



COUNCIL POLICY Approved Jurisdictions

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Purpose

The Approved Jurisdictions Route provides an alternative pathway to registration for physicians who have both completed postgraduate clinical training and obtained certification in jurisdictions recognized by CPSM as having standards substantially equivalent to those required in Canada. This route supports the registration of physicians who satisfy the requirements of section 3.8 of the *CPSM General Regulation*, including applicants who have completed a substantively equivalent postgraduate clinical training program in an Approved Jurisdiction.

For the purposes of this Policy, an Approved Jurisdiction means a jurisdiction that has been approved by Council in accordance with subsection 3.8(1)(b)(i.3) of the *CPSM General Regulation*. To be registered and licensed under CPSM's Approved Jurisdiction Route, applicants must have achieved licensure in the Approved Jurisdiction where they trained and were certified.

It is important to note that applicants who meet the requirements for the Approved Jurisdiction Route must still meet all of CPSM's common and non-exemptible requirements (fitness and suitability to practice).

Approved Jurisdictions: Family Medicine/General Practice

The following jurisdictions are Approved Jurisdictions for Family Practice. Approvals are based upon recognition by the College of Family Physicians of Canada (CFPC) and numerous other Canadian Medical Regulatory Authorities (MRAs) and evidence of substantial equivalency of training and certification standards:

Country	Qualification
Australia	Graduates of Australian General Practice Vocational Training programs that have been accredited by the Australian Medical Council (AMC) and meet the standards of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (RACGP) who also hold Fellowship of the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners (FRACGP).

Country	Qualification
	Graduates of the vocational training routes accredited by the AMC and administered through the Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine (ACRRM) who also hold the certification in family medicine leading to Fellowship of the Australian College of Rural and Remote Medicine (FACRRM).
Ireland	Graduates of general practice vocational training schemes that have been accredited by the Irish College of General Practitioners (ICGP) who also hold Membership of the Irish College of General Practitioners (MICGP).
United Kingdom	Graduates of general practice vocational training programs that have been accredited by the General Medical Council (GMC) who meet the standards of the Royal College of General Practitioners (RCGP) who also hold a Certificate of Completion of Training (CCT) in general practice.

Note regarding the United States: While the CFPC also recognizes training and certification from the United States, that is not included in the above table. The reason is that this is already addressed in subsection 8(1)(b)(i.2) of the *CPSM General Regulation*, which provides a pathway to full registration for applicants who hold

- a licence issued by the medical board of a state of the United States to engage independently in the practice of medicine, and
- Member Board certification and has satisfactorily completed a post-graduate training program accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (USA).

This covers graduates of family medicine residency training programs that have been accredited by the ACGME and who hold the Diplomate of the American Board of Family Medicine (DABFM) designation.

Approved Jurisdictions: Specialists

The following jurisdictions are Approved Jurisdictions for specialist registration. Approvals are based upon recognition by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (RCPSC) and by numerous other Canadian MRAs and evidence of substantial equivalency of training and certification standards:

Country	Jurisdiction	Specialties & subspecialties	Dates of acceptable training
	The Australian and New Zealand College of Anaesthetists	Anesthesia. Anesthesia training done from 1985 to 1992 under the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons is acceptable.	1992 to present

Australia and New Zealand	Australasian College for Emergency Medicine (ACEM)	Emergency Medicine	1993 to present
	Australasian College of Dermatologists	Dermatology	2000 to present
	Australasian Faculty of Rehabilitation Medicine	Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation	2000 to present
	Australasian Faculty of Occupational Medicine	Occupational Medicine	2000 to present
	Australian Faculty of Public Health Medicine	Community Medicine (Public Health and Preventive Medicine)	2000 to present
	Royal College of Pathologists of Australia	Anatomical Pathology; General Pathology	2000 to present
	Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Psychiatrists	Psychiatry	2000 to present
	The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (RANZCOG)	Obstetrics and Gynecology; subspecialties of Obstetrics and Gynecology	1996 to present
	The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Ophthalmologists	Ophthalmology	1995 to present
	The Royal Australasian College of Surgeons	Specialties: Cardiac Surgery, General Surgery, Neurosurgery, Orthopedic Surgery, Otolaryngology, Plastic Surgery, Urology. Subspecialties include Pediatric General Surgery, Vascular Surgery, Thoracic Surgery (Cardiothoracic Surgery).	1985 to present
	The Royal Australian and New Zealand College of Radiologists	Diagnostic Radiology; Radiation Oncology	1975 to present

The Royal Australian College of Physicians <i>The Australian Medical Council</i>	Adult Internal Medicine: Internal Medicine (General Medicine), Medical Genetics (Clinical Genetics), Neurology, Nuclear Medicine	1990 to present
	Pediatrics: Hematological Pathology (Clinical Hematology & Oncology), Pediatrics, Medical Genetics (Clinical Genetics), Neurology, Nuclear Medicine, Physical Medicine & Rehabilitation (Rehabilitation Medicine)	
	Subspecialties: Adult Internal Medicine: Cardiology, Clinical Immunology & Allergy (Immunology & Allergy), Clinical Pharmacology, Critical Care Medicine (Intensive Care Medicine), Endocrinology & Metabolism (Endocrinology), Gastroenterology (Gastroenterology & Hepatology), Geriatric Medicine, Hematology, Infectious Diseases, Medical Oncology, Nephrology, Palliative Medicine, Respiriology (Thoracic Medicine), Rheumatology Pediatrics: Cardiology, Pediatric Emergency Medicine, Clinical Immunology & Allergy (Immunology & Allergy), Critical Care Medicine (Intensive Care Medicine), Endocrinology & Metabolism (Endocrinology), Gastroenterology (Gastroenterology & Hepatology), Hematology, Infectious Diseases, Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine, Nephrology, Palliative Medicine, Respirology (Thoracic Medicine), Rheumatology	

Hong Kong	The Hong Kong Academy of Medicine and constituent colleges	Anesthesia, Diagnostic Radiology, Nuclear Medicine, Radiation Oncology, Community Medicine, Emergency Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedic Surgery, Otolaryngology, Pediatrics, Pathology, Psychiatry	1994 to present
Singapore	The Academy of Medicine, Singapore; Division of Graduate Medical Studies, National University of Singapore	Specialties and subspecialties including Anaesthesia, Cardiac Surgery, Community Medicine, Dermatology, Diagnostic Radiology, Emergency Medicine, General Surgery, Pathology, Internal Medicine, Neurology, Neurosurgery, Nuclear Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Otolaryngology, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedic Surgery, Pediatrics, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Plastic Surgery, Psychiatry, Urology, Medical Oncology, Occupational Medicine, Thoracic Surgery, Cardiology, Endocrinology and Metabolism, Gastroenterology, Geriatric Medicine, Hematology, Infectious Diseases, Nephrology, Pediatric General Surgery, Respiriology, and Rheumatology.	2000 to present
South Africa	Health Professions Council of South Africa; Colleges of Medicine of South Africa	Specialties and subspecialties including Anatomical Pathology, Anaesthesia, Cardiac Surgery, Community Medicine, Dermatology, Diagnostic Radiology, General Pathology, General Surgery, Hematological Pathology, Internal Medicine, Medical Genetics, Medical Microbiology, Neurology, Neurosurgery, Nuclear Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedic Surgery, Otolaryngology, Pediatrics, Plastic Surgery, Psychiatry, Radiation	1974 to present; Emergency Medicine from 2007 to present

		Oncology, Urology, Vascular Surgery, Thoracic Surgery, Critical Care Medicine, Forensic Pathology, Medical Oncology, Nephrology, Occupational Medicine, and other listed subspecialties.	
Switzerland	Swiss Medical Association	Specialties and subspecialties including Anaesthesia, Cardiac Surgery, Dermatology, General Surgery, Hematological Pathology, Internal Medicine, Nuclear Medicine, Neurology, Neurosurgery, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Occupational Medicine, Ophthalmology, Orthopaedic Surgery, Otolaryngology, Pathology, Pediatrics, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Plastic Surgery, Psychiatry, Urology, Cardiology, Clinical Immunology and Allergy, Clinical Pharmacology, Critical Care Medicine, Endocrinology and Metabolism, Forensic Pathology, Gastroenterology, Hematology, Nephrology, Pediatric Surgery, Pediatric Neurology, Respiriology, and Rheumatology.	2000 to present
United Kingdom and Ireland	Royal College of Anaesthetists (UK); College of Anaesthetists, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland	Anesthesia	UK: 1990 to present; Ireland: 1996 to present
	Faculty/Royal College of Emergency Medicine	Emergency Medicine	1993 to present
	Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists (UK)	Obstetrics and Gynecology; Gynecologic Oncology; Reproductive Endocrinology and Infertility; Maternal-Fetal Medicine	1984 to present
	Royal College of Ophthalmologists (UK)	Ophthalmology	1988 to present

Royal College of Paediatrics and Child Health (UK)	Pediatrics and pediatric subspecialties	1972 to present
Royal College of Pathologists (UK); Joint Committee on Higher Pathology Training	Anatomical Pathology; Medical Biochemistry	1996 to present
Royal Colleges of Physicians and related higher medical training committees	Community Medicine, Dermatology, Hematological Pathology, Internal Medicine, Medical Genetics, Medical Microbiology, Medical Oncology, Neurology, Nuclear Medicine, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, and multiple medical subspecialties.	1972 to present; Ireland: 1994 to present
Royal College of Psychiatrists (UK)	Psychiatry; Child/Adolescent Psychiatry; Geriatric Psychiatry; Forensic Psychiatry	1975 to present
Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Joint Committee on Higher Surgical Training	Basic Surgical Training; Cardiac Surgery, Diagnostic Radiology, General Surgery, Neurosurgery, Orthopedic Surgery, Otolaryngology, Plastic Surgery, Radiation Oncology, Urology; Thoracic Surgery; Pediatric General Surgery	1976 to present
Royal College of Radiologists (UK)	Radiation Oncology; Diagnostic Radiology	1975 to present

While the RCPSC also recognizes training and various certifications from the United States for specialists, that is not included in this table. The reason is that this is already addressed in subsection 8(1)(b)(i.2) of the *CPSM General Regulation*, which provides a pathway to full registration for applicants who hold (A) a licence issued by the medical board of a state of the United States to engage independently in the practice of medicine, and (B) Member Board certification and has satisfactorily completed a post-graduate training program accredited by the Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (USA).

Summary of Requirements

Requirement	Family Practice	Specialists
Acceptable medical degree	Required	Required
Postgraduate clinical training	Required	Required
Certification from approved jurisdiction	Verified	Verified
Evidence of independent practice eligibility in approved jurisdiction	Required	Required
Certificates of Professional Conduct	Required from all jurisdictions of registration	Required from all jurisdictions of registration
Criminal Record Check	Required	Required
English Language Proficiency (unless exempt)	Required	Required