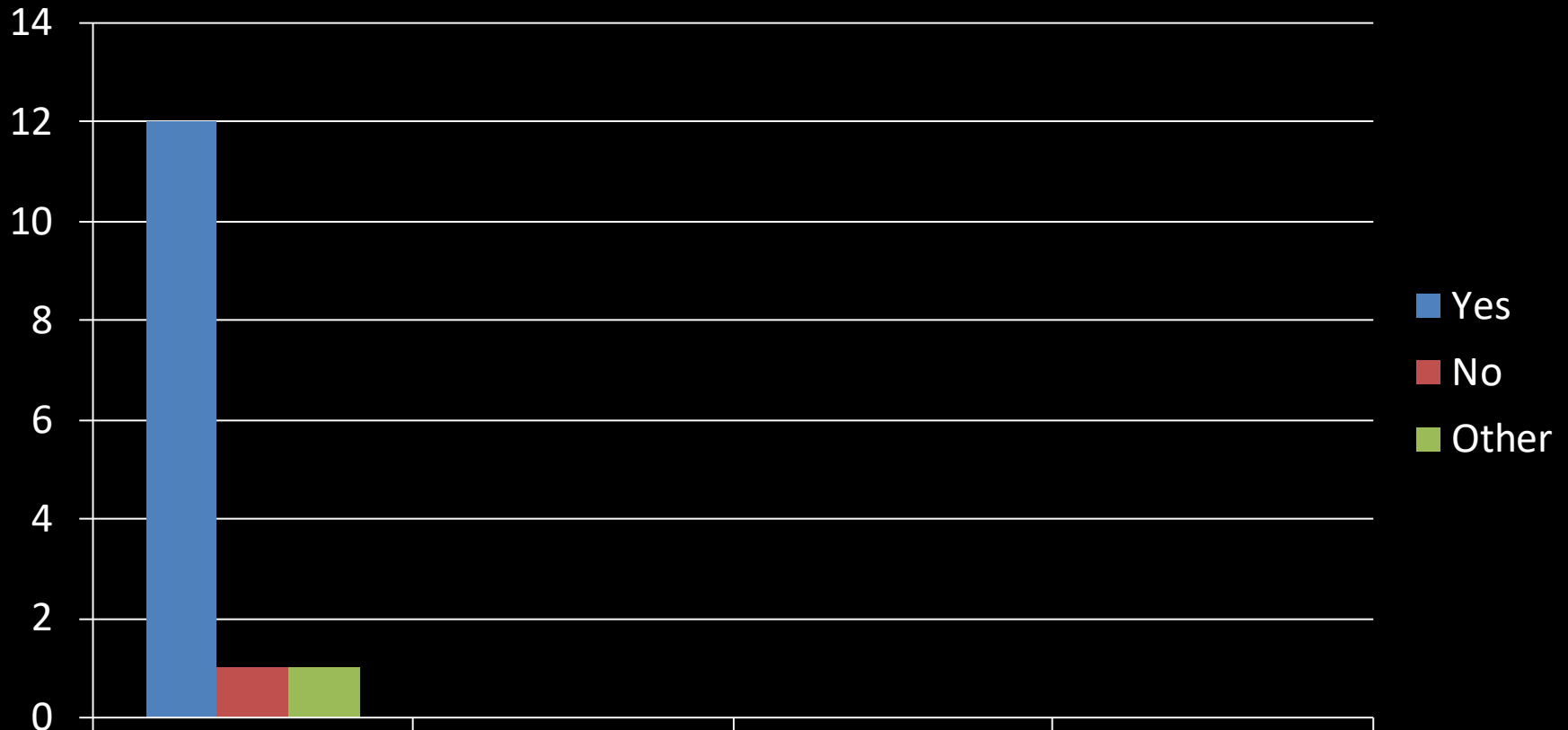


**“RESTRICTION of TRAINEE’S LIABILITY
for REFUND of EXPENSES to max. 24
MONTHS”**

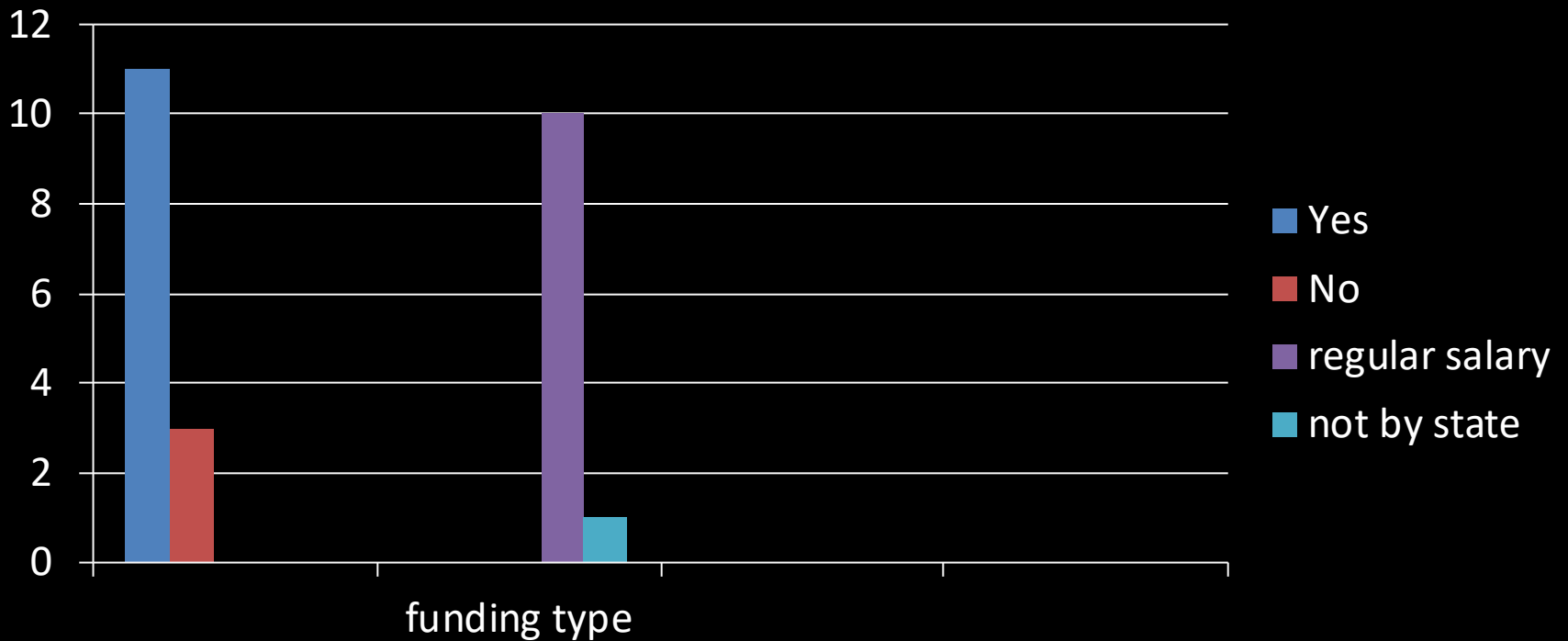
1. Are doctors working in the state sector in your country allowed to go abroad for their specialty training?



Czech Rep.: No

Portugal: Only for short-term internships (max 3 months)

2. Are they paid by the state during this training period? If so, is it their regular salary or salary + extra funding?

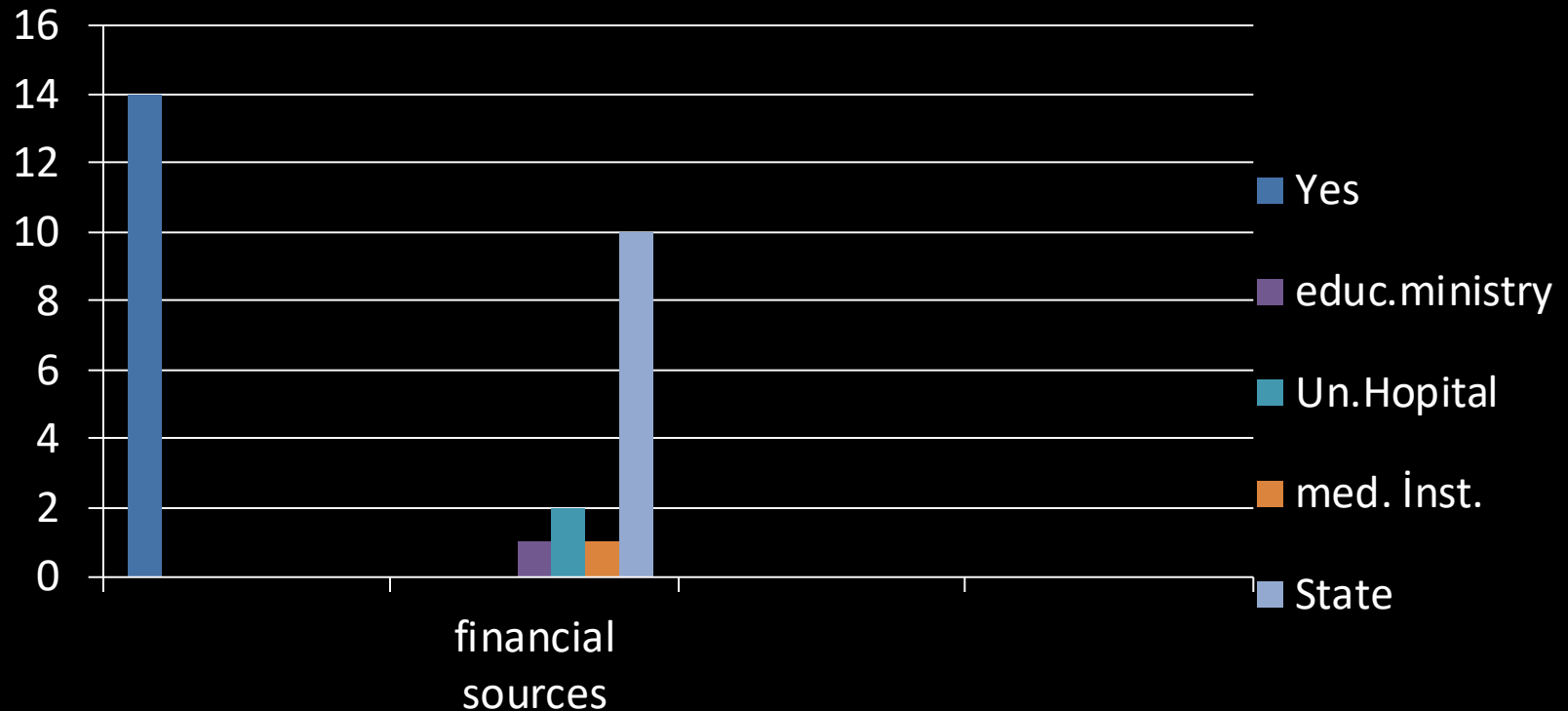


Croatia, Czech Rep., Poland.

Austria, Cyprus Turkish, France, Italy, Netherland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey.

Bulgaria

3. Are the doctors who receive specialty training in their own countries paid by the state?



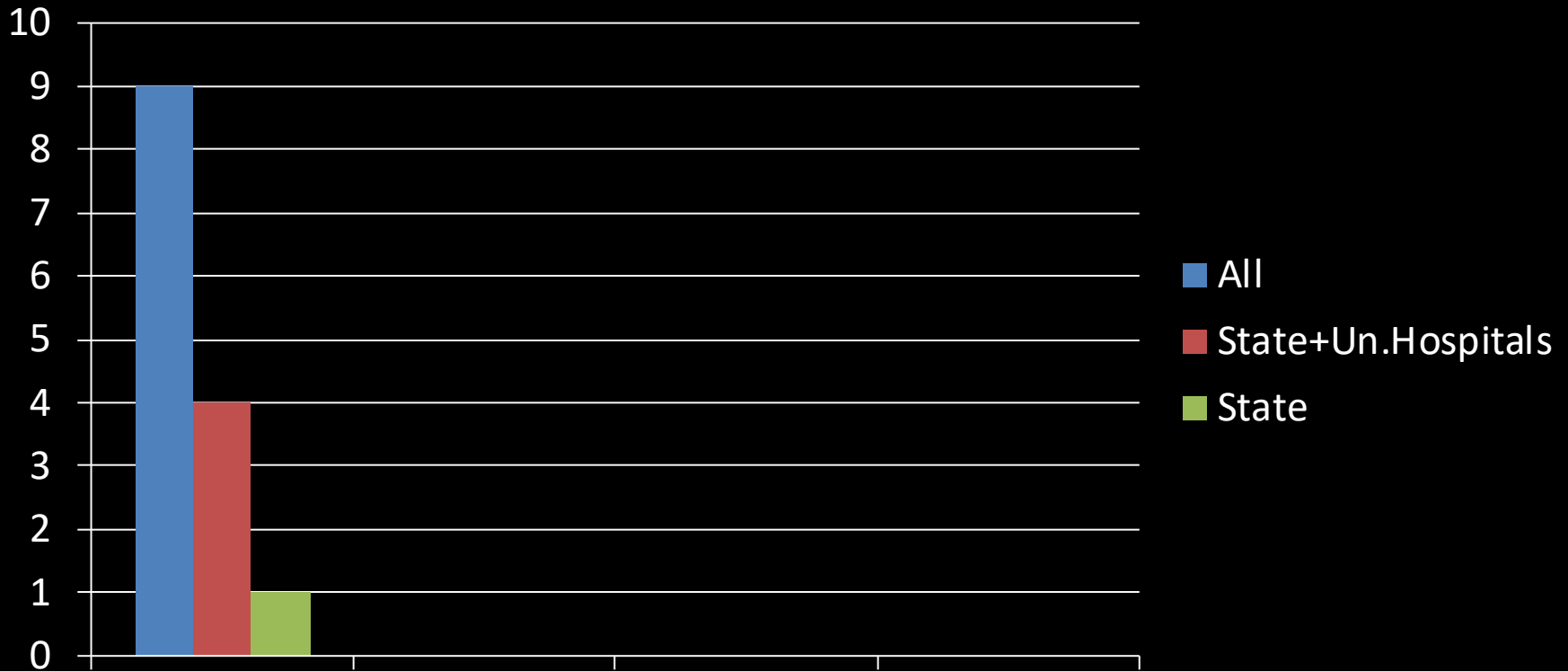
Italy

France, Czech Rep.

Bulgaria

Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Turkish, Netherland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey.

4. In what kind of hospitals are doctors in your country able to receive specialty training? University hospitals, state hospitals, private hospitals?



□ Bulgaria, Czech Rep., France, Italy, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey,

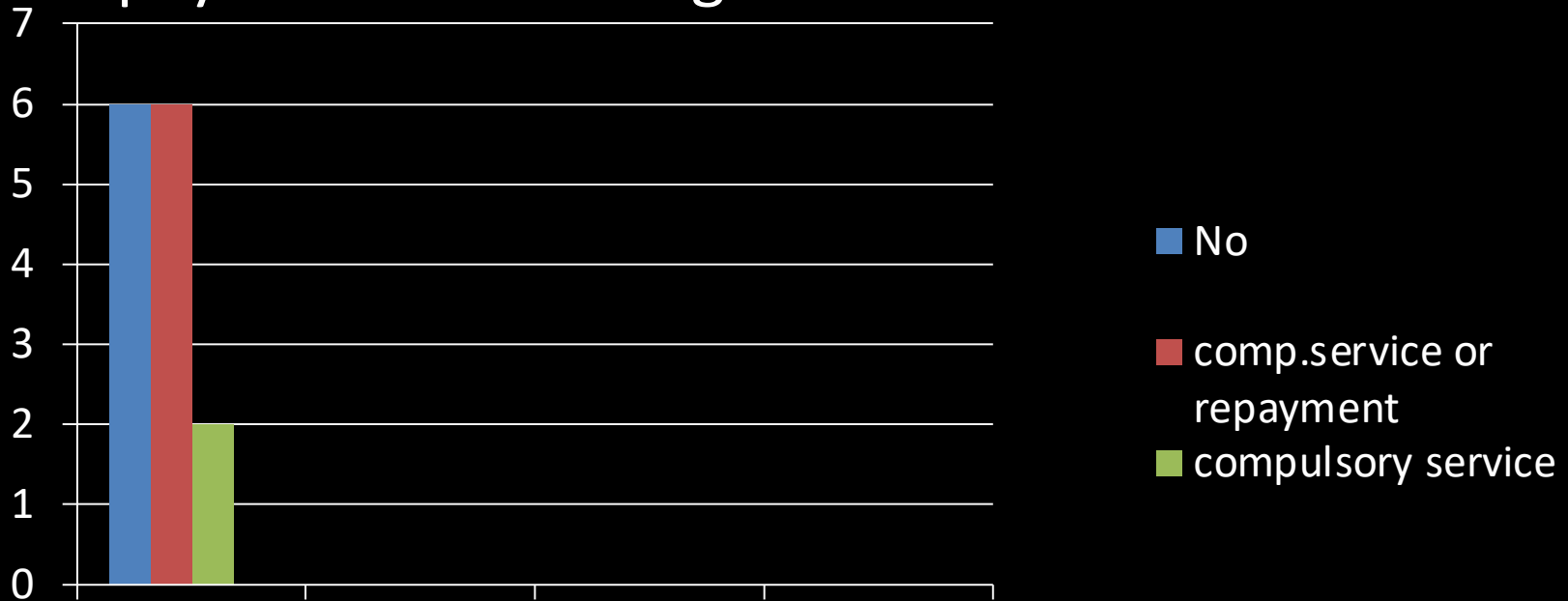
□ Austria, Croatia, Netherland, Slovenia.

□ Cyprus Turkish

5. After they have finished their training, do the doctors concerned have to pay the money back? If so, what proportion and over what period of time?



6. Are there any obligations after the period of funded training? A year of compulsory service? Repayment of funding?



- France, Italy (just started to ask for compulsory service for 1-2 years), Netherland, Portugal, Romania, Spain.
- Austria (3-5 years), Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus Turkish, Slovenia (equal to the training duration), Poland (2 years)
- Turkey: Doctors are not allowed to work in State sector unless they complete their compulsory service. (GP)1+1 (post specialty) =2 years.
- Czech Rep; 5 years

7. In your opinion, should doctors repay money laid out by the state for their professional development?



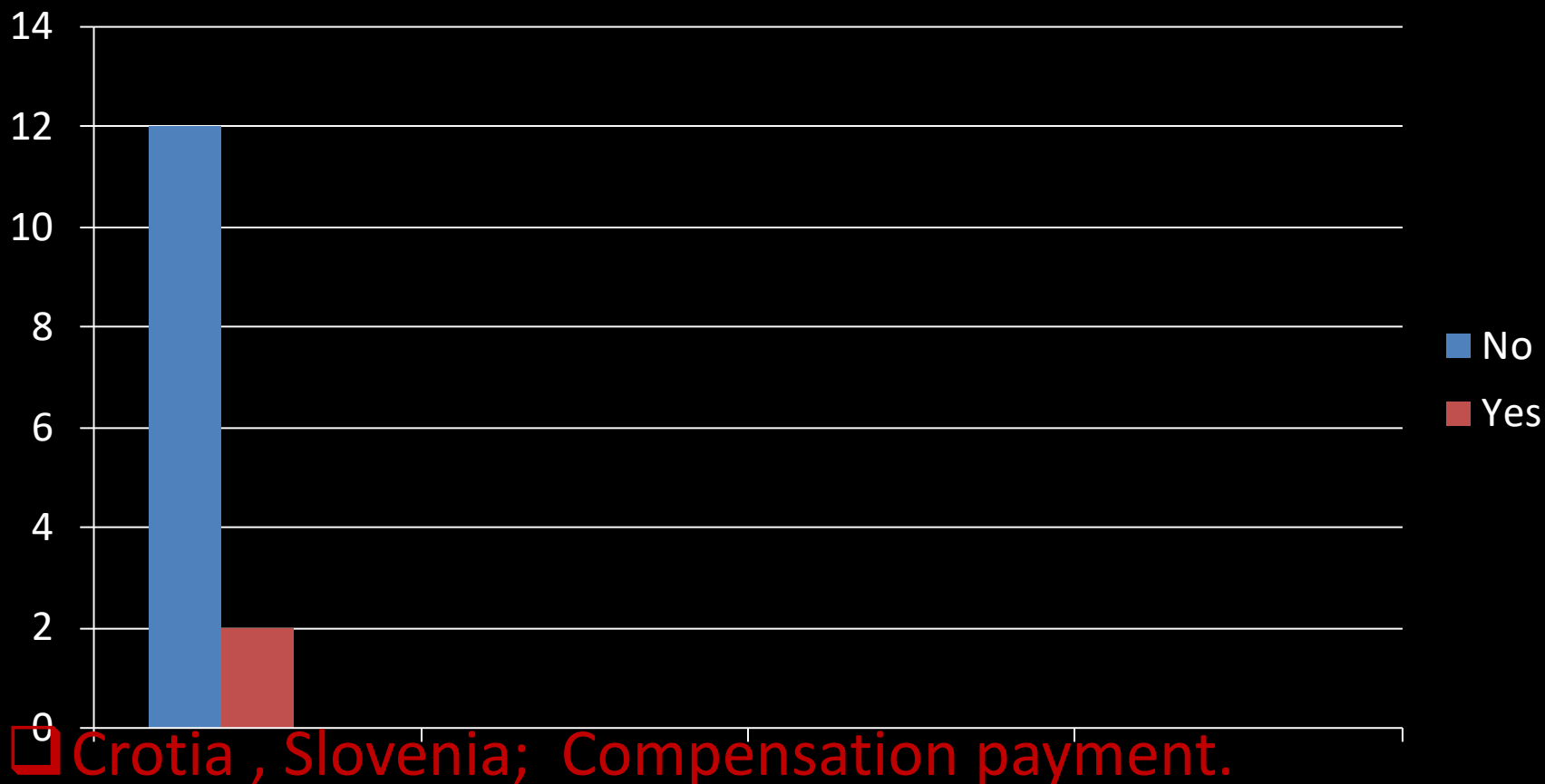
Austria, Bulgaria, CyprusTurkish, France, Italy, Netherland, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey.

Croatia: Yes, if they don't work in our Country and leave.

Romania: At least a part of it.

Czech Rep., depends on condition.

8. Has there been litigation in your country in which doctors were sued over the funding issue? What kind of sanctions are given to doctors? Criminal sentence? Compensation payment? Deprivation of work in the state sector? Deprivation of license to work?



9. If there is no litigation against recipients of this kind of funding, why do you think this is so? Good lobbying by the doctors? It has never been an issue in your country? Legislation already in place precluding such litigation?



☐ Bulgaria, Cyprus Turkish, Czech Rep., France, Netherland, Poland, Portugal Spain, Turkey.

☐ Austria

☐ Croatia

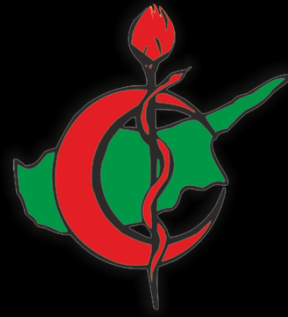
☐ Italy; Shortage of specialized doctors doesn't allow any litigation.
Slovenia; All depends on a good law and agreements.

☐ Romania: The state is not interested enough on this issue.

10. Any other comments?

- Bulgaria: There are changes in the regulation of doctors' specializations that lie ahead. It is envisioned that the state will fully fund the practical (hospital work) and theoretical training for the acquisition of specialties with a shortage of specialists in the country (eg pediatrics, anesthesiology and intensive care, general medicine, etc.)
- France: *The actual law in force, is the Order of 4 February 2011 of the Solidarity and Health and Higher Education, Research and Innovation Ministries on the accreditation, organization, conduct and validation of medical internships.*
- Netherland; It would be good to discuss about how this and other questionnaires relate to the goals of Fems.
- Turkey: Since the coup attempt in 2016, security investigations are made before job appointments for physicians. In case of any problem, physicians are not appointed to work.

Thank you for your attention and to all the organizations who contributed to this survey.



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CTMA

On behalf of the Cyprus Turkish Medical Association
Dr.Ahmet Özant