
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

2003 No. 1250

**The General and Specialist Medical Practice
(Education, Training and Qualifications) Order 2003**

PART 4

THE REGISTERS

The General Practitioner Register

10.—(1) The GMC shall keep a register of general practitioners (“the General Practitioner Register”).

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), the General Practitioner Register shall contain the names of—

- (a) persons who hold a CCT in general practice awarded by the Board;
- (b) other eligible general practitioners as specified in article 11; and
- (c) persons who have an acquired right in accordance with article 12 and Schedule 6.

(3) A person is entitled to have his name included in the General Practitioner Register if he applies to the Registrar of the GMC for the purpose, paying any fee specified by the GMC in rules, and satisfies the Registrar—

- (a) of his entitlement by virtue of paragraph (2); and
- (b) that he is a registered medical practitioner.

(4) Subject to paragraph (5), unless a person’s name is included in the General Practitioner Register, he shall not—

- (a) in England and Wales—
 - (i) be nominated or approved to fill a vacancy for a medical practitioner pursuant to any regulations made under section 29B of the 1977 Act⁽¹⁾ (vacancies for medical practitioners),
 - (ii) be included in a list of persons undertaking to provide general medical services pursuant to any regulations made under section 29 of the 1977 Act⁽²⁾ (arrangements and regulations for general medical services) or in a list of persons approved for the purpose of assisting in the provision of any such services prepared pursuant to section 43D of that Act⁽³⁾ (supplementary lists),

(1) Section 29B was inserted by the National Health Service (Primary Care) Act 1997 (c. 46), section 32(1); and amended by the Health and Social Care Act 2001 (c. 15), section 15(1) and (2), and section 20(1) and (3); and the National Health Service Reform and Health Care Professions Act 2002 (c. 17), section 2(5) and Schedule 2, paragraphs 1 and 5.

(2) Section 29 was extended by the Health and Medicines Act 1988 (c. 49), section 17; and amended by: the Health Services Adjudications Act 1983 (c. 41), Schedule 6, paragraph 2; the Medical Act 1983 (c. 54), section 56(1) and Schedule 5, paragraph 16(a); S.I. 1985/39, article 7(3); the Health Authorities Act 1995 (c. 17), Schedule 1, paragraph 18; the National Health Service (Primary Care) Act 1997 (c. 46), Schedule 2, paragraph 8; and the National Health Service Reform and Health Care Professions Act 2002 (c. 17), section 2(5) and Schedule 2, paragraphs 1 and 3.

(3) Section 43D was inserted by the Health and Social Care Act 2001 (c. 15), section 24, and amended by the National Health Service Reform and Health Care Professions Act 2002 (c. 17), section 2(5) and Schedule 2, paragraphs 1 and 20.

- (iii) perform personal medical services as part of a pilot scheme within the meaning of section 1(1) of the 1997 Act (pilot schemes), or in accordance with any arrangements made pursuant to section 28C of the 1977 Act(4) (personal medical or dental services), or
 - (iv) be included in any list of persons who may perform personal medical services pursuant to any regulations made under section 8ZA of the 1997 Act(5) (lists of persons who may perform personal medical services or personal dental services) or section 28DA of the 1977 Act(6) (lists of persons who may perform personal medical services or personal dental services);
- (b) in Scotland—
- (i) be nominated or approved to fill a vacancy for a medical practitioner to provide general medical services pursuant to any regulations made under section 19B (vacancies for medical practitioners) or section 24 (regulations for medical practices committees) of the 1978 Act(7),
 - (ii) be included in a list of persons undertaking to provide general medical services pursuant to any regulations made under section 19 of the 1978 Act (arrangements and regulations for general medical services) or in a list of persons approved to assist in the provision of such services pursuant to section 24B of that Act(8) (supplementary lists),
 - (iii) perform personal medical services as part of a pilot scheme within the meaning of section 1(1) of the 1997 Act (pilot schemes) or in accordance with any arrangements made pursuant to section 17C of the 1978 Act(9) (personal medical or dental services), or
 - (iv) be included in a list of persons who may perform personal medical services pursuant to any regulations made under section 17EA of the 1978 Act(10) (services lists);
- (c) in Northern Ireland—
- (i) be included in a list of persons undertaking to provide general medical services pursuant to any regulations made under Article 56 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972(11) (arrangements for general medical services),
 - (ii) perform personal medical services as part of a pilot scheme within the meaning of Article 3(1) of the Health Services (Primary Care) (Northern Ireland) Order 1997(12), or in accordance with any arrangements made pursuant to Article 15B(13) of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972, or perform personal medical services within the meaning of Article 3(7) of the Health Services (Primary Care) (Northern Ireland) Order 1997, or
 - (iii) be engaged as a deputy by, or be employed as an assistant by a person undertaking to provide general medical services pursuant to any regulations made under Article 56 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 (arrangements for general medical services).

(4) Section 28C is to be inserted by the National Health Service (Primary Care) Act 1997 (c. 46), section 21(1).

(5) Section 8ZA was inserted by the Health and Social Care Act 2001(c. 15), section 26(2).

(6) Section 28DA is to be inserted by the Health and Social Care Act 2001 (c. 15), section 26(1).

(7) Section 19B is to be inserted by the National Health Service (Primary Care) Act 1997 (c. 46), section 33(1).

(8) Section 24B is to be inserted by the Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002 (asp 5), section 18(2).

(9) Section 17C was inserted by the National Health Service (Primary Care) Act 1997 (c. 46), section 21(2).

(10) Section 17EA was inserted by the Community Care and Health (Scotland) Act 2002 (asp 5), section 18(1).

(11) S.I. 1972/1265 (N.I. 14).

(12) S.I. 1997/1177 (N.I. 7).

(13) Article 15B is to be inserted by Article 21 of the Health Services (Primary Care) (Northern Ireland) Order 1997 (S.I. 1997/1177 (N.I. 7)).

(5) The prohibition in paragraph (4) does not apply to a person undertaking a period of employment as a GP Registrar, or a person who is provisionally registered under section 15, 15A or 21 of the Medical Act acting in the course of his employment in a resident medical capacity in an approved medical practice (within the meaning of section 11(4) of that Act).

(6) A person whose name is included in the General Practitioner Register by virtue of an acquired right under paragraph 1(d) of Schedule 6 shall not be—

- (a) nominated or approved by a Health Authority or Primary Care Trust pursuant to any regulations made under section 29B of the 1977 Act (vacancies for medical practitioners), or included in a list of persons undertaking to provide general medical services pursuant to any regulations made under section 29 of the 1977 Act (arrangements and regulations for general medical services);
- (b) nominated or approved under section 19B of the 1978 Act (vacancies for medical practitioners), selected in accordance with section 23 of that Act (distribution of general medical services) or included in a list of persons undertaking to provide general medical services pursuant to any regulations made under section 19 of that Act (arrangements and regulations for general medical services); or
- (c) included in a list of persons undertaking to provide general medical services pursuant to any regulations made under Article 56 of the Health and Personal Social Services (Northern Ireland) Order 1972 (arrangements for general medical services),

if he is included in the General Practitioner Register only by virtue of that acquired right.

(7) A restricted services principal whose name is included in the General Practitioner Register by virtue of—

- (a) an acquired right by virtue of paragraph 1(a) of Schedule 6; or
- (b) an exemption from the need to have the prescribed experience under regulation 5(1)(d) of the Vocational Training Regulations, regulation 5(1)(d) of the Vocational Training Regulations (Scotland) or regulation 5(1)(d) of the Vocational Training Regulations (Northern Ireland) (which relate to exemptions),

shall not be entitled to practise otherwise than in accordance with the restriction which applies in his case merely because of his entry on the General Practitioner Register by virtue of that acquired right or exemption.

General practitioners eligible for entry in the General Practitioner Register

11.—(1) A person is an eligible general practitioner for the purposes of article 10(2)(b) if he holds—

- (a) a vocational training certificate or a certificate of acquired rights issued in an EEA State other than the United Kingdom in accordance with Title IV of the Directive, and he is—
 - (i) a national of an EEA State, or
 - (ii) a person who for the purposes of access to and the practice of the medical profession is entitled to be treated in the same way as such a national in order to enable an enforceable Community right to be exercised;
- (b) a certificate of prescribed experience; or
- (c) a certificate of equivalent experience.

(2) A person is also an eligible general practitioner for the purposes of article 10(2)(b) if he was exempt from the need to have acquired the prescribed experience by virtue of regulation 5(1)(a), (b), (c), (d) or (f) of—

- (a) the Vocational Training Regulations (exemptions);

- (b) the Vocational Training Regulations (Scotland) (exemptions); or
- (c) the Vocational Training Regulations (Northern Ireland) (exemptions),

but if a restricted services principal is eligible for inclusion in the General Practitioner Register only by virtue of an exemption under regulation 5(1)(d) of the regulations set out in sub-paragraphs (a), (b) or (c), the Registrar of the GMC shall ensure that the restriction on his right to practise as provided for in article 10(7) is indicated in that person's entry in the General Practitioner Register in such manner as the Registrar thinks fit.

(3) A person is also an eligible general practitioner for the purposes of article 10(2)(b) if he does not fall within paragraph (1) or (2) but he has—

- (a) undertaken training in general practice; or
- (b) been awarded qualifications in general practice,

and he satisfies the Board that that training is, or those qualifications are, or both when considered together are, equivalent to a CCT in general practice.

(4) If a person falls within paragraph (3) and—

- (a) he is also a person falling within sub-paragraph (a)(i) or (ii) of paragraph (1), and he has qualifications in general practice awarded outside the EEA which have been accepted by another EEA State as qualifying him to practise as a general practitioner in that State; or
- (b) he has acquired experience or knowledge in general practice, wherever obtained,

the Board shall, when considering whether it is satisfied as mentioned in paragraph (3), take account of that acceptance or of that experience or knowledge.

(5) If the Board is not satisfied, having taken into account the matters specified in paragraph (4) (where applicable), that a person's training, qualifications, or both when considered together are equivalent to a CCT in general practice, the Board shall give reasons as to why it is not satisfied, and, in particular, shall inform the person of—

- (a) the period of additional training that the person must undertake, and the fields to be covered by it;
- (b) any examination, assessment (including a specified period of assessment) or other test of competence that the person must complete to the Board's satisfaction,

in order to satisfy the Board under paragraph (3).

(6) In respect of any application under paragraph (3), the Board shall notify the applicant of its decision (and, where relevant, of the matters set out in paragraph (5)), in accordance with its duty under article 16(4).

(7) If the Board is satisfied, pursuant to paragraph (3), that a person's training, qualifications, or both when considered together are equivalent to a CCT in general practice, it shall, if the person so requests, issue to that person a written statement attesting to the fact that the person has satisfied the Board that he is eligible for entry in the General Practitioner Register ("statement of eligibility for registration").

(8) The Board shall make rules as to the procedure to be followed in relation to and by persons applying to the Board under paragraph (3), including rules as to the evidence it requires in support of such an application.

Acquired rights of general practitioners

12.—(1) For the purposes of article 36(2) of the Directive (requirement for all EEA States to specify the acquired rights that it recognises for the purpose of exercising general medical practice under its national social security scheme without a vocational training certificate), a person has an

acquired right to practise as a general practitioner if he falls within one of the categories of persons set out in Schedule 6.

(2) If—

- (a) a person is included in the General Practitioner Register under article 10(2)(c) only by virtue of an acquired right under paragraph 1(d) of Schedule 6; or
- (b) a restricted services principal is included in the General Practitioner Register only by virtue of paragraph 1(a) of Schedule 6,

the Registrar of the GMC shall ensure that the restriction on his right to practise as provided for in article 10(6) or (7) (as appropriate) is indicated in that person's entry in the General Practitioner Register in such manner as the Registrar thinks fit.

(3) The Board shall, if a person so requests in writing, issue a certificate of acquired rights to him if it is satisfied that he has an acquired right to practise by virtue of Schedule 6.

(4) The Board may make rules as to the procedure to be followed and the evidence it requires in support of a request made by a person under paragraph (3).

The Specialist Register

13.—(1) The GMC shall keep a register of specialists (“the Specialist Register”).

(2) Subject to paragraph (3), the Specialist Register shall contain the names of—

- (a) persons who hold a CCT in a specialty listed in Schedule 3 awarded by the Board; and
- (b) other eligible specialists as specified in article 14.

(3) A person is entitled to have his name included in the Specialist Register if he applies to the Registrar of the GMC for the purpose, paying any fee specified by the GMC in rules, and satisfies the Registrar—

- (a) of his entitlement by virtue of paragraph (2); and
- (b) that he is a registered medical practitioner and, in the case of an oral and maxillo-facial surgeon, that he is also a registered dentist.

(4) The Specialist Register shall indicate—

- (a) the specialty in respect of which each person's name is included in the register; and
- (b) subject to paragraph (5), where the Board is satisfied that he has a particular expertise in a field within that specialty and he so requests in his application under paragraph (3) or subsequently, the name or a description of that field.

(5) In order to satisfy the Board that he has a particular expertise in a field such that he is entitled to have that expertise indicated in the register under paragraph (4)(b), the person must satisfy the Board that he has satisfactorily completed—

- (a) sub-specialty training in the United Kingdom that is approved by the Board; or
- (b) any other sub-specialty training outside the United Kingdom that the Board is satisfied is equivalent to sub-specialty training approved by the Board.

(6) Subject to paragraph (7), a person may not take up appointment to any post as a consultant in the National Health Service in a specialty, or any more specialised field within such a specialty, unless his name is included in the Specialist Register.

(7) Paragraph (6) does not apply to any person who held a post as a consultant in oral and maxillo-facial surgery in the National Health Service immediately before 1st January 1997.

Specialists eligible for entry in the Specialist Register

14.—(1) A person is an eligible specialist for the purposes of article 13(2)(b) if he was included in the specialist register maintained by the GMC under the ESMQO 1995 immediately before article 13 of this Order came into force, by virtue of the transitional provisions set out in article 12 of the ESMQO 1995 (existing specialists).

(2) A person is also an eligible specialist for the purposes of article 13(2)(b) if the STA (or, where applicable, the STA's appeal panel), has determined that that person is an eligible specialist pursuant to article 9(2) or (3) of the ESMQO 1995 (eligible specialists).

(3) A person is also an eligible specialist for the purposes of article 13(2)(b) if he holds a recognised specialist qualification (as specified in article 15) and he is—

- (a) a national of an EEA State; or
- (b) a person who for the purposes of access to and the practice of the medical profession is entitled to be treated in the same way as such a national in order to enable an enforceable Community right to be exercised.

(4) A person is also an eligible specialist for the purposes of article 13(2)(b) if—

- (a) he does not fall within paragraph (3); but
- (b) he has—

- (i) undertaken specialist training, or
- (ii) been awarded specialist qualifications,

in a specialty listed in Schedule 3, and he satisfies the Board that that specialist training is, or those qualifications are, or both when considered together are, equivalent to a CCT in the specialty in question.

(5) A person is also an eligible specialist for the purposes of article 13(2)(b) if—

- (a) he has—
 - (i) undertaken specialist training, or
 - (ii) been awarded specialist qualifications,
 outside the United Kingdom in a medical specialty not listed in Schedule 3; or
- (b) he has knowledge of or experience in any medical specialty derived from academic or research work,

and he satisfies the Board that these give him a level of knowledge and skill consistent with practise as a consultant in the National Health Service.

(6) If a person falls within paragraph (4) or (5) and—

- (a) he is also a person falling within sub-paragraph (a) or (b) of paragraph (3), and he has specialist qualifications awarded outside the EEA which have been accepted by another EEA State as qualifying him to practise as a specialist in that State; or
- (b) he has acquired specialist medical experience or knowledge, wherever obtained,

the Board shall, when considering whether it is satisfied as mentioned in paragraph (4) or (5), take account of that acceptance or of that experience or knowledge.

(7) In paragraphs (4) and (5), “specialist training” means specialist medical training that—

- (a) comprises of theoretical and practical instruction in a post specifically designated as a training post;
- (b) takes place in a university centre, a teaching hospital or other health establishment;
- (c) is supervised by an appropriate authority or other body; and

- (d) involves the personal participation of the person training to be a specialist in the activity and in the responsibilities of the establishment concerned.
- (8) If the Board is not satisfied, having taken into account the matters specified in paragraph (6) (where applicable), that—
 - (a) under paragraph (4), a person’s specialist training, or specialist qualifications, or both when considered together, are equivalent to a CCT in the specialty in question; or
 - (b) under paragraph (5)—
 - (i) a person’s specialist training, or specialist qualifications, or both when considered together, give him the required level of knowledge and skill, or
 - (ii) a person’s knowledge of, or experience in, any medical specialty derived from academic or research work, give him the required level of knowledge and skill,paragraph (9) shall apply.
- (9) Where this paragraph applies, the Board shall give reasons as to why it is not satisfied, and, in particular, shall inform the person of—
 - (a) the period of additional training that the person must undertake, and the fields to be covered by it;
 - (b) any examination, assessment (including a specified period of assessment) or other test of competence that the person must complete to the Board’s satisfaction,in order to satisfy the Board under paragraph (4) or (5).
- (10) In respect of any application under paragraph (4) or (5), the Board shall notify the applicant of its decision (and, where relevant, of the matters set out in paragraph (9)), in accordance with its duty under article 16(4).
- (11) If the Board is satisfied—
 - (a) pursuant to paragraph (4), that a person’s specialist training, specialist qualifications, or both when considered together, are equivalent to a CCT in the specialty in question; or
 - (b) pursuant to paragraph (5) that—
 - (i) a person’s specialist training, specialist qualifications, or both when considered together, give him the required level of knowledge and skill, or
 - (ii) a person’s knowledge of, or experience in, any medical specialty derived from academic or research work, give him the required level of knowledge and skill,it shall, if the person so requests, issue to that person a written statement attesting to the fact that the person has satisfied the Board that he is eligible for inclusion in the Specialist Register (“statement of eligibility for registration”).
- (12) The Board shall make rules as to the procedure to be followed in relation to and by persons applying to the Board under paragraph (4) or (5), including rules as to the evidence it requires in support of such an application.

Recognised specialist qualifications

- 15.—(1) The following are recognised specialist qualifications for the purposes of article 14(3)—
- (a) a CCST;
 - (b) a specialist qualification listed in Schedule 7 granted in an EEA State other than the United Kingdom in a specialty in which the United Kingdom awards a qualification as set out in Part 1 of Schedule 3;
 - (c) a specialist qualification which—
 - (i) was awarded in an EEA State other than the United Kingdom,

- (ii) was awarded in a specialty in which the United Kingdom awards such a qualification as set out in Part 1 of Schedule 3,
 - (iii) does not satisfy all the minimum training requirements laid down by the Directive,
 - (iv) was awarded following training begun before the relevant date, and
 - (v) is accompanied by a certificate from the competent authority in the EEA State in which the qualification was awarded or in which its holder has subsequently become established, stating that the holder has been engaged in the practice of his specialty for at least the period required by article 9(2) of the Directive;
- (d) a specialist qualification in a specialty in which the United Kingdom awards such a qualification as set out in Part 1 of Schedule 3 which—
- (i) has been obtained at any time in an EEA State other than the United Kingdom,
 - (ii) does not conform with the designations set out in Schedule 7 or Annex C of the Directive (which together set out the relevant specialist qualifications awarded in EEA States), and
 - (iii) is accompanied by a certificate of the competent authorities of that State to the effect that the qualification was awarded following training in accordance with the provisions of articles 24, 25, 26 or 29 of the Directive (which set out the minimum standards of training for specialist qualifications) and is treated by that State as if it were a qualification set out under the heading relating to the State in Schedule 7 or Annex C of the Directive;
- (e) a specialist qualification which—
- (i) was awarded in Spain to doctors who completed specialist training before 1st January 1995 that did not comply with the minimum requirements laid down in articles 24 to 26 of the Directive,
 - (ii) was awarded in a specialty in which the United Kingdom awards such a qualification as set out in Part 1 of Schedule 3, and
 - (iii) is accompanied by a certificate awarded by the competent Spanish authorities attesting to the fact that the person concerned has passed the test of specific professional competence organised in accordance with article 9(2a) of the Directive with the aim of verifying that the person concerned has a level of knowledge and competence comparable to that of doctors holding the specialist qualification listed in relation to Spain in Schedule 7; and
- (f) a specialist qualification in a specialty listed in Part 1 of Schedule 3—
- (i) which is evidence of training which does not accord with the standards laid down by articles 24 to 26 of the Directive, undertaken on the territory of the former German Democratic Republic and begun before 3rd April 1992,
 - (ii) where the holder of the qualification satisfies the GMC (by means of a certificate of the competent authorities in Germany or otherwise) that he is entitled by virtue of that qualification to practise his specialty throughout the territory of Germany on the same conditions as the holder of a qualification awarded in Germany and listed in Schedule 7 and Annex C of the Directive, and
 - (iii) where evidence of the qualification is accompanied by a certificate of the competent authorities in Germany that the holder has practised his specialty in Germany for the period referred to in article 9(4) of the Directive (training in the former German Democratic Republic).
- (2) In paragraph (1)(c), “the relevant date” means—
- (a) 1st January 1981, in the case of a qualification granted in Greece;

- (b) 1st January 1986, in the case of a qualification granted in Spain or Portugal;
- (c) 1st January 1994, in the case of a qualification granted in Austria, Finland, Iceland, Norway, or Sweden;
- (d) 1st May 1995, in the case of a qualification granted in Liechtenstein;
- (e) 1st June 2002, in the case of a qualification granted in Switzerland; or
- (f) 20th December 1976, in the case of a qualification granted in any other EEA State.

Decisions on inclusion in the Registers

16.—(1) The Registrar of the GMC shall, within the time specified in paragraph (2), notify a person who has made an application for inclusion in either of the Registers pursuant to article 10(3) or 13(3) that—

- (a) his name has been included in that Register; or
- (b) his name has not been included in that Register, the reason for that decision, and of the applicant's right to appeal pursuant to article 23 (where applicable).

(2) Except in relation to cases falling within paragraph (3), the Registrar shall notify an applicant of the matters specified in paragraph (1) within—

- (a) the period of three months beginning with the date on which the Registrar of the GMC receives the application with full supporting documentation; or
- (b) any period of additional time which is permitted by article 15 of the Directive.

(3) For the purposes of paragraph (2), the cases excepted are those where a person has applied to the GMC for inclusion in either of the Registers and he has previously had to satisfy the Board that he is—

- (a) an eligible general practitioner pursuant to article 11(3); or
- (b) an eligible specialist pursuant to article 14(4) or (5).

(4) In relation to cases falling within paragraph (3), the Board shall—

- (a) upon receiving an application with full supporting documentation, pursuant to article 11(3), or article 14(4) or (5) (as the case may be), deal expeditiously with that application; and
- (b) co-operate with the GMC, and the GMC shall co-operate with the Board, to ensure that an applicant who has made an application to the Board pursuant to article 11(3), or article 14(4) or (5) (as the case may be) is able to apply to the GMC for inclusion in either of the Registers pursuant to article 10(3) or 13(3) and obtain a decision from the GMC within the specified time.

(5) In paragraph (4), the specified time means, subject to paragraph (6), the period of three months—

- (a) beginning on the date on which the Board receives all the documents enabling it to determine whether the applicant is an eligible general practitioner or an eligible specialist pursuant to article 11(3) or article 14(4) or (5); and
- (b) ending with the date on which the Registrar of the GMC gives the applicant notice under paragraph (1).

(6) In calculating the period of three months pursuant to paragraph (5), the following shall be disregarded—

- (a) the period—
 - (i) beginning with the date on which the Board gives the applicant notice under article 11(6) or 14(10) (as the case may be), and

(ii) ending with the date on which the GMC receives all the documents enabling it to determine whether it is satisfied of the applicant's entitlement to be registered pursuant to article 10(3) or article 13(3) (as the case may be); and

(b) any period of additional time which is permitted by article 15 of the Directive.

(7) For the purposes of complying with its duty pursuant to paragraph (4), the Board may, if it sees fit, provide to the GMC information relating to, or copies of, any applications that have been made to it pursuant to article 11(3), or article 14(4) or (5).

Access to the Registers etc.

17.—(1) The GMC shall cause to be published from time to time (electronically or otherwise) a copy of the Registers on a date specified by the Registrar.

(2) If the Registrar of the GMC receives a written inquiry from any person as to whether a named person is included in the General Practitioner Register or the Specialist Register, he shall provide that person with a written response which shall, where applicable, include the details contained in the Register relating to that named person's entry.

(3) A certificate purporting to be signed by the Registrar of the GMC, certifying that a person—

- (a) is included in the General Practitioner Register or the Specialist Register;
- (b) is not so included;
- (c) was included in the General Practitioner Register or the Specialist Register at a specified date or during a specified period;
- (d) was not included in the General Practitioner Register or the Specialist Register at a specified date or during a specified period; or
- (e) has never been included,

shall be evidence (and in Scotland sufficient evidence) of the matters certified.

Removal and suspension from the Registers

18.—(1) Where it comes to the notice of the Registrar of the GMC that a person is no longer a registered medical practitioner, the Registrar shall remove that person's name from the General Practitioner Register or the Specialist Register (as the case may be), and shall send him notice of having done so.

(2) Subject to paragraph (3) and (4), where a person removed from the General Practitioner Register or the Specialist Register pursuant to paragraph (1) becomes once again a registered medical practitioner, the Registrar shall, if requested to do so by that person, once again include that person's name in the General Practitioner Register or the Specialist Register (as the case may be) and shall send him notice of having done so.

(3) Where it comes to the notice of the Registrar of the GMC that in the case of an oral and maxillo-facial surgeon—

- (a) his registration in the register of dentists (kept under section 14 of the Dentists Act 1984⁽¹⁴⁾ (the dentists register and the registrar)) has been suspended under any provision of that Act; or
- (b) he is no longer a registered dentist,

the Registrar shall remove that person's name from the Specialist Register and shall send him notice of having done so.

(4) Where a person removed from the Specialist Register by virtue of paragraph (3)—

⁽¹⁴⁾ 1984 c. 24.

- (a) is no longer suspended from the register of dentists (kept under section 14 of the Dentists Act 1984 (the dentists register and the registrar)), and has not had his name erased from that register; or
- (b) once again becomes a registered dentist,

the Registrar shall, if requested to do so by that person and provided that person is also a registered medical practitioner, once again include that person's name in the Specialist Register and shall send him notice of having done so.

(5) Where the GMC is satisfied that any entry in the General Practitioner Register or the Specialist Register has been fraudulently procured or incorrectly made it may direct that the entry shall be removed from that Register, and paragraph (6) shall apply.

(6) A decision taken by the GMC pursuant to paragraph (5) shall be treated as an appealable registration decision under Schedule 3A to the Medical Act (registration appeals); and the procedure in that Schedule shall accordingly apply.

(7) Paragraph 6 of Schedule 3A to the Medical Act (notices) shall apply to notices required by this article to be sent to any person by the Registrar of the GMC as it applies to the notifications referred to in that paragraph.