



**COUNCIL OF  
THE EUROPEAN UNION**

**Brussels, 22 May 2006**

**9612/06**

---

---

**Interinstitutional File:  
2004/0001 (COD)**

---

---

**LIMITE**

**COMPET 137  
SOC 252  
JUSTIV 131  
CODEC 514**

**NOTE**

---

from : General Secretariat  
to : Permanent Representatives Committee (Part 1)

---

No. prev. doc. : 9386/06 COMPET 123 SOC 233 JUSTCIV 124 CODEC 482  
No. Cion amend  
prop. : 8413/06 COMPET 83 SOC 171 JUSTCIV 102 CODEC 348

---

Subject : Amended proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council  
on Services in the Internal Market

---

In preparation of the forthcoming session of the Competitiveness Council on 29-30 May 2006 delegations will find in Annex a Presidency compromise text of the draft Services Directive which has been drawn up following the examination of the Commission's amended Proposal in the Permanent Representatives Committee and in the Working Party on Competitiveness and Growth. The compromise text will be examined at the meeting of the Permanent Representatives Committee on 24 May 2006.

Additions to the text of the Commission's amended proposal are in bold letters. Where text has been deleted, this is indicated by [...].

Amended proposal for a Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council  
on Services in the Internal Market

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF THE EUROPEAN UNION,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community, and in particular the first and third sentence of Article 47(2) and Articles 55, 71 and 80(2) thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission<sup>1</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Economic and Social Committee<sup>2</sup>,

Having regard to the opinion of the Committee of the Regions<sup>3</sup>,

Acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 251 of the Treaty,

Whereas:

- (1) The European Union is seeking to forge ever closer links between the States and peoples of Europe and to ensure economic and social progress. In accordance with Article 14(2) of the Treaty, the internal market comprises an area without internal frontiers in which the free movement of services and the freedom of establishment are ensured. The elimination of obstacles to the development of service activities between Member States is essential in order to strengthen the integration of the peoples of Europe and to promote balanced and sustainable economic and social progress. In eliminating such barriers it is essential to ensure that the development of service activities contributes to the fulfilment of the task laid down in Article 2 of the Treaty of promoting throughout the Community a harmonious, balanced and sustainable development of economic activities, a high level of employment and of social protection, equality between men and women, sustainable and non-inflationary growth, a high degree of competitiveness and convergence of economic performance, a high level of protection and improvement of the quality of the environment, the raising of the standard of living and quality of life, and economic and social cohesion and solidarity among Member States.
- (1a) A competitive market in services is essential in order to promote economic growth and create jobs in the EU. At present numerous barriers within the internal market prevent service providers, particularly small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), from extending their operations beyond their national borders and from taking full advantage of the internal market. This weakens the worldwide competitiveness of European Union service providers.

---

<sup>1</sup> COM(2004) 2, 13.1.2004.

<sup>2</sup> OJ C 221, 8.9.2005, p. 113.

<sup>3</sup> OJ C 43, 18.2.2005, p. 18.

A free market which compels the Member States to eliminate restrictions on cross-border provision of services while at the same time increasing transparency and the information for consumers would give consumers wider choice and better services at lower prices.

- (2) The report from the Commission on "The State of the Internal Market for Services"<sup>4</sup> drew up an inventory of a large number of barriers which are preventing or slowing down the development of services between Member States, in particular those provided by SMEs, which are predominant in the field of services. The report concludes that a decade after the envisaged completion of the internal market, there is still a huge gap between the vision of an integrated European Union economy and the reality as experienced by European citizens and service providers. The barriers listed affect a wide variety of service activities across all stages of the service provider's activity and have a number of common features, including, in particular, the fact that they often arise from administrative burdens, the legal uncertainty associated with cross-border activity and the lack of mutual trust between Member States.
- (3) Since services constitute the engine of economic growth and account for 70% of GDP and employment in the majority of Member States, this fragmentation of the internal market has a negative impact on the entire European economy, in particular on the competitiveness of SMEs and the movement of workers, and prevents consumers from gaining access to a greater variety of competitively priced services. It is important to point out that the services sector is a key employment sector for women in particular, and that they therefore stand to benefit greatly from new opportunities offered by the completion of the internal market for services. The European Parliament and the Council have emphasised that the removal of legal barriers to the establishment of a genuine internal market is a matter of priority for achieving the goal set by the Lisbon European Council of improving employment and social cohesion and achieving sustainable economic growth so as to make the European Union the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based, employment-boosting economy in the world by 2010. Removing those barriers, while ensuring an advanced European social model, is thus a basic condition for overcoming the difficulties encountered in implementing the Lisbon Strategy and for reviving the European economy, particularly in terms of employment and investment. It is therefore important to achieve an internal market for services, with the right balance between market opening and preserving public services and social and consumer rights.
- (4) It is therefore necessary to remove barriers to the freedom of establishment for service providers in Member States and barriers to the free movement of services as between Member States and to guarantee recipients and providers the legal certainty necessary for the exercise in practice of those two fundamental freedoms of the Treaty. Since the barriers in the internal market for services affect operators who wish to become established in other Member States as well as those who provide a service in another Member State without being established there, it is necessary to enable service providers to develop their service activities within the internal market either by becoming established in a Member State or by making use of the free movement of services. Service providers should be able to choose between those two freedoms, depending on their strategy for growth in each Member State.

---

<sup>4</sup> COM(2002) 441.

- (5) Those barriers cannot be removed solely by relying on direct application of Articles 43 and 49 of the Treaty, since, on the one hand, addressing them on a case-by-case basis through infringement procedures against the Member States concerned would, especially following enlargement, be extremely complicated for national and Community institutions, and, on the other hand, the lifting of many barriers requires prior coordination of national legal schemes, including the setting up of administrative cooperation. As the European Parliament and the Council have recognised, a Community legislative instrument makes it possible to achieve a genuine internal market for services.
- (6) This Directive establishes a general legal framework which benefits a wide variety of services while taking into account the distinctive features of each type of activity or profession and its system of regulation. That framework is based on a dynamic and selective approach consisting in the removal, as a matter of priority, of barriers which may be dismantled quickly and, for the others, the launching of a process of evaluation, consultation and complementary harmonisation of specific issues, which will make possible the progressive and coordinated modernisation of national regulatory systems for service activities which is vital in order to achieve a genuine internal market for services by 2010. Provision should be made for a balanced mix of measures involving targeted harmonisation, administrative cooperation, the provision on the freedom to provide services and encouragement of the development of codes of conduct on certain issues. That coordination of national legislative regimes should ensure a high degree of Community legal integration and a high level of protection of general interest objectives, especially protection of consumers, which is vital in order to establish mutual trust between Member States. This Directive also takes into account other general interest objectives, including the protection of the environment, public security and public health as well as of the need to comply with labour law.
- (6a) Since the objectives of the proposed action, namely the elimination of barriers to the freedom of establishment for service providers in the Member States and to the free provision of services between Member States, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore, by reason of the scale of the action, be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty. In accordance with the principle of proportionality, as set out in that Article, this Directive does not go beyond what is necessary to achieve those objectives.
- (6b) It is appropriate that the provisions of this Directive concerning the freedom of establishment and the free movement of services should apply only to the extent that the activities in question are open to competition, so that they do not oblige Member States either to liberalise services of general economic interest or to privatise public entities which provide such services or to abolish existing monopolies for other activities or certain distribution services.

- (6 ba) (new) **The provisions of this Directive only apply to requirements which affect access to or exercise of a service activity. Therefore, they do not apply to requirements, such as road traffic rules, rules concerning the development or use of land, town and country planning, building standards as well as administrative sanctions imposed for non-compliance with such rules which do not specifically regulate or specifically affect the service activity but have to be respected by service providers in the course of carrying out their economic activity in the same way as by individuals acting in their private capacity.**
- (6c) This Directive does not concern requirements governing access to public funds for certain service providers. Such requirements include notably those laying down conditions under which service providers are entitled to receive public funding, including specific contractual conditions, and in particular quality standards which need to be observed as a condition to receive public funds, for example for social services.
- (6d) This Directive does not interfere with Member States' measures taken, in accordance with Community law, in relation to the protection or promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity and media pluralism, including the funding thereof. **This Directive does not prevent Member States from applying their fundamental rules and principles relating to the freedom of press and freedom of expression. This Directive does not affect Member State laws prohibiting discrimination.**
- (6e) This Directive aims at creating a legal framework to ensure the freedom of establishment and the free movement of services between the Member States and does not harmonise or prejudice criminal law. [...] **Rules of criminal law which apply to private individuals in the same way as to service providers carrying out their economic activity are [...]** not [...] affected by this Directive. **In contrast, [...]** Member States **may not [...]** circumvent the rules laid down in this Directive and **may not [...]** restrict the freedom to provide services by applying criminal law provisions which specifically affect the access to or the exercise of a service activity.
- (6f) It is equally important that this Directive fully respects Community initiatives based on Article 137 of the Treaty with a view to achieving the objectives of Article 136 of the Treaty concerning the promotion of employment and improved living and working conditions.
- (6g) This Directive does not affect terms and conditions of employment, including maximum work periods and minimum rest periods, minimum paid annual holidays, minimum rates of pay as well as health, safety and hygiene at work, **which Member States apply in compliance with Community law**, nor does it affect relations between social partners, including the right to negotiate and conclude collective agreements, the right to strike and to take industrial actions **in accordance with national law and practices in compliance with Community Law**, nor does it apply to services provided by temporary work agencies. This Directive does not affect the social security legislation of the Member States.

- (6h) This Directive **respects** [...] the exercise of fundamental rights [...] **applicable** in the Member States and [...] **as recognised in** the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union **and the accompanying explanations, reconciling** them with the fundamental freedoms laid down in Articles 43 and 49 of the Treaty. Those fundamental rights include i.a. the right to take industrial action **in accordance with national law and practices in conformity with Community law.** [...]
- (6i) This Directive concerns only service providers established in a Member State and does not cover external aspects. It does not concern negotiations within international organisations on trade in services, in particular in the framework of GATS.

[Recital 7 deleted]

- (7a) This Directive covers only services which are performed for an economic consideration. Services of General Interest are not covered by the definition in Article 50 of the Treaty and therefore do not fall within the scope of this Directive. Services of General Economic Interest are services that are performed for an economic consideration and therefore do fall within the scope of this Directive. However, certain Services of General Economic Interest, such as those that may exist in the field of transport, are excluded from the scope of application of this Directive and certain other Services of General Economic Interest, for example, that may exist in the area of postal services, are derogated from the provision on the freedom to provide services. This Directive does not deal with the funding of Services of General Economic Interest and does not apply to systems of aids granted by Member States, in particular in the social field, in accordance with Community rules on competition. This Directive does not deal with the follow-up to the Commission White Paper on Services of General Interest.

[Recital 8 moved]

- (9) Financial services should be excluded from the scope of this Directive since these activities are subject of specific Community legislation aimed, as is this Directive, at achieving a genuine internal market for services. Consequently, this exclusion covers all financial services such as banking, credit, insurance, including reinsurance, occupational or personal pensions, securities, investment, funds, payments, investment advice, including the services listed in Annex I to Directive 2000/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions<sup>5</sup>.
- (10) In view of the adoption in 2002 of a package of legislative instruments relating to electronic communications networks and services, as well as to associated resources and services, which has established a regulatory framework to facilitate access to those activities within the internal market, notably through the elimination of most individual authorisation schemes, it is necessary to exclude issues dealt with by those instruments from the scope of this Directive.

---

<sup>5</sup> OJ L 126, 26.5.2000, p. 1. Directive as last amended by Commission Directive 2004/69/EC (OJ L 125, 28.4.2004, p. 44).

- (10a) The exclusions from the scope of application regarding matters of electronic communications services as covered by Directives 2002/19/EC<sup>6</sup>, 2002/20/EC<sup>7</sup>, 2002/21/EC<sup>8</sup>, 2002/22/EC<sup>9</sup> and 2002/58/EC<sup>10</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council should apply not only to questions specifically dealt with in these Directives but also to matters for which the Directives explicitly leave to Member States the possibility of adopting certain measures at national level.
- (10b) Transport services, including urban transport, taxis, and ambulances as well as port services are excluded from the scope of this Directive.
- (10c) The exclusion of healthcare covers healthcare and pharmaceutical services provided by health professionals to patients to assess, maintain or restore their state of health where those activities are reserved to a regulated health profession in the Member State in which the services are provided.
- (10d) This Directive does not affect the reimbursement of healthcare provided in a Member State other than that in which the recipient of the care is resident. This issue has been addressed by the Court of Justice on numerous occasions, and the Court has recognised patients' rights. It is important to address this issue in another Community legal instrument in order to achieve greater legal certainty and clarity to the extent that this issue is not already addressed in Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the coordination of social security systems<sup>11</sup>.
- (10e) Audiovisual services, whatever their mode of transmission, including within cinemas, should also be excluded from the scope of this Directive. Furthermore, the Directive does not apply to aids granted by Member States in the audiovisual sector which are covered by Community rules on competition.
- (10f) Gambling activities, including lottery and betting transactions, should be excluded from the scope of this Directive, in view of the specific nature of these activities, which entail implementation by Member States of policies relating to public policy and consumer protection.
- (10g) This Directive is without prejudice to the application of Article 45 of the Treaty concerning notably certain activities, of notaries and of other professions, related to the power of authentication and certification.

---

<sup>6</sup> OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 7.

<sup>7</sup> OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 21.

<sup>8</sup> OJ L 108 24.4.2002, p. 33.

<sup>9</sup> OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 51.

<sup>10</sup> OJ L 201, 31.7.2002, p. 37.

<sup>11</sup> OJ L 149, 5.7.1971, p. 2. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 647/2005 (OJ L 117, 4.5.2005, p. 1).

- (10h) This Directive does not cover those social services in the area of housing, childcare and support to families and persons in need **which are** provided by the State – **at national, regional or local level** –, [...] by providers mandated by the State [...] **or by charities recognised as such by the State** with the objective of ensuring support to those who are **permanently or temporarily** in a particular state of need because of their insufficient family income, total or partial lack of independence or to those who risk to be marginalised. These services are essential to guarantee the fundamental right to human dignity and integrity and are a manifestation of the principles of social cohesion and solidarity and should not be affected by this Directive.
- (10i) This Directive does not deal with the funding of, or the system of aids linked to, social services. Nor does it affect the criteria or conditions set by Member States to ensure that social services effectively carry out a function to the benefit of the public interest and social cohesion.
- (11) In view of the fact that the Treaty provides specific legal bases for taxation matters and for the Community instruments already adopted in that field, it is necessary to exclude the field of taxation from the scope of this Directive.

[Recital 12 moved]

- (13) There is already a considerable body of Community law on service activities. This Directive builds on, and thus complements, the Community acquis. Conflicts between this Directive and other Community instruments have been identified and are provided for in this Directive, including by means of derogations. However, it is necessary to provide a rule for any residual and exceptional cases where there is a conflict between a provision of this Directive and a provision of another Community instrument. The existence of such a conflict should be determined in compliance with the rules of the Treaty on the right of establishment and the free movement of services. A conflict between a provision of the Directive and a future Community instrument should be avoided in the drafting and negotiation of such an instrument.
- (13a) This Directive is consistent with and does not affect Directive 2005/36/EC of the European parliament and the Council<sup>12</sup> on the recognition of professional qualifications. It deals with questions other than those relating to professional qualifications, for example professional liability insurance, commercial communications, multidisciplinary activities and administrative simplification. Concerning temporary cross-border service provision a derogation from the provision on the freedom to provide services in this Directive ensures that Title II on the free provision of services of Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications is not affected. Therefore, none of the measures applicable in the Member State where the service is provided under Directive 2005/36/EC is affected by the provision on the freedom to provide services.

---

<sup>12</sup> OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22.



- (13b) This Directive is consistent with other Community initiatives concerning services, particularly those relating to the safety of services. It is also consistent with other initiatives concerning the internal market, and those concerning consumer protection, such as Directive 2005/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on unfair commercial practices<sup>13</sup> and Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cooperation between national authorities responsible for the enforcement of consumer protection laws ("the Regulation on consumer protection cooperation")<sup>14</sup>.
- (14) The services covered by this Directive concern a wide variety of ever-changing activities, including business services such as management consultancy, certification and testing; facilities management, including office maintenance; advertising; recruitment services; and the services of commercial agents. The services covered are also services provided both to businesses and to consumers, such as legal or fiscal advice; real estate services such as estate agencies; construction, including the services of architects; distributive trades; the organisation of trade fairs; car rental; travel agencies. Consumer services are also covered, such as those in the field of tourism, including tour guides; leisure services, sports centres and amusement parks; and, to the extent that they are not excluded from the scope of application of the Directive, household support services, such as help for the elderly. Those activities may involve services requiring the proximity of provider and recipient, services requiring travel by the recipient or the provider and services which may be provided at a distance, including via the Internet.

[Recital 15 deleted]

- (16) According to the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice, the assessment of whether certain activities, in particular activities which are publicly funded or provided by public entities, constitute a "service" has to be carried out on a case by case basis in the light of all their characteristics, in particular the way they are provided, organised and financed in the Member State concerned. The Court has held that the essential characteristic of remuneration lies in the fact that it constitutes consideration for the services in question and has recognized that the characteristic of remuneration is absent in the case of activities performed, for no consideration, by the State or on behalf of the State in the context of its duties in the social, cultural, educational and judicial fields, such as courses provided under the national education system, or the management of social security schemes which do not engage in economic activity. The payment of a fee by recipients, for example, a tuition or enrolment fee paid by students in order to make a certain contribution to the operating expenses of a system, does not in itself constitute remuneration because the service is still essentially financed by public funds. These activities are, therefore, not covered by the definition of service in Article 50 of the Treaty and do not therefore fall within the scope of this Directive.

---

<sup>13</sup> OJ L 149, 11.6.2005, p. 22.

<sup>14</sup> OJ L 364, 9.12.2004, p. 1.

(16a) Non profit making amateur sporting activities are of considerable social importance. They often pursue wholly social or recreational objectives. Thus they might not constitute economic activities within the meaning of Community law and fall outside the scope of this Directive.

[Recital 17 moved]

(18) The concept of provider covers any natural person who is a national of a Member State or any legal person who is engaged in a service activity there, in exercise either of the freedom of establishment or of the free movement of services. The concept of provider is thus not limited solely to cross-border service provision within the framework of the free movement of services but also covers cases in which an operator establishes itself in a Member State in order to develop its service activities there. On the other hand, the concept of a provider does not cover the case of branches in a Member State of companies from third countries because, under Article 48 of the Treaty, the freedom of establishment and free movement of services may benefit only companies constituted in accordance with the laws of a Member State and having their registered office, central administration or principal place of business within the Community. The notion of recipient also covers third country nationals who already benefit from rights conferred upon them by Community acts such as Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71<sup>15</sup> or Directive 2003/109/EC<sup>16</sup>, Regulation (EEC) No 859/2003<sup>17</sup> and Directive 2004/38/EC<sup>18</sup>. Furthermore, Member States have the possibility to extend the notion of recipient to other third country nationals that are present within their territory.

(18a) The place at which a service provider is established should be determined in conformity with the case-law of the Court of Justice according to which the concept of establishment involves the actual pursuit of an economic activity through a fixed establishment for an indefinite period. This requirement may also be fulfilled where a company is constituted for a given period or where it rents the building or installation through which it pursues its activity. It may also be fulfilled where a Member State grants authorisations for a limited

---

<sup>15</sup> Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 of the Council of 14 June 1971 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons and their families moving within the Community (OJ L 149, 5.7.1971, p. 2).

<sup>16</sup> Council Directive 2003/109/EC of 25 November 2003 concerning the status of third-country nationals who are long-term residents (OJ L 16, 23.1.2004, p. 44).

<sup>17</sup> Council Regulation (EC) No 859/2003 of 14 May 2003 extending the provisions of Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 and Regulation (EEC) No 574/72 to nationals of third countries who are not already covered by those provisions solely on the ground of their nationality (OJ L 124, 20.5.2003, p. 1).

<sup>18</sup> Directive 2004/38/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2004 on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States amending Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 and repealing Directives 64/221/EEC, 68/360/EEC, 72/194/EEC, 73/148/EEC, 75/34/EEC, 75/35/EEC, 90/364/EEC, 90/365/EEC and 93/96/EEC (OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 77).

duration only in relation to particular services. An establishment does not need to take the form of a subsidiary, branch or agency, but can consist of an office managed by a provider's own staff or by a person who is independent but authorised to act on a permanent basis for the undertaking, as would be the case with an agency. According to this definition which requires the actual pursuit of an economic activity at the place of establishment of the service provider, a mere letter box does not constitute an establishment. In cases where a provider has several places of establishment it is important to determine from which place of establishment the actual service concerned is provided. In cases where it is difficult to determine from which of several places of establishment a given service is provided, this is the place where the provider has the centre of his activities relating to this particular service.

- (18b) The Treaty provisions on establishment leave economic operators free to choose the legal form which they deem suitable for carrying out their activity. Accordingly, "legal persons", within the meaning of the Treaty, means all entities constituted under, or governed by, the law of a Member State, irrespective of their legal form.

[Recital 19 moved]

- (20) The concept of authorisation scheme covers, inter alia, the administrative procedures for granting authorisations, licences, approvals or concessions, and also the obligation, in order to be eligible to exercise the activity, to be registered as a member of a profession or entered in a register, roll or database, to be officially appointed to a body or to obtain a card attesting to membership of a particular profession. Authorisation may be granted not only by a formal decision but also by an implicit decision arising, for example, from the silence of the competent authority or from the fact that the interested party must await acknowledgement of receipt of a declaration in order to commence the activity in question or for the latter to become lawful.
- (20a) The notion of overriding reasons relating to the public interest to which reference is made in certain provisions of this Directive has been developed progressively by the Court of Justice in its case-law in relation to Articles 43 and 49 of the Treaty and may continue to evolve. The notion as recognised in the case law of the Court of Justice covers at least the following grounds: public policy, public security and public health, within the meaning of Articles 46 and 55 of the Treaty; the maintenance of order in society; social policy objectives; the protection of the recipients of services; consumer protection; the protection of workers, including the social protection of workers; **animal welfare**, the preservation of the financial balance of the social security system; the prevention of fraud; the prevention of unfair competition; the protection of the environment and the urban environment, including town and country planning; the protection of creditors; safeguarding the sound administration of justice; road safety; the protection of intellectual property; cultural policy objectives, including safeguarding the freedom of expression of various elements, in particular social, cultural, religious and philosophical values of society; **the need to ensure a high level of education**, the maintenance of press diversity and the promotion of the national language; the preservation of national historical and artistic heritage; and veterinary policy.

**20b) (new) The concept of public policy, as interpreted by the Court of Justice, covers the protection against a genuine and sufficiently serious threat affecting one of the fundamental interests of society and may include, in particular, issues relating to human dignity, the protection of minors and vulnerable adults and animal welfare. Similarly, the notion of public security includes issues of public safety.**

[Recital 21 deleted]

- (21a) The rules relating to administrative procedures do not aim at harmonising administrative procedures but at removing overly burdensome authorisation schemes, procedures and formalities that hinder the freedom of establishment and the creation of new services undertakings resulting therefrom.
- (22) One of the fundamental difficulties faced, in particular by SMEs, in accessing service activities and exercising them is the complexity, length and legal uncertainty of administrative procedures. For this reason, following the example of certain modernising and good administrative practice initiatives undertaken at Community and national level, it is necessary to establish principles of administrative simplification, inter alia through the introduction, coordinated at Community level, of a system of points of single contact, limitation of the obligation of prior authorisation to cases in which it is essential and the introduction of the principle of tacit authorisation by the competent authorities after a certain period of time elapsed. Such modernising action, while maintaining the requirements on transparency and the updating of information relating to operators, is intended to eliminate the delays, costs and dissuasive effects which arise, for example, from unnecessary or excessively complex and burdensome procedures, the duplication of procedures, the red tape involved in submitting documents, the use of arbitrary powers by the competent authorities, indeterminate or excessively long periods before a response is given, the limited duration of validity of authorisations granted and disproportionate fees and penalties. Such practices have particularly significant dissuasive effects on providers wishing to develop their activities in other Member States and require coordinated modernisation within an enlarged internal market of twenty-five Member States.
- (22a) Member States should introduce, where appropriate, forms harmonised at Community level, as established by the Commission, which will serve as an equivalent to certificates, attestations or any other document in relation to establishment.
- (22b) In order to examine the need for simplifying procedures and formalities Member States may in particular take into account their necessity, number, possible duplication, cost, clarity, accessibility as well as the delay and practical difficulties that they could give rise to for the service provider concerned.
- (23) In order to facilitate access to service activities and the exercise thereof in the internal market, it is necessary to establish an objective, common to all Member States, of administrative simplification and to lay down provisions concerning, inter alia, points of single contact, the right to information, procedures by electronic means and the establishment of a framework for authorisation schemes. Other measures adopted at national

level to meet that objective may involve reduction of the number of procedures and formalities applicable to service activities and the restriction of such procedures and formalities to those which are essential in order to achieve a general interest objective and which do not duplicate each other in terms of content or purpose.

- (24) With the aim of administrative simplification, general formal requirements, such as presentation of original documents, certified copies or a certified translation, should not be imposed, except where objectively justified by an overriding reason relating to the public interest, such as the protection of workers, public health, the protection of the environment or the protection of consumers. It is also necessary to ensure that an authorisation normally permits access to, or exercise of, a service activity throughout the national territory, unless a new authorisation for each establishment, for example for each new hypermarket, or an authorisation that is restricted to a specific part of the national territory is objectively justified by an overriding reason relating to the public interest.
- (25) It is appropriate to provide for points of single contact in order to ensure that each provider has a single point [...] **through** which he can complete all procedures and formalities. The number of points of single contact per Member State may vary according to regional or local competencies or according to the activities concerned. The creation of points of single contact does not interfere with the allocation of functions among competent authorities within each national system. Where several authorities at regional or local level are competent, one of them may assume the role of point of single contact and coordinator. Points of single contact may be set up not only by administrative authorities but also by chambers of commerce or crafts, or by the professional organisations or private bodies to which a Member State decides to entrust that function. Points of single contact have an important role to play in providing assistance to providers either as the authority directly competent to issue the documents necessary to access a service activity or as an intermediary between the provider and the authorities which are directly competent. In its Recommendation of 22 April 1997 on improving and simplifying the business environment for business start-ups<sup>19</sup>, the Commission was already encouraging Member States to introduce points of contact to simplify formalities.
- (25a) The fee which may be charged by points of single contact should be proportionate to the cost of procedures and formalities with which they deal. This does not prevent Member States to entrust the points of single contact with the collection of other administrative fees such as the fee of supervisory bodies.
- (25b) Providers and recipients of services must have easy access to certain types of information. This should include in particular information on procedures and formalities, contact details of the competent authorities, conditions for access to public registers and data bases and information concerning available remedies and the contact details of associations and organisations from which providers or recipients can obtain practical assistance. This information must be easily accessible, i.e. it should be available to the public easily and without obstacles. This information should be provided in a clear and unambiguous manner.

---

<sup>19</sup> OJ L 145, 5.6.1997, p. 29.

- (25c) The obligation for Member States to ensure that relevant information is easily accessible to providers and recipients can be fulfilled by making this information accessible through a website. The obligation for competent authorities to assist providers and recipients does not include the provision of legal advice in individual cases. Nevertheless, general information on the way in which requirements are usually interpreted or applied should be given. The way in which information is provided to providers and recipients is for each Member State to determine within the framework of the Directive. Issues such as liability for providing incorrect or misleading information are for Member States to determine.
- (26) The setting up, in the reasonably near future, of electronic means of completing procedures and formalities will be vital for administrative simplification in the field of service activities, for the benefit of providers, recipients and competent authorities. In order to meet that obligation as to results, national laws and other rules applicable to services may need to be adapted. This obligation does not prevent Member States from providing other means of completing such procedures and formalities, in addition to electronic means. The fact that it must be possible to complete those procedures and formalities at a distance means in particular that Member States must ensure that they may be completed across borders. The obligation as to results does not cover procedures or formalities which by their very nature are impossible to complete at a distance. Furthermore, this does not interfere with Member States' legislation on the use of languages.
- (26a) new The granting of licences for certain service activities may require an interview with the applicant by the competent authority in order to assess the applicant's personal integrity and suitability for carrying out the service in question. In such cases, the completion of formalities by electronic means may not be appropriate.**
- (27) The possibility of gaining access to a service activity may be made subject to authorisation by the competent authorities only if that decision satisfies the criteria of non-discrimination, necessity and proportionality. That means, in particular, that authorisation schemes should be permissible only where an a posteriori inspection would not be effective because of the impossibility of ascertaining the defects of the services concerned a posteriori, due account being taken of the risks and dangers which could arise in the absence of a prior inspection. However, the provision to that effect made by this Directive cannot be relied upon in order to justify authorisation schemes which are prohibited by other Community instruments such as Directive 1999/93/EC of the European Parliament and the Council on a Community framework for electronic signatures<sup>20</sup>, or Directive 2000/31/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on certain legal aspects of information society services, in particular electronic commerce, in the internal market ('Directive on electronic commerce')<sup>21</sup>. The results of the process of mutual evaluation will make it possible to determine, at Community level, the types of activity for which authorisation schemes should be eliminated.
- (27a) This Directive is without prejudice to the possibility for Member States to withdraw authorisations after they have been issued, if the conditions for the granting of the authorisation are no longer fulfilled.

---

<sup>20</sup> OJ L 13, 19.1.2000, p. 12.

<sup>21</sup> OJ L 178, 17.7.2000, p. 1.

- (27b) According to the case law of the Court of Justice, public health, consumer protection, animal health and the protection of the urban environment constitute overriding reasons relating to the public interest. Such overriding reasons may justify the application of authorisation schemes and other restrictions [...]. However, no such authorisation scheme or restriction may discriminate on grounds of nationality. Further, the principles of necessity and proportionality must always be respected.
- (27c) The provisions of this Directive relating to authorisation schemes should concern cases where the access to or exercise of a service activity by economic operators requires a decision by a competent authority. This concerns neither decisions by competent authorities to set up a public or private entity for the provision of a particular service nor the conclusion of contracts by competent authorities for the provision of a particular service which is governed by rules on public procurement, **since this Directive does not deal with rules on public procurement.**
- (27d) In order to facilitate access to and exercise of service activities, it is important to evaluate and report on authorisation schemes and their justification. This reporting obligation concerns only the existence of authorisation schemes and not the criteria and conditions for the granting of an authorisation.
- (27e) The authorisation should normally enable the provider to have access to the service activity, or to exercise that activity, throughout the national territory, except if a territorial limit is justified by an overriding reason relating to the public interest. For example, environmental protection may justify the requirement to obtain an individual authorisation for each installation on the national territory. This provision does not affect regional or local competences for the granting of authorisations within the Member States.
- (27f) This Directive, and in particular the provisions concerning authorisation schemes and the territorial scope of an authorisation, do not interfere with the division of regional or local competences within the Member States, including regional and local self-government and the use of official languages.
- (27g) The provision relating to the non duplication of conditions for the granting of authorisation does not prevent Member States from applying their own conditions which are specified in the authorisation scheme. It only requires that competent authorities, when considering whether these conditions are met by the applicant, take into account the equivalent conditions which have already been satisfied by the applicant in another Member State. This provision does not require the application of the conditions for the granting of authorisation provided in the authorisation scheme of another Member State.
- (28) In cases where the number of authorisations available for an activity is limited because of scarcity of natural resources or technical capacity, [...] a procedure for selection from among several potential candidates must be adopted, with the aim of developing through open competition the quality and conditions for supply of services available to users. Such a procedure must provide guarantees of transparency and impartiality and the authorisation thus granted must not have an excessive duration, or be subject to automatic renewal, or

confer any advantage on the successful provider. In particular, the duration of the authorisation granted must be fixed in such a way that it does not restrict or limit free competition beyond what is necessary to enable the provider to recoup the cost of investment and to make a fair return on the capital invested. This provision does not prevent Member States from limiting the number of authorisations for reasons other than scarcity of natural resources or technical capacity. These authorisations remain in any case subject to the other provisions of this Directive relating to authorisation schemes.

- (28a) This Directive provides that **in the absence of different arrangements**, failing a response within a time period, authorisation shall be deemed to have been granted. However, different arrangements may be put in place in respect of certain activities, where objectively justified by overriding reasons relating to public interest. **Member States may put in place different arrangements where objectively justified by overriding reasons relating to the public interest, including a legitimate interest of third parties. Such different arrangements can include rules of Member States according to which, in the absence of a response of the competent authority, the application is deemed to have been rejected, and the rejection is open to challenge before the courts.**

[Recital 29 moved]

- (30) In order to establish a genuine internal market for services, it is necessary to abolish any restrictions on the freedom of establishment and the free movement of services which are still enshrined in the laws of certain Member States and which are incompatible with Articles 43 and 49 of the Treaty respectively. The restrictions to be prohibited particularly affect the internal market for services and should be systematically dismantled as soon as possible.
- (31) The Court of Justice has consistently held that the freedom of establishment is predicated, in particular, upon the principle of equal treatment, which entails the prohibition not only of any discrimination on grounds of nationality but also of any indirect discrimination based on other grounds but capable of producing the same result. Thus, access to a service activity or the exercise thereof in a Member State, either as a principal or secondary activity, may not be made subject to criteria such as place of establishment, residence, domicile or principal provision of the service activity. **However, [...] these criteria do not cover requirements according to which** a service provider or one of his employees or a representative, [...] **must** be present during the exercise of his activity **when this is justified by an overriding reason of general interest. Such a requirement is therefore not prohibited. Furthermore [...]** a Member State may not restrict the legal capacity or the right to bring legal proceedings of companies incorporated in accordance with the law of another Member State on whose territory they have their primary establishment. Moreover, a Member State may not confer any advantages on providers having a particular national or local socioeconomic link; nor may it restrict, on grounds of place of establishment, the provider's freedom to acquire, exploit or dispose of rights and goods or to access different forms of credit or accommodation in so far as those choices are useful for access to his activity or for the effective exercise thereof.



- (32) The prohibition of economic tests as a prerequisite for the grant of authorisation covers economic tests as such, but not requirements which are objectively justified by overriding reasons relating to the public interest, such as protection of the urban environment, social policy and public health objectives. That prohibition does not affect the exercise of the powers of the authorities responsible for applying competition law.
- (32a) With respect to financial guarantees or insurance, the prohibition of requirements only concerns the obligation that the requested financial guarantees or insurance must be obtained from a financial institution established in the Member State concerned.
- (32b) With respect to pre-registration, the prohibition of requirements only concerns the obligation that the provider, prior to the establishment, be pre-registered for a given period in a register held in the Member State concerned.
- (33) In order to coordinate the modernisation of national rules and regulations in a manner consistent with the requirements of the internal market, it is necessary to evaluate certain non-discriminatory national requirements which, by their very nature, could severely restrict or even prevent access to an activity or the exercise thereof under the freedom of establishment. This evaluation process is limited to the compatibility of these requirements with the criteria already established by the Court of Justice on the freedom of establishment. It does not concern the application of Community competition law. Where such requirements are discriminatory or not objectively justified by an overriding reason relating to the public interest or where they are disproportionate, they must be abolished or amended. The outcome of this assessment will be different according to the nature of the activities and the public interest concerned. In particular, according to the jurisprudence of the Court of Justice, such requirements could be fully justified when they pursue social policy objectives.
- (33a) For the purposes of this Directive, services may only be considered as Services of General Economic Interest in this Directive and without prejudice to Article 16 of the Treaty, if they are provided in application of a special task of public interest entrusted to the provider by the Member State concerned. This assignment must be made by way of one or more acts, the form of which is determined by each Member State, and must specify the precise nature of the special task.
- (33b) The mutual evaluation process provided for in this Directive does not affect the freedom of Member States to set in their legislation a high level of protection of public interests, in particular of social policy objectives. Furthermore, the mutual evaluation process has to take fully into account the specificity of services of general economic interest and of the particular tasks assigned to them. These may justify certain restrictions on the freedom of establishment, in particular where such restrictions pursue the protection of public health and social policy objectives and where they satisfy the conditions in Article 15(3)(a) to (c). For example, concerning the obligation to take a specific legal form in order to exercise certain services in the social field, the Court of Justice has already recognised that it may be justified to submit the service provider to a requirement to be non-profit making.

- (33c) Services of a general economic interest are entrusted with important tasks relating to social and territorial cohesion. The performance of these tasks should not be obstructed as a result of the evaluation process provided in this Directive. Requirements which are necessary for the fulfilment of such tasks should not be affected by this process while, at the same time, unjustified restrictions to the freedom of establishment need to be addressed.**
- (34) The restrictions to be examined include national rules which, on grounds other than those relating to professional qualifications, reserve access to certain activities to particular providers. These restrictions also include obligations on a provider to take a specific legal form, in particular to be a legal person, to be a company with individual ownership, to be a non-profit making organisation or a company owned exclusively by natural persons, and requirements which relate to the shareholding of a company, in particular obligations to hold a minimum amount of capital for certain service activities or to have a specific qualification in order to hold capital in, or to manage certain companies. The evaluation of the compatibility of fixed minimum and/or maximum tariffs with the freedom of establishment concerns only tariffs imposed by competent authorities specifically for the provision of certain services and not, for example, general rules on price determination such as for the renting of houses.
- (34a) The mutual evaluation process means that during the transposition period, Member States will first have to conduct a "screening" of their legislation in order to ascertain whether above mentioned requirements exist in their legal systems and, at the latest by the end of the transposition period, Member States must draw up a report on the results of their screening. Each report will be submitted to all other Member States and interested parties. Member States will then have six months in which to submit their observations on these reports. At the latest by 31 December 2008, the Commission will draw up a summary report, accompanied where appropriate by proposals for further initiatives. If necessary the Commission, in cooperation with the Member States, will assist the Member State in order to design a common methodology.
- [Recital 35 deleted]
- (36) The fact that this Directive specifies a number of requirements to be abolished or evaluated by the Member States during the transposition period is without prejudice to any infringement proceedings against a Member State for failure to fulfil its obligations under Articles 43 or 49 of the Treaty.
- (36a) This Directive does not concern the application of Articles 28 to 30 of the Treaty relating to the free movement of goods. The restrictions prohibited pursuant to the provision on the freedom to provide services cover the requirements applicable to access to service activities or to the exercise thereof and not those applicable to goods as such.
- (36b) Where an operator travels to another Member State to exercise a service activity there, a distinction should be made between situations covered by the freedom of establishment and those covered, due to the temporary nature of the activities concerned, by the free movement

of services. As regards the distinction between the application of the freedom of establishment and the free movement of services respectively according to the case-law of the Court of Justice the key element is the question whether the economic operator is established or not in the Member State where he provides the service concerned. If he is established in the Member State where he provides his services, he comes under the scope of application of the freedom of establishment. If by contrast the economic operator is not established in the Member State where the service is provided, his activities are covered by the free movement of services. The Court of Justice has consistently held that the temporary nature of the activities in question must be determined in the light not only of the duration of the provision of the service, but also of its regularity, periodical nature or continuity. In any case, the fact that the activity is temporary does not mean that the service provider may not equip himself with some forms of infrastructure in the host Member State, such as an office, chambers or consulting rooms, in so far as such infrastructure is necessary for the purposes of providing the service in question.

- (37) In order to secure effective implementation of the free movement of services and to ensure that recipients and providers can benefit from and supply services throughout the Community regardless of frontiers, it is necessary to clarify to which extent requirements of the Member State where the service is provided can be imposed. It is indispensable to provide that the provision on the freedom to provide services does not prevent the Member State where the service is provided from imposing, in compliance with the principles set out in Article 16(1)(a) to (c), its specific requirements for reasons of public policy or public security or for the protection of public health or the environment.
- (37a) The Court of Justice has consistently held that a Member State retains the right to take measures in order to prevent service providers from abusively taking advantage of the internal market principles. Abuse by a provider must be established on a case by case basis.

[Recital 38 deleted]

[Recital 39 deleted]

- (39a) It is necessary to ensure that providers are able to take equipment which is integral to the provision of their service with them when they travel to provide services in another Member State. In particular, it is important to avoid cases in which the service could not be provided without the equipment, situations in which service providers incur additional costs, for example, by hiring or purchasing different equipment to that which they habitually use or by needing to change significantly the way they habitually carry out their activity.
- (39b) The concept of equipment does not refer to physical objects which are either supplied by the provider to the client or become part of a physical object as a result of the service activity such as building materials or spare parts or which are consumed or left in situ in the course of the service provisions such as combustible fuels, explosives, fireworks, pesticides, poisons or medicines.

**39 c) (new) The provisions of this Directive do not preclude the application of terms and conditions of employment, laid down by law, regulation or administrative provision or by universally applicable collective agreements, which in accordance with the Treaty is justified for reasons relating to the protection of workers and which is non-discriminatory, necessary, and proportionate, and which is in compliance with other relevant Community law.**

(40) It is necessary to provide that the provision on the freedom to provide services may be departed from only in the areas covered by derogations. Those derogations are necessary in order to take into account the level of integration of the internal market or certain Community instruments relating to services pursuant to which a provider is subject to the application of a law other than that of the Member State of establishment. Moreover, by way of exception, measures against a given provider may also be adopted in certain individual cases and under certain strict procedural and substantive conditions. In addition, any restriction of the free movement of services should be permitted, by way of exception, only if it is consistent with fundamental rights which, as the Court of Justice has consistently held, form an integral part of the general principles of law enshrined in the Community legal order.

(40a) The derogation from the provision on the freedom to provide services concerning postal services covers both activities reserved to the universal service provider and other postal services.

(40b) The derogation from the provision on the freedom to provide services relating to the judicial recovery of debts and the reference to a possible future harmonisation instrument concerns only the access to and the exercise of activities which consist, notably, in bringing actions before a Court relating to the recovery of debts.

[Recital 41 moved]

(41a) This Directive should not affect terms and conditions of employment which, pursuant to Directive 96/71/EC, apply to workers posted to provide a service in the territory of another Member State. In such cases, Directive 96/71/EC stipulates that service providers have to comply with terms and conditions of employment in a listed number of areas applicable in the Member State where the service is provided. These are: maximum work periods and minimum rest periods, minimum paid annual holidays, minimum rates of pay, including overtime rates, the conditions of hiring out of workers, in particular the protection of workers hired out by temporary employment undertakings, health, safety and hygiene at work, protective measures with regard to the terms and conditions of employment of pregnant women or women who have recently given birth and of children and young people and equality of treatment between men and women and other provisions on non-discrimination. This does not only concern terms and conditions of employment which are laid down by law but also those laid down in collective agreements or arbitration awards that are officially declared or de facto universally applicable within the meaning of Directive 96/71/EC. Moreover, this Directive should not prevent Member States from applying terms and conditions of employment on matters other than those listed in Article 3 paragraph 1 of Directive 96/71/EC on the grounds of public policy provisions.

- (41b) This Directive should neither affect terms and conditions of employment in cases where the worker employed for the provision of a cross-border service is recruited in the Member State where the service is provided. Furthermore, this Directive does not affect the right for the Member States where the service is provided to determine the existence of an employment relationship and the distinction between self-employed persons and employed persons, including "false self-employed persons". In that respect, according to the case law of the Court of Justice, the essential characteristic of an employment relationship within the meaning of Article 39 of the Treaty is the fact that for a certain period of time a person provides services for and under the direction of another person in return for which he receives remuneration; any activity which a person performs outside a relationship of subordination must be classified as an activity pursued in a self-employed capacity for the purposes of Articles 43 and 49 of the Treaty.
- (41c) The provision on the freedom to provide services does not apply in cases where, in conformity with Community law, in a Member State, an activity is reserved to a particular profession, for example requirements which reserve legal advice to lawyers.

[Recital 42 deleted]

[Recital 43 deleted]

- (44) The derogation from the provision on the freedom to provide services of matters relating to the registration of vehicles leased in a Member State other than that in which they are used follows from the case-law of the Court of Justice, which has recognised that a Member State may impose such an obligation, in accordance with proportionate conditions, in the case of vehicles used on its territory. That exclusion does not cover occasional or temporary rental.
- (45) Contractual relations between the service provider and the client as well as between an employer and employee should not be subject to this Directive. The applicable law regarding the contractual or the extra-contractual obligations of the service provider shall be determined by the rules of private international law.

[Recital 46 deleted]

- (47) It is necessary to allow Member States the possibility, exceptionally and on a case-by-case basis, of taking measures which derogate from the provision on the freedom to provide services in respect of a provider established in another Member State, on grounds of the safety of services. It should be possible to take such measures only in the absence of harmonisation at Community level.
- (48) Restrictions on the free movement of services, contrary to this Directive, may arise not only from measures applied to providers, but also from the many barriers to the use of services by recipients, especially consumers. This Directive mentions, by way of illustration, certain types of restriction applied to a recipient wishing to use a service performed by a provider established in another Member State. [...] This also includes cases where recipients of a service are under an obligation to obtain authorisation from or to make a declaration to their

competent authorities in order to receive a service from a provider established in another Member State. This does not concern general authorisation schemes which also apply to the use of a service supplied by a provider established in the Member State of the recipient.

- (48a) The concept of financial assistance provided for the use of a particular service does not apply to systems of aids granted by Member States, in particular in the social field or in the cultural sector, which are covered by Community rules on competition or to general financial assistance not linked to the use of a particular service, for example grants or loans to students.
- (49) In accordance with the Treaty rules on the free movement of services, as interpreted by the Court of Justice, discrimination on grounds of the recipient's nationality or national or local residence is prohibited. Such discrimination could take the form of an obligation, imposed only on nationals of another Member State, to supply original documents, certified copies, a certificate of nationality or official translations of documents in order to benefit from a service or from more advantageous terms or prices. However, the prohibition of discriminatory requirements does not preclude the reservation of advantages, especially as regards tariffs, to certain recipients, if such reservation is based on legitimate, objective criteria.
- (50) Whilst this Directive is not intended to harmonise artificially prices across the European Union, in particular where market conditions vary from country to country, if an internal area without frontiers is to be effectively achieved, the principle of non-discrimination imposes that Community citizens must neither be prevented from benefiting from a service which is technically accessible on the market, nor be made subject to different conditions and tariffs by reason of their nationality or place of residence. The persistence of such discrimination with respect to the recipients of services highlights, for the Community citizen, the absence of a genuine internal market in services and, in a more general sense, compromises the integration of the peoples of Europe. The principle of non-discrimination within the internal market means that access by a recipient, and especially by a consumer, to a service on offer to the public may not be denied or hampered by application of a criterion, included in general conditions made available to the public, relating to the recipient's nationality or place of residence. It does not follow that it will be unlawful discrimination if provision were made in such general conditions for different tariffs and conditions to apply to the provision of a service, where those tariffs, prices, and conditions are justified for objective reasons that can vary from country to country, such as additional costs effectively incurred because of the distance involved or the technical characteristics of the provision of the service, or different market conditions, such as higher or lower demand influenced by seasonality, different vacation periods in the Member States and pricing by different competitors, or extra risks linked to rules differing from those of the Member State of establishment. **It does not follow either that the non provision of a service to a consumer for lack of the required intellectual property rights in a particular territory would constitute an unlawful discrimination.**
- (50a) The way in which information is provided to recipients in their Member State of residence is for that Member State to determine within the framework of this Directive. Issues such as liability for providing incorrect or misleading information are for Member States to determine.

[Recital 51 deleted]

[Recital 52 deleted]

[Recital 53 deleted]

[Recital 54 deleted]

[Recital 55 deleted]

[Recital 56 deleted]

[Recital 57 deleted]

[Recital 58 deleted]

[Recital 59 deleted]

[Recital 60 deleted]

[Recital 61 deleted]

(62) It is appropriate to provide that, as one of the means by which the provider may make the information which he is obliged to supply easily accessible to the recipient, he is to supply his electronic address, including that of his website. Furthermore, the obligation to present certain information in the provider's information documents presenting his services in detail should not cover commercial communications of a general nature, such as advertising, but rather documents giving a detailed description of the services proposed, including documents on a website.

**(62a) It is necessary to provide in this Directive for certain rules on a high quality of services ensuring in particular information and transparency requirements. These rules should apply both in cases of cross border provision of services between Member States and in cases of services provided in a Member State by a service provider established there. They do not in any way prevent Member States from applying, in conformity with this Directive and other Community law, additional or different quality requirements.**

(63) Any operator providing services involving a direct and particular health, safety or financial risk for the recipient or a third person should in principle be covered by appropriate professional liability insurance, or by another form of guarantee which is equivalent or comparable, which means, in particular, that normally he should have adequate insurance coverage for services provided in one or more Member States other than the Member State of establishment.

- (63a) The insurance or guarantee should be appropriate to the nature and extent of the risk. That means that service providers should have cross-border coverage only if they actually provide services in other Member States. Member States should not lay down more detailed rules concerning the insurance coverage and fix for example minimum thresholds for the insurance sum or limits on exclusions from the insurance coverage. Service providers and insurance companies should maintain the necessary flexibility to negotiate insurance policies precisely targeted to the nature and scope of the risk. Furthermore, it is not necessary that an obligation of appropriate insurance is laid down by law. It is sufficient if an insurance obligation is part of the deontological rules laid down by professional bodies. Finally, there should be no obligation for insurance companies to provide insurance cover.
- (64) It is necessary to put an end to the total prohibitions of commercial communications by the regulated professions, not by removing bans on the content of a commercial communication but rather those which, in a general way and for a given profession, forbid one or more forms of commercial communication, such as a ban on all advertising in one or more given media. As regards the content and methods of commercial communication, it is necessary to encourage professionals to draw up, in accordance with Community law, codes of conduct at Community level.
- (64a) It is necessary and in the interest of recipients, in particular consumers, to ensure that service providers have the possibility to offer multidisciplinary services and that restrictions in this regard be limited to what is necessary to ensure the impartiality and independence and the integrity of regulated professions. This does not affect restrictions or prohibitions to carry out particular activities which aim at ensuring independence in cases in which a Member State entrusts a service provider with a particular task notably in the area of urban development, **nor does it affect the application of competition rules.**
- (65) In order to increase transparency and promote assessments based on comparable criteria with regard to the quality of the services offered and supplied to recipients, it is important that information on the meaning of quality labels and other distinctive marks relating to these services be easily accessible. That obligation of transparency is particularly important in areas such as tourism, especially the hotel business, in which the use of a system of classification is widespread. Moreover, it is appropriate to examine the extent to which European standardisation could facilitate compatibility and quality of services. European standards are drawn up by the European standards-setting bodies, the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN), the European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardisation (CENELEC) and the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI). Where appropriate, the Commission may, in accordance with the procedures laid down in Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>22</sup> laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services, issue a mandate for the drawing up of specific European standards.

---

<sup>22</sup> OJ L 204, 21.7.1998, p. 37. Directive as last amended by Directive 98/48/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 20.7.1998 (OJ L 217 5.8.1998, p. 18).



- (65a) In order to solve potential problems with compliance with a judicial decision, it is appropriate to provide that Member States recognise equivalent guarantees lodged by institutions or bodies such as banks, insurance providers, or other financial services providers established in another Member State.
- (66) The development of a network of Member State consumer protection authorities, which is the subject of Regulation (EC) No 2006/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council on cooperation between national authorities responsible for the enforcement of consumer protection laws<sup>23</sup>, complements the cooperation provided for in this Directive. The application of consumer protection legislation in cross-border cases, in particular with regard to new marketing and selling practices, as well as the need to remove certain specific obstacles to cooperation in this field, necessitates a higher degree of cooperation between Member States. In particular, it is necessary in this area to ensure that Member States require the cessation of illegal practices by operators in their territory who target consumers in another Member State.
- (66a) Administrative cooperation is essential to make the internal market in services function properly. Lack of cooperation between Member States results in proliferation of rules applicable to service providers or duplication of controls for cross-border activities, and can also be used by rogue traders to avoid supervision or to circumvent applicable national rules on services. It is, therefore, essential to provide for clear, legally binding obligations for Member States to cooperate effectively.
- (66b) For the purposes of the Chapter on administrative co-operation, “supervision” refers to activities such as monitoring and fact finding, problem solving, enforcement and imposition of sanctions, and subsequent follow-up activities.
- (66c) In normal circumstances mutual assistance shall take place directly between competent authorities. The points of contact designated by Member States shall be required to facilitate this process only in the event of difficulties being encountered, for instance if assistance is required to identify the relevant competent authority.
- (66d) Certain obligations of mutual assistance apply to all matters covered by this Directive, including those relating to cases where a service provider establishes in another Member State. Other obligations of mutual assistance apply only in cases of cross-border provision of services, where the provision on the freedom to provide services applies. A further set of obligations apply in all cases of cross-border provision of services, including areas not covered by the provision on freedom to provide services. Cross-border provision of services includes cases where services are provided at a distance and where the recipient travels to the Member State of establishment of the service provider in order to receive services.

---

<sup>23</sup> OJ L 364, 9.12.2004, p. 1.

- (66e) In cases where a provider moves temporarily to a Member State other than the Member State of establishment, it is necessary to provide for mutual assistance between those two States so that the former can carry out checks, inspections and enquiries at the request of the Member State of establishment or carry out such checks on its own initiative if these are merely factual checks.
- (66ea) It should not be possible for Member States to circumvent the rules laid down in this Directive, including the provision on the freedom to provide services, by conducting checks, inspections or investigations which are discriminatory or disproportionate.
- (66f) The provisions of this Directive concerning the exchange of information regarding the good repute of providers do not pre-empt initiatives in the area of police and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, in particular on the exchange of information between law enforcement authorities and criminal records of the Member States.
- (66g) Cooperation between Member States requires a well-functioning electronic information system in order to allow competent authorities easily to identify their relevant interlocutors in other Member States and to communicate in an efficient way.
- (67) It is necessary to provide that the Member States, in cooperation with the Commission, are to encourage interested parties to draw up codes of conduct at Community level aimed in particular at promoting the quality of services and taking into account the specific nature of each profession. Those codes of conduct should comply with Community law, especially competition law. They may not be incompatible with legally binding rules governing professional ethics and conduct in the Member States.
- (67a) Member States should encourage the setting up of codes of conduct particularly by professional bodies, organisations and associations at Community level. These codes of conduct should include, as appropriate to the specific nature of each profession, rules for commercial communications relating to regulated professions, and rules of professional ethics and conduct of the regulated professions which aim in particular at ensuring independence, impartiality and professional secrecy. In addition, the conditions to which the activities of estate agents are subject should be included in such codes of conduct. Member States should take accompanying measures to encourage professional bodies, organisations and associations to implement at national level the codes of conduct adopted at Community level.
- (67b) Codes of conduct at Community level are intended to set minimum standards of conduct and are complementary to Member States' legal requirements. They do not preclude Member States, in accordance with Community law, from taking more stringent measures in law or national professional bodies from providing for greater protection in their national codes of conduct.

[Recital 68 deleted ]

[Recital 69 deleted]

[Recital 70 moved]

[Recital 71 moved]

[Recital 72 deleted]

(73) The measures necessary for the implementation of this Directive should be adopted in accordance with Council Decision 1999/468/EC laying down the procedures for the exercise of implementing powers conferred on the Commission<sup>24</sup>,

HAVE ADOPTED THIS DIRECTIVE:

## Chapter I General provisions

### Article 1 Subject-matter

1. This Directive establishes general provisions facilitating the exercise of the freedom of establishment for service providers and the free movement of services, while maintaining a high quality of services.
2. This Directive does not deal with the liberalisation of services of general economic interest, reserved to public or private entities, nor with the privatisation of public entities providing services.
3. This Directive does not deal with the abolition of monopolies providing services nor with aids granted by Member States which are covered by Community rules on competition.

This Directive does not affect the freedom of Member States to define, in conformity with Community law, what they consider to be services of general economic interest, how those services should be organised and financed, in compliance with the State Aid rules, and what specific obligations they should be subject to.

4. This Directive does not affect measures taken at Community level, or at national level, in conformity with Community law, in order to protect or promote cultural or linguistic diversity or media pluralism.

---

<sup>24</sup> OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.

5. This Directive does not affect Member States' rules of criminal law. **Member States may not circumvent the rules laid down in this Directive and restrict the freedom to provide services by applying criminal law provisions which specifically regulate or affect access to or exercise of a service activity.**

6. This Directive does not affect labour law, that is any legal or contractual provision concerning employment conditions, working conditions, including health and safety at work and the relationship between employers and workers, which Member States apply **in accordance with national law** in compliance with Community law. Equally this Directive does not affect the social security legislation of the Member States [...].

7. This Directive does not affect the exercise of fundamental rights as recognised in the Member States and by [...] **Community law**, including the right to negotiate, conclude and enforce collective agreements and to take industrial action.

## Article 2 Scope

1. This Directive shall apply to services supplied by providers established in a Member State.
2. This Directive shall not apply to the following activities:
  - (-a) **Non-economic** services of General Interest;
  - (a) financial services, such as banking, credit, insurance and re-insurance, occupational or personal pensions, securities, investment funds, payment, investment advice, including the services listed in Annex I to Directive 2000/12/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions<sup>25</sup>;
  - (b) electronic communications services and networks, and associated facilities and services, with respect to matters covered by Directives 2002/19/EC<sup>26</sup>, 2002/20/EC<sup>27</sup>, 2002/21/EC<sup>28</sup>, 2002/22/EC<sup>29</sup> and 2002/58/EC<sup>30</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council ;

---

<sup>25</sup> *OJ L 126, 26.5.2000, p. 1, as last amended by Commission Directive 2004/69/EC (OJ L 125, 28.4.2004, p. 44).*

<sup>26</sup> OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 7.

<sup>27</sup> OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 21.

<sup>28</sup> OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 33.

<sup>29</sup> OJ L 108, 24.4.2002, p. 51.

<sup>30</sup> OJ L 201, 31.7.2002, p. 37.

- (c) [...] services **in the field of** [...] transport [...], **including port services**, falling within the scope of title V of the EC Treaty;
  - (ca) [...]
  - (cb) services of temporary work agencies;
  - (cc) healthcare services whether or not they are provided via healthcare facilities, and regardless of the ways in which they are organised and financed at national level or whether they are public or private;
  - (cd) audiovisual services, **including cinematographic services**, whatever their mode of production, distribution and transmission, **and** [...] radio broadcasting [...];
  - (ce) gambling activities which involve wagering a stake with pecuniary value in games of chance, including lotteries, gambling in casinos and betting transactions;
  - (cf) activities which are connected with the exercise of official authority as set out in Article 45 of the Treaty;
  - (cg) social services relating to social housing, childcare and support of families and persons **permanently or temporarily** in need **which are provided by the state, by providers mandated by the State or by charities recognised as such by the State**;
  - (ch) private security services.
3. This Directive does not apply to the field of taxation.

### Article 3

#### Relationship with other provisions of Community law

1. If the provisions of this Directive conflict with a provision of another Community act governing specific aspects of access to or exercise of a service activity in specific sectors or for specific professions, the provision of the other Community act shall prevail and shall apply to those specific sectors or professions. These include:
- a) Directive 96/71/EC of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services<sup>31</sup>;

---

<sup>31</sup> OJ L 18, 21.1.1997, p. 1.

- b) Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the application of social security schemes to employed persons, to self-employed persons and members of their families moving within the Community<sup>32</sup>;
- c) Council Directive 89/552/EEC concerning the pursuit of television broadcasting activities<sup>33</sup>;
- d) Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and the Council<sup>34</sup> concerning the recognition of professional qualifications.

2. This Directive does not [...] **concern** rules of private international law, in particular rules governing the law applicable to contractual and non contractual obligations, **including those which guarantee that** [...] consumers [...] benefit from the protection granted to them by the consumer protection rules laid down in the consumer legislation in force in **their** [...] Member State.

3. Member States shall apply the provisions of this Directive in compliance with the rules of the Treaty on the right of establishment and the free movement of services.

#### Article 4 Definitions

For the purposes of this Directive, the following definitions shall apply:

- (1) "service" means any self-employed economic activity, normally provided for remuneration, as referred to in Article 50 of the Treaty;
- (2) "provider" means any natural person who is a national of a Member State, or any legal person, as referred to in Article 48 of the Treaty, established in a Member State, who offers or provides a service;
- (3) "recipient" means any natural person who is a national of a Member State or who benefits from rights conferred upon him by Community acts, or any legal person, as referred to in Article 48 of the Treaty, established in a Member State who, for professional or non-professional purposes, uses, or wishes to use, a service;
- (4) "Member State of establishment" means the Member State in whose territory the provider of the service concerned is established;
- (5) "establishment" means the actual pursuit of an economic activity, as referred to in Article 43 of the Treaty, by the provider for an indefinite period and through a stable infrastructure from where the business of providing services is actually carried out;

---

<sup>32</sup> OJ L 149, 5.7.1971, p. 2, as last amended by Regulation (EC) 647/2005 (OJ L 117, 4.5.2005, p. 1).

<sup>33</sup> OJ L 298, 17.10.1998, p. 23, as last amended by Directive 97/36/EC (OJ L 202, 30.7.1997, p. 60).

<sup>34</sup> OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22.

- (6) "authorisation scheme" means any procedure under which a provider or recipient is in effect required to take steps in order to obtain from a competent authority a formal decision, or an implied decision, concerning access to a service activity or to the exercise thereof;
- (7) "requirement" means any obligation, prohibition, condition or limit provided for in the laws, regulations or administrative provisions of the Member States or in consequence of case-law, administrative practice the rules of professional bodies, or the collective rules of professional associations or other professional organisations, adopted in the exercise of their legal autonomy; rules laid down in collective agreements negotiated by the social partners shall not as such be seen as requirements within the meaning of this Directive;
- (7a) "overriding reasons relating to the public interest" means reasons recognised as such in the case law of the Court of Justice, including the following grounds: public policy; public security; public safety; public health; preserving the financial equilibrium of the social security system; the protection of consumers, recipients of services and workers; fairness of trade transactions; combating fraud; the protection of the environment and the urban environment; the health of animals; intellectual property; the conservation of the national historic and artistic heritage; social policy objectives and cultural policy objectives;
- (8) "competent authority" means any body or authority which has a supervisory or regulatory role in a Member State in relation to service activities, including, in particular, administrative authorities, **including courts acting as such**, professional bodies, and those professional associations or other professional organisations which, in the exercise of their legal autonomy, regulate in a collective manner access to service activities or the exercise thereof;
- (9) deleted
- (10) deleted
- (11) "Member State where the service is provided" means the Member State where the service is supplied by a service provider established in another Member State;
- (12) deleted
- (13) "regulated profession" means a professional activity or a group of professional activities as referred to in Article 3(1)(a) of Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the recognition of professional qualifications<sup>35</sup>;
- (14) "commercial communication" means any form of communication designed to promote, directly or indirectly, the goods, services or image of an undertaking, organisation or person engaged in commercial, industrial or craft activity or practising a regulated profession. The following do not in themselves constitute commercial communications:

---

<sup>35</sup> OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22.

- (a) information enabling direct access to the activity of the undertaking, organisation or person, including in particular a domain name or an electronic-mailing address;
- (b) communications relating to the goods, services or image of the undertaking, organisation or person, compiled in an independent manner, particularly when provided for no financial consideration.

## Chapter II

### Administrative simplification

#### Article 5

##### Simplification of procedures

1. Member States shall examine [...] the procedures and formalities applicable to access to a service activity and to the exercise thereof. **Where procedures and formalities examined under this paragraph are not sufficiently simple, Member States shall simplify them.**

1a. The Commission may introduce harmonised forms at Community level, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2). These forms shall be equivalent to certificates, attestations and any other documents required of a service provider.

2. Where Member States require a provider or recipient to supply a certificate, attestation or any other document proving that a requirement has been satisfied, they shall accept any document from another Member State which serves an equivalent purpose or from which it is clear that the requirement in question has been satisfied. They may not require that a document from another Member State be produced in its original form, or as a certified copy or as a certified translation, save in the cases provided for in other Community instruments or where such a requirement is justified by an overriding reason relating to the public interest including public order and security. The first subparagraph shall not affect the right of Member States to require non-certified translations of documents in one of their official languages.



3. Paragraph 2 shall not apply to the documents referred to in Article 7(2) and 50 of Directive 2005/36/EC<sup>36</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council on the recognition of professional qualifications, in Articles 45(3), 46, 49 and 50 of Directive 2004/18/EC<sup>37</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council on the coordination of procedures for the award of public works contracts, supply contracts and public service contracts, in Article 3(2) of Directive 98/5/EC<sup>38</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council to facilitate practice of the profession of lawyer on a permanent basis in a Member State other than that in which the qualification was obtained; in Council Directive 68/151/EEC<sup>39</sup>, as amended by Directive 2003/58/EC<sup>40</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council, as regards disclosure requirements in respect of certain types of companies ; and in the Eleventh Council Directive 89/666/EEC<sup>41</sup> concerning disclosure requirements in respect of branches opened in a Member State by certain types of company governed by the law of another State.

#### Article 6

##### Points of single contact

1. Member States shall ensure that, by three years after the entry into force of this Directive at the latest, it is possible for a service provider to complete the following procedures and formalities [...] **through** contact points known as points of single contact:
  - a) all procedures and formalities needed for access to his service activities, in particular, all necessary declarations, notifications or applications for authorisation from the competent authorities, including applications for inclusion in a register, a roll or a database, or for registration with a professional body or association;
  - b) any applications for authorisation needed to exercise his service activities.
2. The establishment of points of single contact shall be without prejudice to the allocation of functions and powers among the authorities within national systems.

---

<sup>36</sup> OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22.

<sup>37</sup> OJ L 134, 30.4.2004, p. 114.

<sup>38</sup> OJ L 77, 14.3.1998, p. 36.

<sup>39</sup> OJ L 65, 14.3.1968, p. 8.

<sup>40</sup> OJ L 221, 4.9.2003, p. 13.

<sup>41</sup> OJ L 395, 30.12.1989, p. 36.

## Article 7

### Right to information

1. Member States shall ensure that the following information is easily accessible to providers and recipients through the points of single contact:
  - (a) requirements applicable to providers established in their territory, in particular those requirements concerning the procedures and formalities to be completed in order to access and to exercise service activities;
  - (b) the contact details of the competent authorities enabling the latter to be contacted directly, including the particulars of those authorities responsible for matters concerning the exercise of service activities;
  - (c) the means of and conditions for accessing public registers and databases on providers and services;
  - (d) the means of redress which are generally available in the event of dispute between the competent authorities and the provider or the recipient, or between a provider and a recipient or between providers;
  - (e) the contact details of the associations or organisations, other than the competent authorities, from which providers or recipients may obtain practical assistance.
2. Member States shall ensure that it is possible for providers and recipients to receive, at their request, assistance from the competent authorities, consisting in information on the way in which requirements referred to in point (a) of paragraph 1 are generally interpreted and applied. Where appropriate, such advice shall include a simple step-by-step guide. The information shall be provided in plain and intelligible language.
3. Member States shall ensure that the information and assistance referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 are provided in a clear and unambiguous manner, that they are easily accessible at a distance and by electronic means, and that they are kept up-to-date.
4. Member States shall ensure that the points of single contact and the competent authorities respond as quickly as possible to any request for information or assistance as referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and, in cases where the request is faulty or unfounded, inform the applicant accordingly without delay.
5. Member States shall implement paragraphs 1 to 4 by three years after the entry into force of this Directive at the latest.

6. Member States and the Commission shall take accompanying measures in order to encourage points of single contact to make the information provided for in this article available in other Community languages. **This does not interfere** [...] with **Member States'** [...] legislation on the use of languages.

7. The obligation for competent authorities to assist providers and recipients does not require these authorities to provide legal advice in individual cases but concerns only general information on the way in which requirements are usually interpreted or applied.

## Article 8 Procedures by electronic means

1. Member States shall ensure that, by three years after the entry into force of this Directive at the latest, all procedures and formalities relating to access to a service activity and to the exercise thereof may be easily completed, at a distance and by electronic means, [...] **through** the relevant point of single contact and with the relevant competent authorities.

2. Paragraph 1 shall not apply to the inspection of premises on which the service is provided or of equipment used by the provider or to physical examination of the capability **or of the personal integrity** of the provider **or of his responsible staff**.

3. The Commission shall in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2) adopt detailed rules for the implementation of paragraph 1 with a view to facilitating the interoperability of information systems and use of procedures by electronic means between Member States, **taking into account common standards developed at Community level**.

## Chapter IIa Freedom of establishment for service providers

### SECTION 1 AUTHORISATIONS

#### Article 9 Authorisation schemes

1. Member States shall not make access to a service activity or the exercise thereof subject to an authorisation scheme unless the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the authorisation scheme does not discriminate against the provider in question;
- (b) the need for an authorisation scheme is justified by an overriding reason relating to the public interest;
- (c) the objective pursued cannot be attained by means of a less restrictive measure, in particular because an a posteriori inspection would take place too late to be genuinely effective.

2. In the report referred to in Article 41, Member States shall identify their authorisation schemes and give reasons showing their compatibility with paragraph 1.

3. This section shall not apply to those aspects of authorisation schemes which are [...] **governed directly or indirectly** by other Community instruments.

#### Article 10

##### Conditions for the granting of authorisation

1. Authorisation schemes shall be based on criteria which preclude the competent authorities from exercising their power of assessment in an arbitrary [...] manner

2. The criteria referred to in paragraph 1 must be:

- (a) non-discriminatory;
- (b) justified by an overriding reason relating to the public interest;
- (c) proportionate to that public interest objective;
- (d) **clear** [...] and unambiguous;
- (e) objective;
- (f) made public in advance;
- (fa) transparent and accessible.

3. The conditions for granting authorisation for a new establishment shall not duplicate requirements and controls which are equivalent or essentially comparable as regards their purpose, to which the provider is already subject in another Member State or in the same Member State. The contact points referred to in Article 33 and the provider shall assist the competent authority by providing any necessary information on those requirements. [...]

4. The authorisation shall enable the provider to have access to the service activity, or to exercise that activity, throughout the national territory, including by setting up agencies, subsidiaries, branches or offices, except where an authorisation for each individual establishment or a limitation of the authorisation to a certain part of the territory is justified by an overriding reason relating to the public interest.
5. The authorisation shall be granted as soon as it has been established, in the light of an appropriate examination, that the conditions for authorisation have been met.
6. [...] **Except in the case of the granting of an authorisation, any decision from the competent authorities, including refusal or withdrawal of an authorisation, shall be fully reasoned and shall be open to challenge before the courts or other instances of appeal.**
7. This Article shall not call into question the allocation of the competences, at local or regional level, of the Member States' authorities that grant such authorisation.

Article 11  
Duration of authorisation

1. An authorisation granted to a provider shall not be for a limited period, except in cases where:
  - (a) the authorisation is being automatically renewed or is subject only to the continued fulfilment of requirements;
  - (b) the number of available authorisations is limited by an overriding reason relating to the public interest; or
  - (c) a limited authorisation period can be justified by an overriding reason relating to the public interest.
2. Paragraph 1 shall not concern the maximum period during which the provider must actually commence his activity after receiving authorisation.
3. Member States shall require a provider to inform the relevant point of single contact provided for in Article 6 of the following changes:
  - the creation of subsidiaries whose activities fall within the scope of the authorisation system;
  - changes in his situation which result in the conditions for authorisation no longer being met.
4. This Article shall be without prejudice to the Member States' ability to revoke authorisations, when the conditions for authorisation are no longer met.

## Article 12

### Selection from among several candidates

1. Where the number of authorisations available for a given activity is limited because of the scarcity of available natural resources or technical capacity, Member States shall apply a selection procedure to potential candidates which provides full guarantees of impartiality and transparency, including, in particular, adequate publicity about the launch of the procedure, the conduct thereof and its completion.
2. In the cases referred to in paragraph 1, authorisation must be granted for an appropriate limited period and may not be open to automatic renewal, nor confer any other advantage on the provider whose authorisation has just expired or on any person having any particular links with that provider.
3. Subject to paragraph 1 and to Articles 9 and 10, Member States may take into account, in establishing the rules for the selection procedure, considerations of public health, social policy objectives, the health and safety of employees or self-employed persons, the protection of the environment, the preservation of the cultural heritage and other overriding reasons relating to the public interest, in conformity with Community law.

## Article 13

### Authorisation procedures

1. Authorisation procedures and formalities shall be clear, made public in advance and such as to provide the applicants with a guarantee that their application will be dealt with objectively and impartially.
2. Authorisation procedures and formalities shall not be dissuasive and shall not unduly complicate or delay the provision of the service. They shall be easily accessible and any charges which the applicants may incur from their application shall be **reasonable and** proportionate to the cost of the authorisation procedures in question and shall not exceed the cost of the procedure.
3. Authorisation procedures and formalities shall provide applicants with a guarantee that their application will be processed as quickly as possible and, in any event, within a reasonable period which is fixed and published in advance. The period shall run only from the time when all

documentation has been submitted. **When justified by the complexity of the issue, the time period may be extended once, by the competent authority, for a limited time. The extension and its duration shall be duly motivated and shall be notified to the applicant before the original period has expired.**

4. Failing a response within the time period set **or extended** in accordance with paragraph 3, authorisation shall be deemed to have been granted. Different arrangements may nevertheless be put in place in respect of certain specific activities, where justified by overriding reasons relating to the public interest, **including a legitimate interest of third parties.**

5. All applications for authorisation shall be acknowledged as quickly as possible. The acknowledgement must specify the following:

- (a) the period for response referred to in paragraph 3;
- (b) the available means of redress;
- (c) **where applicable**, a statement that in the absence of a response within the period specified, the authorisation shall be deemed to have been granted.

6. In the case of an incomplete application the applicant must be informed as quickly as possible of the need to supply any additional documentation, as well as any possible effects on the reasonable period of processing referred to in paragraph 3.

7. When a request is rejected because it fails to comply with the required procedures or formalities, the applicant must be informed of the rejection as quickly as possible.

## SECTION 2 REQUIREMENTS PROHIBITED OR SUBJECT TO EVALUATION

### Article 14 Prohibited requirements

Member States shall not make access to or the exercise of a service activity in their territory subject to compliance with any of the following:

- (1) discriminatory requirements based directly or indirectly on nationality or, in the case of companies, the location of the registered office, including in particular:
  - (a) nationality requirements for the provider, his staff, persons holding the share capital or members of the provider's management or supervisory bodies;

- (b) a requirement that the provider, his staff, persons holding the share capital or members of the provider's management or supervisory bodies be resident within the territory;
- (2) a prohibition on having an establishment in more than one Member State or on being entered in the registers or enrolled with professional bodies or associations of more than one Member State;
- (3) restrictions on the freedom of a provider to choose between a principal or a secondary establishment, in particular an obligation on the provider to have his principal establishment in their territory, or restrictions on the freedom to choose between establishment in the form of an agency, branch or subsidiary;
- (4) conditions of reciprocity with the Member State in which the provider already has an establishment, save in the case of conditions of reciprocity provided for in Community instruments concerning energy;
- (5) the case-by-case application of an economic test making the granting of authorisation subject to proof of the existence of an economic need or market demand, or an assessment of the potential or current economic effects of the activity, or an assessment of the appropriateness of the activity in relation to the economic planning objectives set by the competent authority; this prohibition does not concern planning requirements which do not pursue economic aims but serve overriding reasons relating to the public interest;
- (6) the direct or indirect involvement of competing operators, including within consultative bodies, in the granting of authorisations or in the adoption of other decisions of the competent authorities, with the exception of professional bodies and associations or other organisations acting as the competent authority; this prohibition does not concern the consultation of organisations such as chambers of commerce or social partners on matters other than individual applications for authorisation, **nor a consultation of the public at large**;
- (7) an obligation to provide or participate in a financial guarantee or to take out insurance from a service-provider or body established in their territory. This does not affect the possibility for Member States to require **insurance or** financial guarantees as such, nor does it affect requirements relating to the participation in a collective compensation fund, for instance for members of professional bodies or organisations;
- (8) an obligation to have been pre-registered, for a given period, in the registers held in their territory or to have previously exercised the activity for a given period in their territory.



Article 15  
Requirements to be evaluated

1. Member States shall examine whether, under their legal system, any of the requirements listed in paragraph 2 are imposed and shall ensure that any such requirements are compatible with the conditions laid down in paragraph 3. Member States shall adapt their laws, regulations or administrative provisions so as to make them compatible with those conditions.
2. Member States shall examine whether their legal system makes access to a service activity or the exercise of it subject to compliance with any of the following non-discriminatory requirements:
  - (a) quantitative or territorial restrictions in particular in the form of limits fixed according to population, or of a minimum geographical distance between service-providers;
  - (b) an obligation on a provider to take a specific legal form;
  - (c) requirements which relate to the shareholding of a company;
  - (d) requirements, other than those concerning matters covered by Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and the Council<sup>42</sup> on the recognition of professional qualifications or provided for in other Community instruments, which reserve access to the service activity in question to particular providers by virtue of the specific nature of the activity;
  - (e) a ban on having more than one establishment in the territory of the same State;
  - (f) requirements fixing a minimum number of employees;
  - (g) fixed minimum and/or maximum tariffs with which the provider must comply;
  - (h) deleted
  - (i) deleted
  - (j) an obligation on the provider to supply other specific services jointly with his service.

---

<sup>42</sup> OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22.

3. Member States shall verify that requirements referred to in paragraph 2 satisfy the following conditions:

- (a) non-discrimination: requirements must be neither directly nor indirectly discriminatory according to nationality or, with regard to companies, according to the location of the registered office;
- (b) necessity: requirements must be justified by an overriding reason relating to the public interest;
- (c) proportionality: requirements must be suitable for securing the attainment of the objective pursued; they must not go beyond what is necessary to attain that objective; and it must not be possible to replace those requirements with other, less restrictive measures which attain the same result.

4. [...] Paragraphs 1 to 3 only apply to legislation in the field of Services of General Economic Interest in so far as the application [...] **of these paragraphs does** not obstruct the performance, in law or in fact, of the particular task assigned to them.

5. In the mutual evaluation report provided for in Article 41, Member States shall specify the following:

- (a) the requirements that they intend to maintain and the reasons why they consider that those requirements comply with the conditions set out in paragraph [...] 3 [...];
- (b) the requirements which have been abolished or made less stringent.

6. From the date of entry into force of this Directive, Member States shall not introduce any new requirement of a kind listed in paragraph 2, unless that requirement satisfies the conditions laid down in paragraph 3 [...].

7. Member States shall notify to the Commission any new laws, regulations or administrative provisions which set requirements as referred to in paragraph 5, together with the reasons for those requirements. The Commission shall communicate the provisions concerned to the other Member States. Such notification shall not prevent the adoption by Member States of the provisions in question.

Within a period of 3 months from the date of notification, the Commission shall examine the compatibility of any new requirements with Community law and, as the case may be, shall adopt a decision requesting the Member State in question to refrain from adopting them or to abolish them.

**The notification of a draft national law in accordance with Directive 98/34/EC as amended by Directive 98/48/EC will, at the same time, fulfil the obligation of notification provided for in this Directive.**

## Chapter III Free movement of services

### SECTION 1 FREEDOM TO PROVIDE SERVICES AND RELATED DEROGATIONS

#### Article 16 Freedom to provide services

1. Member States shall respect the right of service providers to provide services in a Member State other than that in which they are established.

The Member State in which the service is provided shall ensure free access to and free exercise of a service activity within its territory.

Member States shall not make access to or exercise of a service activity in their territory subject to compliance with any requirements which do not respect the following principles:

(a) non-discrimination: the requirement may be neither directly nor indirectly discriminatory with regard to nationality or, in the case of legal persons, with regard to the Member State in which they are established,

(b) necessity: the requirement must be justified for reasons of public policy, public security, public health or the protection of the environment,

(c) proportionality: the requirement must be suitable for securing the attainment of the objective pursued, and must not go beyond what is necessary to attain that objective.

2. Member States may not restrict the freedom to provide services in the case of a provider established in another Member State by imposing any of the following requirements:

(a) an obligation on the provider to have an establishment in their territory;

(b) an obligation on the provider to obtain an authorisation from their competent authorities including entry in a register or registration with a professional body or association in their territory, except where provided for in this Directive or other instruments of Community law;

(c) a ban on the provider setting up a certain infrastructure in their territory, including an office or chambers, which the provider needs to supply the services in question;

(d) the application of specific contractual arrangements between the provider and the recipient which prevent or restrict service provision by the self-employed;

(e) an obligation on the provider to possess an identity document issued by its competent authorities specific to the exercise of a service activity;

(f) requirements, unless those necessary for health and safety at work, which affect the use of equipment and material which are an integral part of the service provided;

(g) restrictions on the freedom to provide the services referred to in Article 20.

3. The Member State to which the service provider moves shall not be prevented from imposing requirements with regard to the provision of a service activity, where they are justified for reasons of public policy, public security, public health or the protection of the environment, and in accordance with paragraph 1. Nor shall that Member State be prevented from applying, in conformity with Community law, its rules on employment conditions, including those laid down in collective agreements.

4. By five years after the entry into force of this Directive at the latest, the Commission shall, after consultation of the Member States and the social partners at Community level, submit to the European Parliament and the Council a report on the application of this article, in which it shall consider the need to propose harmonisation measures regarding service activities covered by this Directive.

#### Article 17

#### Additional derogations from the freedom to provide services

Article 16 shall not apply to:

- (1) Services of General Economic Interest which are provided in another Member State, inter alia:
  - (a) in the postal sector, services covered by Directive 97/67/EC<sup>43</sup> of the European parliament and of the Council;

---

<sup>43</sup> OJ L 15, 21.1.1998, p. 14.

- (b) in the electricity sector, services covered by Directive 2003/54/EC<sup>44</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council;
  - (c) in the gas sector, services covered by Directive 2003/55/EC<sup>45</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council;
  - (d) water distribution and supply services and waste water services;
  - (e) treatment of waste;
- (2) deleted
  - (3) deleted
  - (4) deleted
  - (5) matters covered by Directive 96/71/EC<sup>46</sup> of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the posting of workers in the framework of the provision of services;
  - (6) matters covered by Directive 95/46/EC<sup>47</sup> of the European Parliament and of the Council on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data;
  - (7) matters covered by Council Directive 77/249/EEC<sup>48</sup> to facilitate the effective exercise by lawyers of freedom to provide services;
  - (7a) the activity of judicial recovery of debts;
  - (8) matters covered by title II of Directive 2005/36/EC of the European Parliament and the Council<sup>49</sup> on the recognition of professional qualifications, as well as requirements in the Member State where the service is provided which reserve an activity to a particular profession;
  - (9) matters covered by Council Regulation (EEC) No 1408/71 on the coordination of social security systems<sup>50</sup> ;

---

<sup>44</sup> OJ L 176, 15.7.2003, p. 37.

<sup>45</sup> OJ L 176, 15.7.2003, p. 57.

<sup>46</sup> OJ L 18, 21.1.1997, p. 1.

<sup>47</sup> OJ L 281, 28.11.1995, p. 1.

<sup>48</sup> OJ L 78, 26.3.1977, p. 17.

<sup>49</sup> OJ L 255, 30.9.2005, p. 22.

<sup>50</sup> OJ L 149, 5.7.1971, p. 2. Regulation as last amended by Regulation (EC) No 647/2005 (OJ L 117, 4.5.2005 p. 1).

- (10) as regards administrative formalities concerning the free movement of persons and their residence, matters covered by the provisions of Directive 2004/38/EC<sup>51</sup> of the European Parliament and the Council on the right of citizens of the Union and their family members to move and reside freely within the territory of the Member States, that lay down the administrative formalities that beneficiaries must undertake before the competent authorities of the Member State where the service is provided;
- (11) as regards third country nationals who move to another Member State in the context of the provision of a service the possibility for Member States to require visa or residence permits for third country nationals who are not covered by the mutual recognition regime provided for in Article 21 of the Convention implementing the Schengen Agreement or the possibility to oblige third country nationals to report to the competent authorities of the Member State in which the service is provided on or after their entry;
- (12) **as regards the shipment of waste, matters covered by [...] Council Regulation (EEC) No 259/93 on the supervision and control of shipments of waste within, into and out of the European Community<sup>52</sup>;**
- (13) copyright, neighbouring rights, rights covered by Council Directive 87/54/EEC<sup>53</sup> and by Directive 96/9/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council<sup>54</sup> as well as industrial property rights;
- (14) acts requiring by law the involvement of a notary;
- (15) matters covered by Directive .../.../EC of the European Parliament and the Council on statutory audit of annual accounts and consolidated accounts and amending Council Directives 78/660/EEC<sup>55</sup> and 83/349/EEC<sup>56</sup>;
- (16) deleted
- (17) deleted
- (18) deleted
- (19) the registration of vehicles leased in another Member State;
- (20) provisions regarding contractual and non-contractual obligations, including the form of contracts, determined pursuant to the rules of private international law.

---

<sup>51</sup> OJ L 158, 30.4.2004, p. 77.

<sup>52</sup> OJ L 30, 6.2.1993, p. 1. Regulation as last amended by Commission Regulation (EC) No 2557/2001 (OJ L 349, 31.12.2001, p. 1).

<sup>53</sup> OJ L 24, 27.1.1987, p. 36.

<sup>54</sup> OJ L 77, 27.3.1996, p. 20.

<sup>55</sup> OJ L 222, 14.8.1978, p. 11.

<sup>56</sup> OJ L 193, 18.7.1983, p. 1.

[Article 18 deleted]

Article 19  
Case-by-case derogation

1. By way of derogation from Article 16, and in exceptional circumstances only, a Member State may, in respect of a provider established in another Member State, take measures relating to the safety of services.

[(a), (b) and (c) deleted]

2. The measures provided for in paragraph 1 may be taken only if the mutual assistance procedure laid down in Article 37 is complied with and all the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) the national provisions in accordance with which the measure is taken have not been subject to Community harmonisation in the field referred to in paragraph 1;
- (b) the measures provide for a higher level of protection of the recipient than would be the case in a measure taken by the Member State of establishment in accordance with its national provisions;
- (c) the Member State of establishment has not taken any measures or has taken measures which are insufficient as compared with those referred to in Article 37(2);
- (d) the measures are proportionate.

3. Paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be without prejudice to provisions, laid down in Community instruments, which guarantee the freedom to provide services or which allow derogations therefrom.

SECTION 2  
RIGHTS OF RECIPIENTS OF SERVICES

Article 20  
Prohibited restrictions

Member States may not impose on a recipient requirements which restrict the use of a service supplied by a provider established in another Member State, in particular the following requirements:

- (a) an obligation to obtain authorisation from or to make a declaration to their competent authorities;

- (b) **discriminatory** limits on the grant of financial assistance by reason of the fact that the provider is established in another Member State or by reason of the location of the place at which the service is provided;
- (c) [...]

Article 21  
Non-discrimination

1. Member States shall ensure that the recipient is not made subject to discriminatory requirements based on his nationality or place of residence.
2. Member States shall ensure that the general conditions of access to a service, which are made available to the public at large by the provider, do not contain discriminatory provisions relating to the nationality or place of residence of the recipient, but without precluding the possibility of providing for differences in the conditions of access where those differences are directly justified by objective criteria.

Article 22  
Assistance for recipients

1. Member States shall ensure that recipients can obtain, **in their Member State of residence**, the following information [...]:
  - a) **general** information on the requirements applicable in other Member States relating to access to and exercise of service activities, in particular those relating to consumer protection;
  - b) general information on the means of redress available in the case of a dispute between a provider and a recipient;
  - c) the contact details of associations or organisations, including the contact points of the European Consumer Centres Network (ECC-Net), from which providers or recipients may obtain practical assistance.

Where appropriate, advice from the competent authorities shall include a simple step-by-step guide. Information and assistance shall be provided in a clear and unambiguous manner, shall be easily accessible at a distance including by electronic means, and shall be kept up-to-date.

2. Member States may confer responsibility for the task referred to in paragraph 1 to points of single contact or to any other body, such as the contact points of the European Consumer Centres Network (ECC-Net), consumer associations or Euro Info Centres.



By the date specified in Article 45 at the latest, Member States shall communicate to the Commission the names and contact details of the designated bodies. The Commission shall transmit them to all Member States.

3. [...] **In fulfilment of the requirements set out in paragraph 1 and 2**, the [...] body approached by the recipient shall contact the relevant body for the Member State concerned. The latter shall send the information requested as soon as possible **to the requesting body which shall forward the information to the recipient**. Member States shall ensure that those bodies give each other mutual assistance and shall put in place all possible measures for effective cooperation. **Together with the Commission, Member States shall put in place practical arrangements necessary for the implementation of paragraph 1.**

4. The Commission shall, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2), adopt measures for the implementation of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3, specifying the technical mechanisms for the exchange of information between the bodies of the various Member States and, in particular, the interoperability of information systems, **taking into account common standards.**

[Article 23 deleted]

[Article 24 deleted]

[Article 25 deleted]

## Chapter IV Quality of services

### Article 26

#### Information on providers and their services

1. Member States shall ensure that providers make the following information available to the recipient:

- (a) the name of the service provider, his legal status and form, the geographic address at which he is established, and the details which enable him to be contacted rapidly and communicated with directly and, as the case may be, by electronic means;

**(aa) the legal status and the form of the provider;**

- (b) where the provider is registered in a trade or other similar public register, the name of that register and the provider's registration number, or equivalent means of identification in that register;
- (c) where the activity is subject to an authorisation scheme, the particulars of the relevant competent authority or the single point of contact;
- (d) where the provider exercises an activity which is subject to VAT, the identification number referred to in Article 22(1) of Sixth Council Directive 77/388/EEC<sup>57</sup>;
- (e) in the case of the regulated professions, any professional body or similar institution with which the provider is registered, the professional title and the Member State in which that title has been granted;
- (f) the general conditions and clauses, if any, used by the provider;
- (g) **the existence of contractual clauses concerning the law applicable to the contract and/or the competent courts, if any, used by the provider;**
- (h) **the existence of an after-sales guarantee, if any, not imposed by law;**
- (i) **the price of the service, where a price is pre-determined by the provider for a given type of service;**
- (j) **the main features of the service, if not already apparent from the context;**
- (k) **the insurance or guarantees referred to in Article 27, paragraph 1, and in particular the contact details of the insurer or guarantor and the territorial coverage.**

2. Member States shall ensure that the information referred to in paragraph 1, according to the provider's preference:

- (a) is supplied by the provider on his own initiative;
- (b) is easily accessible to the recipient at the place where the service is provided or the contract concluded;
- (c) can be easily accessed by the recipient electronically by means of an address supplied by the provider;
- (d) appears in any information documents supplied to the recipient by the provider, setting out a detailed description of the service he provides.

---

<sup>57</sup> OJ L 145, 13.6.1977, p. 1.

3. Member States shall ensure that, at the recipient's request, providers supply the following additional information:

[...]

(a) **where the price is not pre-determined by the provider for a given type of service**, the price of the service or, if an exact price cannot be given, the method for calculating the price so that the recipient can check it, or a sufficiently detailed estimate;

[(c) deleted]

(b) as regards the regulated professions, a reference to the professional rules applicable in the Member State of establishment and how to access them.

(c) **on their multidisciplinary activities and partnerships which are directly linked to the service in question and on the measures taken to avoid conflicts of interest. That information shall be included in any information document in which providers give a detailed description of their services;**

(d) **the content of an after-sales guarantee and the essential criteria for its application, in particular, its period of validity and territorial cover and whether it is an after-sales guarantee imposed by law. This sub-paragraph does not affect the regulation of after-sales guarantees provided for in other Community instruments;**

(da) **any codes of conduct to which they are subject and the address at which these codes may be consulted by electronic means, specifying the language version available;**

(e) **where a provider is subject to a code of conduct, or member of a trade association or professional body, which provides for recourse to a non-judicial means of dispute settlement, information in this respect. The provider shall specify how to access detailed information on the characteristics of and conditions for the use of non-judicial means of dispute settlement.**

4. Member States shall ensure that the information which a provider must supply in accordance with this Chapter is made available or communicated in a clear and unambiguous manner, and in good time before conclusion of the contract or, where there is no written contract, before the service is provided.

5. The information requirements laid down in this Chapter are in addition to requirements already provided for in Community law and do not prevent Member States from imposing additional information requirements applicable to providers established in their territory.

6. The Commission may, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2), specify the content of the information provided for in paragraphs 1 and 3 of this Article according to the specific nature of certain activities and may specify the practical means of implementing paragraph 2.

#### Article 27

##### Professional liability insurance and guarantees

1. Member States may ensure that providers whose services present a direct and particular risk to the health or safety of the recipient or a third person, or to the financial security of the recipient, subscribe to professional liability insurance appropriate to the nature and extent of the risk, or provide any guarantee or similar arrangement which is equivalent or essentially comparable as regards its purpose. [...]

2. [...]

3. When a provider establishes himself in their territory, Member States may not require professional liability insurance or a guarantee from the provider where he is already covered by a guarantee which is equivalent, or essentially comparable as regards its purpose and the coverage it provides in terms of the insured risk, the insured sum or a ceiling for the guarantee and possible exclusions from the coverage, in another Member State in which the provider is already established. Where equivalence is only partial, Member States may require a supplementary guarantee to cover those aspects not already covered.

When a Member State requires service providers established in its territory to subscribe to professional liability insurance or to provide any other guarantee that Member State shall accept as sufficient evidence attestations of such insurance coverage issued by credit institutions and insurers established in other Member States.

4. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 do not affect professional insurance or guarantee arrangements provided for in other Community instruments.

5. For the implementation of paragraph 1, the Commission may, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2), establish a list of services which exhibit the characteristics referred to in paragraph 1 and establish common criteria for defining, for the purposes of the insurance or guarantees referred to in that paragraph, what is appropriate to the nature and scope of the risk. [...]

6. For the purpose of this Article

- "direct and particular risk" means a risk arising directly from the delivery of the service;

- "health and safety" means, in relation to a recipient or a third person, the prevention of death or serious personal injury;

- "financial security" means, in relation to a recipient, the prevention of substantial losses of money or of value of property;

- "professional liability insurance" means insurance taken out by a provider in respect of potential liabilities to recipients and, where applicable, third parties arising out of the provision of the service.

## Article 28

[...]

## Article 29

### Commercial communications by the regulated professions

1. Member States shall remove all total prohibitions on commercial communications by the regulated professions.

2. Member States shall ensure that commercial communications by the regulated professions comply with professional rules, in conformity with Community law, which relate, in particular, to the independence, dignity and integrity of the profession, as well as to professional secrecy, in a manner consonant with the specific nature of each profession. Professional rules on commercial communications must be non-discriminatory, justified by an overriding reason relating to the public interest and proportionate.

## Article 30

### Multidisciplinary activities

1. Member States shall ensure that providers are not made subject to requirements which oblige them to exercise a given specific activity exclusively or which restrict the exercise jointly or in partnership of different activities.

However, the following providers may be made subject to such requirements:

- (a) the regulated professions, in so far as is justified in order to guarantee compliance with the rules governing professional ethics and conduct, which vary according to the specific nature of each profession, and it is necessary to ensure their independence and impartiality;

- (b) providers of certification, accreditation, technical monitoring, test or trial services in so far as is justified in order to ensure their independence and impartiality.
2. Where multidisciplinary activities between service providers referred to in paragraph 1 (a) and (b) are authorised, Member States shall ensure the following:
- (a) that conflicts of interest and incompatibilities between certain activities are prevented;
  - (b) that the independence and impartiality required for certain activities is secured;
  - (c) that the rules governing professional ethics and conduct for different activities are compatible with one another, especially as regards matters of professional secrecy.
3. [...]
4. In the report referred to in Article 41, Member States shall indicate which providers are subject to the requirements laid down in paragraph 1, the content of those requirements and the reasons for which they consider them to be justified.

Article 31  
Policy on quality of services

1. Member States shall, in cooperation with the Commission, take accompanying measures to encourage providers to take action on a voluntary basis in order to ensure the quality of service provision, in particular through use of one of the following methods:
- (a) by having their activities certified or assessed by independent **or accredited** bodies;
  - (b) by drawing up their own quality charter or participating in quality charters or labels drawn up by professional bodies at Community level.
2. Member States shall ensure that information on the significance of certain labels and the criteria for applying labels and other quality marks relating to services can be easily accessed by recipients and providers.
3. Member States shall, in cooperation with the Commission, take accompanying measures to encourage professional bodies, as well as chambers of commerce and craft associations and consumer associations, within Member States to cooperate at Community level in order to promote the quality of service provision, especially by making it easier to assess a provider's competence.

4. Member States shall, in cooperation with the Commission, take accompanying measures to encourage the development of independent assessments, notably by consumer associations, in relation to the quality and defects of service provision, and in particular the development at Community level of comparative trials or testing and the communication of the results.

5. Member States, in cooperation with the Commission, shall encourage the development of voluntary European standards with the aim of facilitating compatibility between services supplied by providers in different Member States, information to the recipient and the quality of service provision.

#### Article 32 Settlement of disputes

1. Member States shall take the general measures necessary to ensure that providers supply contact details, in particular a postal address, fax number or e-mail address and a phone number to which all recipients, including those resident in another Member State, can send a complaint or a request for information about the service provided. Providers shall supply their legal address if this is not their usual address for correspondence.

2. Member States shall take the general measures necessary to ensure that providers respond to the complaints referred to in paragraph 1 in the shortest possible time and make best efforts to find satisfactory solutions.

3. Member States shall take the general measures necessary to ensure that providers are obliged to demonstrate compliance with the obligations laid down in this Directive as to the provision of information and to demonstrate that the information is accurate.

4. Where a financial guarantee is required for compliance with a judicial decision, Member States shall recognise equivalent guarantees lodged by a credit institution or insurer established in another Member State. Such credit institutions must be authorised in a Member State in accordance with Directive 2000/12/EC of the European Parliament and the Council<sup>58</sup> relating to the taking up and pursuit of the business of credit institutions and such insurers in accordance, as appropriate, with Council Directive 73/239/EEC<sup>59</sup> on taking up and pursuit of the business of direct insurance other than life insurance and Directive 2002/83/EC of the European Parliament and the Council<sup>60</sup> concerning life insurance.

---

<sup>58</sup> OJ L 126, 26.5.2000, p. 1.

<sup>59</sup> OJ L 228, 16.8.1973, p. 3.

<sup>60</sup> OJ L 345, 19.12.2002, p. 1.

5. Member States shall take the general measures necessary to ensure that providers who are subject to a code of conduct, or are members of a trade association or professional body, which provides for recourse to a non-judicial means of dispute settlement, inform the recipient accordingly, and mention that fact in any document which presents their services in detail, specifying how to access detailed information on the characteristics of and conditions for the use of such a mechanism.

## Chapter V

### Administrative cooperation

#### Article 33

##### Mutual assistance - General obligations

1. Member States shall give each other mutual assistance, and shall put in place [...] measures for effective cooperation with one another in order to ensure the supervision of providers and the services they provide.
2. For the purposes of this Chapter, Member States shall designate one or more points of contact, the contact details of which shall be communicated to the other Member States and the Commission. The Commission shall publish and regularly update the list of points of contact.
3. Information requests and requests to carry out any checks, inspections and investigations under this Chapter shall be duly motivated, in particular by specifying the reason for the request. Information exchanged shall be used only in respect of the matter for which it was requested.
4. In the event of receiving a request for assistance from competent authorities in another Member State, Member States shall ensure that providers established in their territory supply their competent authorities with all the information necessary for supervising their activities in compliance with their national laws.
5. In the event of difficulty in meeting a request for information or in carrying out checks, inspections and investigations, the Member State in question shall rapidly inform the requesting Member State with a view to finding a solution.
6. Member States shall supply the information requested by other Member States or the Commission by electronic means and within the shortest possible period of time.



7. Member States shall ensure that registers in which providers have been entered, and which may be consulted by the competent authorities in their territory, may also be consulted, in accordance with the same conditions, by the equivalent competent authorities of the other Member States.

8. Member States shall communicate to the Commission information on cases where other Member States do not fulfil their obligations of mutual assistance. Where necessary, the Commission shall take appropriate steps, including proceedings provided for in Article 226 of the Treaty, in order to ensure that the Member States concerned comply with their obligations of mutual assistance. The Commission shall periodically inform Member States about the functioning of the mutual assistance provisions.

#### Article 33a

##### Mutual assistance – General obligations for the Member State of establishment

1. With respect to providers providing services in another Member State, the Member State of establishment shall supply information on providers established in its territory when requested to do so by another Member State and, in particular, confirmation that a service provider is established in its territory and, to its knowledge, is not exercising his activities in an unlawful manner.

2. The Member State of establishment shall undertake the checks, inspections and investigations requested by another Member State and shall inform the latter of the results and, as the case may be, of the measures taken. In so doing, the competent authorities shall act to the extent permitted by the powers vested in them in their Member State. The competent authorities can decide on the most appropriate measures to be taken in each individual case in order to meet the request by another Member State.

3. Upon gaining actual knowledge of any conduct or specific acts by a provider established in its territory which provides services in other Member States, that, to its knowledge, could cause serious damage to the health or safety of persons or to the environment, the Member State of establishment shall inform all other Member States and the Commission within the shortest possible period of time.

#### Article 34

Supervision by the Member State of establishment in the event of the temporary movement of a provider to another Member State

1. With respect to cases not covered by Article 35(1), the Member State of establishment shall ensure that compliance with its requirements is supervised in conformity with the powers of supervision provided for in its national law, in particular through supervisory measures at the place of establishment of the service provider.
2. The Member State of establishment shall not refrain from taking supervisory or enforcement measures in its territory on the grounds that the service has been provided or caused damage in another Member State.
3. The obligation laid down in Paragraph 1 shall not entail a duty on the part of the Member State of establishment to carry out factual checks and controls in the territory of the Member State where the service is provided. Such checks and controls are carried out by the authorities of the Member State where the service provider is temporarily operating, on request of the authorities of the Member State of establishment, in accordance with Article 35.

#### Article 35

Supervision by the Member State where the service is provided in the event of the temporary movement of the provider

1. With respect to national requirements which may be imposed pursuant to Article 16 or Article 17, the Member State where the service is provided is responsible for the supervision of the activity of the service provider in its territory. In conformity with Community law, the Member State where the service is provided:
  - shall take all measures necessary to ensure that service providers comply with those requirements as regards the access to and the exercise of a service activity;
  - shall carry out the checks, inspections and investigations necessary to supervise the service provided.
2. With respect to requirements other than the ones referred to in paragraph 1, where a provider moves temporarily to another Member State in order to provide a service without being established there, the competent authorities of that Member State shall participate in the supervision of the provider in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4.

3. At the request of the Member State of establishment, the competent authorities of the Member State where the service is provided shall carry out any checks, inspections and investigations necessary for ensuring effective supervision by the Member State of establishment. In so doing, the competent authorities shall act to the extent permitted by the powers vested in them in their Member State. The competent authorities can decide on the most appropriate measures to be taken in each individual case in order to meet the request by the Member State of establishment.

4. On their own initiative, the competent authorities of the Member State where the service is provided may conduct checks, inspections and investigations on the spot, provided that those checks, inspections or investigations are not discriminatory, are not motivated by the fact that the provider is established in another Member State and are proportionate.

[(a), (b) and (c) deleted]

#### Article 36 Alert mechanism

1. Where a Member State becomes aware of serious specific acts or circumstances relating to a service activity that could cause serious damage to the health or safety of persons or to the environment in its territory or in other Member States, that Member State shall inform the Member State of establishment, the other Member States concerned and the Commission within the shortest possible period of time.

2. The Commission shall promote and take part in the operation of a European network of Member States' authorities in order to implement paragraph 1.

3. The Commission shall adopt and regularly update, in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2), detailed rules concerning the management of the network referred to in paragraph 2.

#### Article 36a Information on the good repute of providers

1. Member States shall, at the request of a competent authority in another Member State, supply information, in conformity with their national law, on disciplinary or administrative actions or criminal sanctions and decisions concerning insolvency or bankruptcy involving fraud, taken by

their competent authorities in respect of the provider, directly relevant to the service provider's competence or professional reliability. The Member State which supplies the information shall inform the service provider thereof.

A request made pursuant to paragraph 1 must be duly substantiated, in particular as regards the reasons for the request for information.

2. Sanctions and actions referred to in paragraph 1 shall only be communicated if a final decision has been taken. With regard to other **enforceable** decisions referred to in paragraph 1, the Member State which supplies the information shall specify whether a particular decision is final or whether an appeal has been lodged in respect of it, in which case the Member State in question should provide an indication of the date when the decision on appeal is expected.

Moreover, that Member State shall specify the provisions of national law pursuant to which the provider was found guilty or penalised.

3. Implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2 must comply with rules on the provision of personal data and with rights guaranteed to persons found guilty or penalised in the Member States concerned, including by professional bodies. Any information in question which is public shall be accessible to consumers.

#### Article 36b Accompanying measures

1. The Commission, in cooperation with Member States, shall establish an electronic system for the exchange of information between Member States.

2. Member States shall, with the assistance of the Commission, take accompanying measures to facilitate the exchange of officials in charge of the implementation of mutual assistance and training of such officials including language and computer training.

3. The Commission shall assess the need to establish a multi-annual programme in order to organise relevant exchanges of officials and training.

#### Article 37 Mutual assistance in the event of case-by-case derogations

1. Where a Member State intends to take a measure pursuant to Article 19, the procedure laid down in paragraphs 2 to 6 of this Article shall apply without prejudice to proceedings before the courts including preliminary proceedings and acts carried out in the framework of a criminal investigation.

2. The Member State referred to in paragraph 1 shall ask the Member State of establishment to take measures with regard to the service provider, supplying all relevant information on the service in question and the circumstances of the case.

The Member State of establishment shall check, within the shortest possible period of time, whether the provider is operating lawfully and verify the facts underlying the request. It shall inform the requesting Member State within the shortest possible period of time of the measures taken or envisaged or, as the case may be, the reasons why it has not taken any measures.

3. Following communication by the Member State of establishment as provided for in the second subparagraph of paragraph 2, the requesting Member State shall notify the Commission and the Member State of establishment of its intention to take measures, stating the following:

(a) the reasons why it believes the measures taken or envisaged by the Member State of establishment are inadequate;

(b) the reasons why it believes the measures it intends to take fulfil the conditions laid down in Article 19.

4. The measures may not be taken until fifteen working days after the date of notification provided for in paragraph 3.

5. Without prejudice to the possibility for the requesting Member State to take the measures in question upon expiry of the period specified in paragraph 4, the Commission shall, within the shortest possible period of time, examine the compatibility with Community law of the measures notified.

Where the Commission concludes that the measure is incompatible with Community law, it shall adopt a decision asking the Member State concerned to refrain from taking the proposed measures or to put an end to the measures in question as a matter of urgency.

6. In the case of urgency, a Member State which intends to take a measure may derogate from paragraphs 2, 3 and 4. In such cases, the measures shall be notified within the shortest possible period of time to the Commission and the Member State of establishment, stating the reasons for which the Member State considers that there is urgency.

Article 38  
Implementing measures

In accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 42(2), the Commission shall adopt the implementing measures necessary for the implementation of this Chapter, specifying the time-limits provided for in Articles 33 and 37 and the practical arrangements for the exchange of information by electronic means between Member States, and in particular the interoperability provisions for information systems.

Chapter VI  
Convergence programme

Article 39

1. Member States shall, in cooperation with the Commission, take accompanying measures to encourage the drawing up at Community level, particularly by professional bodies, organisations and associations, of codes of conduct aimed at facilitating the provision of services or the establishment of a provider in another Member State, in conformity with Community law.
2. Member States shall ensure that the codes of conduct referred to in paragraph 1 are accessible at a distance, by electronic means.
3. [...]
4. deleted

Article 40  
Additional harmonisation

1. The Commission shall assess, by one year after the date of transposition of this Directive at the latest, the possibility of presenting proposals for harmonisation instruments on the following subjects:
  - (a) deleted
  - (b) deleted;
  - (c) access to the activity of judicial recovery of debts.
  - (d) private security services and transport of cash and valuables;

2. **In order to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market for services, the Commission shall assess the need to take additional initiatives or to present proposals for legislative instruments, particularly in relation to the following:**

- (a) matters which, having been the subject of case-by-case derogations, have indicated the need for harmonisation at Community level;**
- (b) matters covered by Article 39 for which it has not been possible to finalise codes of conduct before the date of transposition or for which such codes are insufficient to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market;**
- (c) matters identified through the mutual evaluation procedure laid down in Article 41;**
- (d) consumer protection and cross-border contracts.**

Article 41  
Mutual evaluation

1. By the [date of transposition] at the latest, Member States shall present a report to the Commission, containing the information specified in the following provisions:

- (a) Article 9(2), on authorisation systems;
- (b) Article 15 [...] (5), on requirements to be evaluated;
- (c) Article 30(4), on multidisciplinary activities.

2. The Commission shall forward the reports provided for in paragraph 1 to the Member States, which shall submit their observations on each of the reports within six months. Within the same period, the Commission shall consult interested parties on those reports.

3. The Commission shall present the reports and the Member States' observations to the Committee referred to in Article 42(1), which may make observations.-

4. In the light of the observations provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3, the Commission shall, by ...\*[one year after the date referred to in Article 45(1)] at the latest, present a summary report to the European Parliament and to the Council, accompanied where appropriate by proposals for additional initiatives.

**5. By (date of transposition\*) at the latest Member States shall present a report to the Commission containing national requirements whose application could fall under Article 16 (1) third sub-paragraph and Article 16(3) first sentence, providing reasons why they consider that the application of those requirements could be justified under such articles.**

**Thereafter, Member States shall notify to the Commission any new laws, regulations and administrative provisions containing requirements as referred to above, together with the reasons for them.**

**The Commission shall communicate the notified provisions to other Member States. Such notification shall not prevent the adoption by Member States of the provisions in question.**

**The Commission shall report regularly on all notified provisions.**

Article 42  
Committee

1. The Commission shall be assisted by a Committee, consisting of representatives of the Member States and chaired by the Commission representative.
2. Where reference is made to this paragraph, Articles [...] 5 and 7 of Decision 1999/468/EC<sup>61</sup> shall apply, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of that Decision.
3. The Committee shall adopt its rules of procedure.

Article 43  
Review clause

[...] The Commission shall **by \* (5 years after the date of entry into force), and** , every three years **thereafter**, present to the European Parliament and to the Council a comprehensive report on the application of this Directive [...]. **The report shall, in accordance with Article 16 (4), address in particular the application of Article 16. It shall also consider the need for additional measures for matters excluded from the scope of application of the Directive. It shall be accompanied, where appropriate, by proposals for [...] amendment of the Directive with a view to improve the Internal Market for services, including measures of further harmonisation.**

---

<sup>61</sup> OJ L 184, 17.7.1999, p. 23.



Article 44  
Amendment of Directive 1998/27/EC

In the Annex to Directive 1998/27/EC of the European Parliament and the Council<sup>62</sup>, the following point shall be added:

"13. Directive.../EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of ... on services in the internal market (OJ L [...], [...], p. [...])".

**Article 44 a) (new)**  
**Protection of personal data**

**The implementation and application of this Directive and, in particular, the provisions on Supervision shall respect rules on the protection of personal data as provided for in Directives 95/46/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 October 1995 on the protection of individuals with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data and 2002/58/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 12 July 2002 concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector (Directive on privacy and electronic communications).**

Chapter VII  
Final provisions

Article 45

1. [...] **Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with articles 6, 7 and 8 of this Directive by ...\*(3 years) at the latest.**

**Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with all other provisions of this Directive by ...\*(2 years) at the latest.**

They shall forthwith communicate to the Commission the text of those provisions and a correlation table between those provisions and this Directive.

---

<sup>62</sup> OJ L 166, 11.6.1998, p. 51.

When Member States adopt those provisions, they shall contain a reference to this Directive or be accompanied by such a reference on the occasion of their official publication. Member States shall determine how such reference is to be made.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the text of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

#### Article 46

This Directive shall enter into force on the day following that of its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

#### Article 47

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.

Done at Brussels,

For the European Parliament  
*The President*

For the Council  
*The President*

---