the Ordre des technologues professionnels du Québec and be entered on the Ordre's roll;

- b) Have obtained a diploma of collegial studies in one of the following programs in Québec, from an authority recognized or designated by Québec,:
 - i. Seafood processing;
 - ii. Food processing technology;
 - iii. Agri-mechanical engineering technology;

- iv. Horticultural and environmental technology in one of the following three specializations: vegetable, fruit and industrial crops; ornamental plant crops; or horticultural, vegetable, fruit and ornamental greenhouse or field crops;
- v. Water purification;
- vi. Laboratory techniques in one of the following specializations: biotechnology or analytical chemistry;
- vii. Natural environment technology in one of the following three specializations: wildlife management, forestry resource management or environmental protection;
- viii. Horticultural and environmental technology, specialization in environment;
- ix. Forest technology;
- x. Forest product processing technology.

For Québec

5.2 The condition established by the competent authority in Québec allowing the applicant to obtain recognition of his or her qualifications conferring legal competence to practise the profession of professional technologist in Québec is to have obtained, in France, from an authority recognized or designated by France, a brevet de technicien supérieur agricole (BTSA) in one of the following areas:

- a) Food science and technology;
- b) Forestry management;
- c) Water control and management;
- d) Agricultural, biological and biotechnological analysis;
- e) Horticulture;
- f) Agricultural engineering;
- g) Nature protection and management.

Further discussion

5.3 In accordance with the comprehensive review of Québec training credentials referred to in the *Regulation respecting the diplomas issued by designated educational institutions which give access to permits or specialist's certificates of professional orders* (c. C-26, r.2) and training credentials from France, the competent authorities in France and Québec will continue the comparative analysis of qualifications required by persons practicing the profession of senior agricultural technician in France or professional technologist in Québec, and will present their comparative analysis in order to conclude an addendum to this Arrangement.

ARTICLE 6 – EFFECTS OF RECOGNITION

In Québec

6.1 An applicant who meets the condition set out in section 5.2 and the terms laid out in sections 7.3 and 7.4 shall be issued a licence to practise the profession of professional technologist by the competent Québec authority.

In France

6.2 An applicant who meets the conditions set out in section 5.1 and the terms laid out in sections 7.1 and 7.2 shall be issued a statement of comparability by the CIEP in accordance with the explanatory table showing the correspondence between training credentials in France and Québec presented in Schedule I, which is integral to this Arrangement.

SUBSTANTIAL DIFFERENCES IN THE SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND/OR FORMAL QUALIFICATIONS: THE NECESSITY OF EXTRA TRAINING INTERNSHIPS AND COURSES

Excerpt from MRA - plumbers (construction sector)

ARTICLE 5 – CONDITIONS FOR OBTAINING LEGAL COMPETENCE TO PRACTISE, A CERTIFICATE OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION OR A STATEMENT OF COMPARABILITY

For France

5.1 The conditions established by the competent authority in France allowing the applicant to obtain a certificate of professional qualification for the effective and ongoing monitoring of the trade of installer of sanitary and thermal equipment are:

- a) Hold a plumbing journeyman competency certificate issued in the province of Québec by the Commission de la construction du Québec;
- b) Hold the certificates mentioned in any of the subparagraphs below, issued in the province of Québec by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity:
 - i) A certificate in gas piping installation (ITG) and a Class 1 certificate in gas appliance techniques (TAG-1); or
 - ii) A certificate in gas piping installation (ITG) and a Class 2 certificate in gas appliance techniques (TAG-2); or
 - iii) A Class 3 certificate in gas appliance techniques (natural gas) (TAG-3N);
- c) Meet the other conditions in sections 7.1 and 7.2.

Salaried employment in the trade in the absence of effective and ongoing monitoring is not subject to obtaining the certificate of professional qualification. The applicant may nonetheless apply for a statement of comparability, as defined in section 4.7, from the CIEP.

5.2 The conditions established by the competent authority in France for the applicant to obtain the statement of comparability are:

- a) Hold a plumbing journeyman competency certificate issued in the province of Québec by the Commission de la construction du Québec;
- b) Hold the certificates mentioned in any of the subparagraphs below, issued by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity:
 - i) A certificate in gas piping installation (ITG) and a Class 1 certificate in

- gas appliance techniques (TAG-1); or
- ii) A certificate in gas piping installation (ITG) and a Class 2 certificate in gas appliance techniques (TAG-2); or
- iii) A Class 3 certificate in gas appliance techniques (natural gas) (TAG-3N);
- c) Meet the other conditions set forth in sections 7.1 and 7.3.

For Québec

5.3 The conditions established by the competent authority in Québec allowing the applicant to obtain recognition of his or her qualifications conferring legal competence to practise the trade of pipe fitter – plumber speciality (construction) are to:

- a) Have obtained, in France, a Brevet professionnel – équipements sanitaires issued by the Ministry of National Education and have proof of five (5) years and at least five thousand (5,000) hours of relevant professional experience after obtaining the diploma;
- b) Complete the following additional training presented in the Répertoire des activités de perfectionnement of the Commission de la construction du Québec:
 - i) Québec Plumbing Code, lasting approximately one hundred and twenty (120) hours;
 - ii) Manufacturing and assembly of industrial piping, lasting approximately two hundred and forty (240) hours;
 - iii) Industrial pipe handling, lasting approximately fifteen (15) hours.
- c) Obtain a certificate in health and safety training issued in Québec by the joint sector-based construction association;
- d) Meet the other conditions set forth in sections 7.4, 7.5 and 7.6.

ARTICLE 6 – EFFECTS OF RECOGNITION

In Québec

6.1 An applicant who meets the conditions established in 5.3 shall be issued a plumbing journeyman competency certificate by the Commission de la construction du Québec.

6.2 This certificate permits the practice of the trade of pipefitter – plumber specialty (construction) as defined in the *Act respecting labour relations, vocational training and workforce management in the construction industry* [R.R.Q., c. R-

20, r. 6.2].

In France

- 6.3** An applicant who meets the conditions established in 5.1 shall be issued, by the competent authority in France, a certificate of professional qualification establishing that he or she is professionally qualified to practise the trade of installer of sanitary and thermal equipment and conduct effective and ongoing monitoring.
- 6.4** For salaried employment in the absence of effective and ongoing monitoring, an applicant holding the certificate referred to in section 2 a) of this Arrangement issued by the Commission de la construction du Québec may request a statement of comparability, as defined in section 4.7 of this Arrangement from the CIEP.
- 6.5** An entrepreneur must complete the necessary procedures for starting a business with an artisanal trade, as described in Schedule I.

Excerpt from MRA - plumbers (non-construction sector)

ARTICLE 5 - CONDITIONS FOR OBTAINING LEGAL COMPETENCE TO PRACTISE, A CERTIFICATE OF PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION OR A STATEMENT OF COMPARABILITY

For France

- 5.1** The conditions established by the competent authority in France allowing the applicant to obtain the certificate of professional qualification relating to effective and ongoing monitoring of the trade of installer of sanitary and thermal equipment are:
- a) Hold a certificate in plumbing (CP) or in pipe fitting (CT) issued in the province of Québec by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity;
 - b) Hold a certificate in process pipe fitting (TPT) issued in the province of Québec by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity;
 - c) Hold a certificate or a combination of certificates mentioned in one of the subparagraphs below:
 - i. A certificate in gas piping installation (ITG) and a Class 1 certificate in gas appliance techniques (TAG-1) issued in the province of Québec by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity; or
 - ii. A certificate in gas piping installation (ITG) and a Class 2 certificate in gas appliance techniques (TAG-2) issued in the province of Québec by the

Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity; or

- iii. A Class 3 certificate in gas appliance techniques (natural gas) (TAG-3N) issued in the province of Québec by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity;

d) Meet the other conditions set forth in sections 7.1 and 7.2.

Salaried employment in the trade in the absence of effective and ongoing monitoring is not subject to obtaining the certificate of professional qualification. The applicant may nonetheless apply for a statement of comparability from the CIEP.

5.2 The conditions established by the competent authority in France allowing the applicant to obtain a statement of comparability are:

a) Hold a qualification certificate in plumbing (CP) or in pipe fitting (CT) issued in the province of Québec by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity;

b) Hold a certificate of qualification in process pipe fitting (TPT) issued in the province of Québec by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity;

c) Hold a certificate or a combination of certificates mentioned in one of the subparagraphs below:

- i. A certificate in gas piping installation (ITG) and a Class 1 certificate in gas appliance techniques (TAG-1) issued in the province of Québec by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity; or

- ii. A certificate in gas piping installation (ITG) and a Class 2 certificate in gas appliance techniques (TAG-2) issued in the province of Québec by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity; or

- iii. A Class 3 certificate in gas appliance techniques (natural gas) (TAG-3N) issued in the province of Québec by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity ;

d) Meet the other conditions set forth in sections 7.1 and 7.3.

For Québec

5.3 The conditions established by the competent authority in Québec allowing an applicant to obtain recognition for professional qualifications conferring the legal right to perform works that require a certificate in plumbing (CP) are:

a) Have obtained, in France, a Brevet professionnel Équipements sanitaires, issued by the Ministry of National Education ;

b) Provide proof of five thousand (5,000) hours of professional experience acquired in the practice of the trade after obtaining the diploma, as specified in section

2b);

c) Meet the other conditions set forth in sections 7.4 and 7.5.

5.4 The applicant whose professional experience under section 5.3b) includes at least one thousand (1,000) hours on natural gas or propane installations can also obtain recognition of his or her professional qualifications that confer the legal right to practise in Québec the work for which the certificates for gas piping installation (ITG), Class 2 gas appliance techniques (TAG-2), Class 3 gas appliance techniques (natural gas) (TAG-3N) and Class 3 gas appliance techniques (propane) (TAG-3P) are required.

ARTICLE 6 - EFFECTS OF RECOGNITION

In Québec

6.1 An applicant who meets the conditions set forth in section 5.3 shall be issued a certificate in plumbing (CP) by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity.

6.2 This certificate gives permission to perform work for which it is required, as described in the *Regulation respecting certificates of qualification and apprenticeship in electricity, pipe fitting and mechanical conveyor systems mechanics in sectors other than the construction industry* [R.R.Q., c. F-5, r. 1, s. 3, para. 3].

6.3 An applicant who meets the conditions set forth in sections 5.3 and 5.4 shall be issued the following certificates of qualification by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity:

- A certificate in gas piping installation (ITG);
- A Class 2 certificate in gas appliance techniques (TAG-2);
- A Class 3 certificate in gas appliance techniques (natural gas) (TAG-3N);
- A Class 3 certificate in gas appliance techniques (propane) (TAG-3P).

6.4 The certificates mentioned in section 6.3 permit the practice of trades for which they are required, as described in the *Regulation respecting certificates of qualification and apprenticeship regarding gas, stationary engines and pressure vessels* (R.R.Q., c. F-5, r. 2, s. 3, paras. 1, 3, 4 and 4.1).

In France

- 6.5** An applicant who meets the conditions set forth in section 5.1 shall be issued, by the competent authority in France, a certificate of professional qualification establishing that they are qualified to practise the trade of installer of sanitary and thermal equipment and to conduct effective and ongoing monitoring.
- 6.6** For salaried employment in the trade in the absence of effective and ongoing monitoring, an applicant holding the certificates specified in section 2a) of this Agreement, issued by the Minister of Employment and Social Solidarity, may apply for a statement of comparability from the CIEP, as defined in section 4.8 of this Arrangement.
- 6.7** An entrepreneur must complete the necessary steps for starting a business with an artisanal trade, as described in Schedule I.

Excerpt from MRA - pharmacists

ARTICLE 5 – CONDITIONS FOR OBTAINING LEGAL AUTHORIZATION TO PRACTISE

Fields of Practice

The activities of pharmacists in France include preparing and dispensing medication and medical devices, therapeutic education and patient adherence. Since the introduction of Act no. 2009-879 from July 21, 2009 about hospital reform and respecting patients, health and territories, pharmacists can provide advice and services designed to promote or improve the health of patients. Pharmacists designated as correspondents within their health care team can, at the doctor's request or on their own initiative, periodically renew chronic use treatments, adjust dosages if necessary and perform medical reconciliation in order to maximize benefits. In their advisory role, pharmacists can consult patient medical records. Pharmacists in France can also provide emergency contraception without a medical prescription in accordance with a specific protocol.

Aside from preparing and selling medication, pharmacist activities in Québec include monitoring, adjusting, and initiating drug therapy, as well as prescribing hormonal emergency contraception. In addition to these activities, they provide pharmaceutical advice.

Training Credentials

Québec and France have significant differences concerning training credentials for pharmacists, particularly in the areas of physical chemistry, homeopathy, mycology,

clinical pharmacy, drug therapy and pharmaceutical care.

The Parties agree that, for a given applicant, relevant and sufficient individual professional experience can compensate in whole or in part for a difference in training and can modify the compensatory measures provided for in this Arrangement, whether or not the measures require an internship or training.

a) In France

5.1 The conditions established by the competent authorities in France for an applicant's professional qualifications to be recognized as comparable to those required in France and allow the applicant legal competence to practise as a pharmacist are to:

- Hold a permit to practise pharmacy in the province of Québec and be entered on the Ordre's roll ;

AND

- Demonstrate proof of having practised his or her profession in a pharmacy (a pharmacy within the meaning of the *Règlement sur la tenue des pharmacies* [R.R.Q. 1981, c. P-10, r. 20]), or in a pharmacy in a public health facility (an establishment within the meaning of the *Act respecting health services and social services* [chapter S-42]) or an establishment within the meaning of the *Act respecting health services and social services for Cree Native persons* (chapter S-5), specifying the start and end dates of the practise; or, failing that, be entered on the roll for more than five years after the date on which the permit to practise was obtained or more than five years after the date on which the applicant would have been entitled to the issuance of such permit;

AND

- Have obtained one of the following training credentials in the province of Québec, from an authority recognized or designated by Québec:
 - Bachelor of Pharmacy from Université Laval;
 - Bachelor of Pharmacy from the Université de Montréal;
 - Undergraduate doctorate degree in Pharmacy from the Université de Montréal.

AND

- Fulfill the following compensatory measure:
Complete and have validated a six month full-time internship, renewable in applicable cases, in a pharmacy or a health facility (Schedules 1 and 2).

b) In Québec

5.2 The conditions established by the Ordre des pharmaciens du Québec allowing the applicant to obtain recognition of his or her professional qualifications conferring the legal right to practise in the pharmacy profession in Québec are to:

- Hold, in France, the following legal competence to practise:
 - Proof of enrollment in or disenrollment from the Ordre national des pharmaciens specifying the location of the practice, pharmacy or hospital dispensary, and the start and end dates of the pharmacist's practice or, where applicable, proof of enrollment eligibility.

AND

- Have obtained the following training credential(s) in France, from an authority recognized or designated by France:
 - A diplôme d'État de docteur en pharmacie or a diplôme d'État de pharmacien.

AND

- Complete one of the following compensatory measures of the applicant's choosing:

➤ Application for a permit to practise:

- Successfully complete a refresher training program prescribed by the Ordre des pharmaciens du Québec (Schedule 6);

and

- Successfully complete a 600-hour internship lasting at least 15 weeks and at most one year, or obtain a total or partial equivalence of the internship under the *Regulation respecting the terms and conditions for the issue of permits by the Ordre des pharmaciens du Québec* (Schedules 3 and 4).
 - Application for a permit to practise by validation of sufficient and relevant professional experience:
 - Successfully complete Part II of the Pharmacy Examining Board of Canada's Pharmacist Qualifying Examination (ECOS) (Schedule 5);
 - Successfully complete a retraining program about Québec legislation and the health care system offered via independent learning by the Université de Montréal. This training is offered through distance learning and covers the health system and provided services, laws and regulations relating to drugs, the professional system and the practice of pharmacy, and pharmaceutical ethics.
- and
- Successfully complete an internship of 600 hours, lasting at least 15 weeks and at most one year, or obtain a total or partial equivalence for the internship under the *Regulation respecting the terms and conditions for the issue of permits by the Ordre des pharmaciens du Québec*.

ARTICLE 6 – EFFECTS OF RECOGNITION

a) In France

- 6.1 Based on the opinion of the Conseil National de l'Ordre des pharmaciens, the Minister of Health exercises the powers provided for in section L. 4221-7 of the *Code de la santé publique* to issue legal competence to practice as a pharmacist.
- 6.2 In France, this legal competence corresponds to ministerial authorization to practise.
- 6.3 In France, the professional practise of pharmacists in pharmacies and in

hospitals consists largely in the following:

- 1° Dispensing medication, which includes, under section R4235-48 of the *Code de la santé publique*, both the act of providing drugs and the specific intellectual act consisting of a pharmaceutical analysis of the medical prescription, the possible preparation of doses to be administered and the provision of the necessary advice on proper use of the medications;
- 2° Extemporaneous mixtures and pharmacopoeial and hospital preparations;
- 3° Post-marketing reports.

b) In Québec

- 6.4 An applicant who meets the conditions for obtaining a licence shall be issued a license to practise the profession of pharmacy in Québec by the professional order.
- 6.5 In Québec, the practise of pharmacy consists in assessing and ensuring the proper use of medications, particularly in order to detect and prevent pharmacotherapeutic problems, and preparing, storing and dispensing medication with the objective of maintaining or restoring health.

In the practise of pharmacy, the activities reserved for pharmacists are the following:

- 1° Issuing a pharmaceutical opinion;
- 2° Preparing medication;
- 3° Selling medication, in accordance with the regulation under section 37.1 of the *Pharmacy Act of* (L.R.Q., c. P-10);
- 4° Monitoring drug therapy;
- 5° Initiating or adjusting drug therapy, according to a prescription, using appropriate laboratory analyses where applicable;
- 6° Prescribing and personally dispensing emergency oral contraception medication, when a training certification has been issued by the Ordre in accordance with a regulation under paragraph o) of section 94 of the *Professional Code* (L.R.Q., c. C-26).

SCOPES OF PRACTICE AND FORMAL QUALIFICATIONS DEEMED INCOMPATIBLE

The dietitians situation

The case of the dietitians is a great example of a MRA that could not be concluded under the common procedure because of the incompatibility of the Québec and France scopes of practice in this professional area.

The overall examination of qualifications conducted by the *Ordre professionnel des diététistes du Québec* (OPDQ), the competent authority mandated to do so, determined that the material differences existing between the Québec and France professional scopes of practice were too important to allow the conclusion of a MRA.

- Under the Québec *Code des professions*, “dietitian”, “dietician” and “nutritionist” (college degree) are reserved titles denoting the same profession. As a member of the OPDQ, the Québec dietitian has the exclusive legal ability to “determine the nutritional treatment plan, including the appropriate route of supply, where an individual prescription indicates that nutrition is a key factor in the treatment of the disease” (art. 37.1a) *C.p.*) and to “monitor the nutritional status of people with nutritional treatment plan has been determined” (art. 37.1b) *C.p.*).
 - The profession of dietitian, as it is officially recognized in Québec, doesn’t have a formal equivalent in France, where the practice of the Québec “dietitian” activities is provided for by doctors whose specializations have an important nutrition component (ex: gastroenterologists, cardiologists, oncologists, nephrologists). Those specializations are recognized as such in Québec by the *Collège des médecins du Québec*.
 - The profession of “dietitian” in France (*Association des diététistes de langue française* (ADLF)) is the equivalent of the profession of “nutrition technician” in Québec, which is different from the above mentioned profession of dietitian, both in terms of training and professional activities.
 - A Québec “nutrition technician” has a CEGEP degree and works in food service management, food technology, public health inspection and clinical and community nutrition (under the supervision of a doctor or dietitian).
- Moreover, the training of the France dietitians (2 years degree) couldn’t be considered as being equivalent to the training of the Québec dietitians (4 years B.A. degree).