



VELFERÐARRÁÐUNEYTIÐ

Ministry of Welfare

REGULATION on the education, rights and obligations of chiropractors and criteria for granting of licences, No. 1087/2012.

SECTION I

General provisions.

Article 1

Scope.

This Regulation applies to chiropractors licensed by the Medical Director of Health under Article 2.

SECTION II

Licences.

Article 2

Professional title.

The right to use the professional title of chiropractor and to practise as such in Iceland is confined to those who have been granted a licence by the Medical Director of Health.

Article 3

Criteria for granting of a licence.

A licence under Article 2 may be granted to those who have completed a university degree of at least four years, certified by ECCE (the European Council on Chiropractic Education) if it takes place in Europe, or a comparable institution or council if the education has taken place on another continent. Furthermore the university should be recognised as such by the health authorities in Iceland and the health authorities of the state in which the education took place.

Additionally, the applicant must have completed twelve months' supervised clinical training after graduation.

A licence may also be granted on the basis of education from a state within the European Economic Area (EEA) and Switzerland. Recognition of professional qualifications and competence of a chiropractor who meets the criteria of Directive 2005/36/EC, on the recognition of professional qualifications, with subsequent amendments, is subject to Regulation on recognition of professional qualifications and competence of healthcare practitioners from other EEA states, No. 461/2011, or to Nordic Convention on a common Nordic labour market for certain health professionals and veterinarians, No. 36/1993 (*cf.* Amendment No. 6/2001).

A licence may also be granted to those who have completed a comparable qualification from an educational institution in a state outside the EEA or Switzerland, which is recognised as such by Icelandic health authorities, and by health authorities in the state where the education took place.

An applicant for a licence under Article 2 who is from a state outside the EEA and Switzerland, with which Iceland has not made an agreement on recognition of professional qualifications and competence, shall submit *inter alia* documentary evidence of nationality, content and duration of education, in addition to an examination certificate, a licence if the profession is an authorised profession in the applicant's state of origin, intended employment in Iceland, and any other documents and certificates deemed by the Medical Director of Health to be necessary for the issue of a licence.

Before an application for a licence is evaluated, as applicable a certified copy must be submitted of an application for residence and work permits, together with a signed contract of employment.

A requirement may be made for knowledge of the Icelandic language and Icelandic healthcare legislation, and other legislation and government directives deemed necessary to the work of a chiropractor, especially with regard to clients' safety and communication with clients.

Should it not have been demonstrated, in the judgement of the Medical Director of Health, that the applicant's qualification fulfils the criteria under the first paragraph, the Medical Director of Health may, account being taken of professional experience, require the applicant to submit to a test of competence to demonstrate that he/she possesses the professional knowledge and competence required in a chiropractor.

The Medical Director of Health shall organise this test in consultation with the Chiropractic Association of Iceland.

A licence under the third paragraph is issued when the applicant commences work in Iceland.

Article 4

Opinions.

Before a licence is granted under Article 2, the Medical Director of Health shall elicit the opinion of the Chiropractic Association of Iceland, with regard to whether the applicant fulfils the criteria for education under the first paragraph of Article 3, for granting of a licence.

The Medical Director of Health may also elicit opinions from other bodies, as deemed necessary.

SECTION III

Rights and obligations.

Article 5

Professional standards and responsibility.

A chiropractor shall show respect for the client and perform his/her tasks vigilantly and conscientiously and in accordance with the professional standards required of the profession at any time.

A chiropractor must be aware of his/her duties and respect ethical rules of the profession, maintain his/her knowledge and professional skill, and master innovations in his/her field of work.

A chiropractor shall be familiar with legislation and regulations applying to healthcare practitioners and healthcare service, other legislation and government directives, as applicable.

A chiropractor is responsible for the treatment he/she provides.

A chiropractor shall recognise his/her professional limitations, and seek assistance or refer the client to another healthcare practitioner as necessary, for instance if he/she judges that he/she cannot provide the patient with appropriate healthcare service.

Article 6

Duty to inform and keeping of medical records.

The duty of a chiropractor to provide information to a client is subject to the provisions of the Patients' Rights Act, No. 74/1997.

The duty of a chiropractor to provide information to the Medical Director of Health, inter alia with respect to monitoring and for the purpose of producing health reports, is subject to the provisions of the Medical Director of Health and Public Health Act, No. 41/2007.

A chiropractor who advises and treats patients shall enter medical records in accordance with the provisions of the Medical Records Act, No. 55/2009, and regulations issued on the basis of the Act.

Article 7

Confidentiality.

A chiropractor shall maintain the utmost confidentiality regarding anything of which he/she becomes aware in his/her work about a patient's health, condition, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, and other personal information. This does not apply where other provisions are made by law, or where reasonable cause exists to breach confidentiality for reasons of urgent necessity.

A chiropractor can be released from the obligation of confidentiality by the consent of a patient, or guardian if applicable.

The duty of confidentiality under this Article does not apply to cases in which the chiropractor has a duty to report under other legal provisions. In such cases, the duty of the chiropractor is to notify the relevant authority.

A chiropractor's duty of confidentiality is also subject to the provisions of the Patients' Rights Act, the Medical Records Act and other legislation as applicable.

SECTION IV
Various provisions.

Article 8

Fees.

Fees for the issue of a licence are subject to Article 10 of the Treasury Supplementary Revenues Act, No. 88/1991.

Fees for all administration undertaken by the Medical Director of Health with regard to applications for licences, in addition to the fee under the first paragraph, and for tests of professional knowledge and competence, are subject to Regulation on fees for applications for healthcare practitioners' licences and specialist licences, No. 951/2012.

Article 9

General provisions.

Otherwise the provisions of the Healthcare Practitioners Act, No. 34/2012, the Medical Director of Health and Public Health Act, No. 41/2007, the Medical Records Act, No. 55/2009, the Health Service Act, No. 40/2007, the Patients' Rights Act, No. 74/1997, and other legislation and government directives apply to chiropractors.

Article 10

Entry into force.

This Regulation, issued on the basis of Articles 5, 30 and 31 of the Healthcare Practitioners Act, No. 34/2012, takes effect on 1 January 2013. From that time Regulation on the Training, Rights and Obligations of Chiropractors, No. 60/1990, with subsequent amendments, is abrogated.

Ministry of Welfare, 11 December 2012.

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In case of a possible discrepancy, the original Icelandic text applies.]*