

Guidance on Training and Certification Requirements for a Defined Licence in Nova Scotia

Section:	Registration		
Applicable Legislation:			
Approved by: SLT	Approval Date: July 2016	Reviewer:	Review Date: August 2017

Candidates for a Defined Licence must generally demonstrate eligibility for certification from one of the following:

1. [College of Family Physicians of Canada \(CFPC\)](#); **or**
2. [Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada \(RCPSC\)](#); **or**
3. [Collège des médecins du Québec \(CMQ\)](#).

Physicians who have had and lost their eligibility will generally need to regain it before being considered for licensure or re-licensure in Nova Scotia.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Nova Scotia recognizes the following for eligibility for a Defined Licence:

Family Medicine:

1. If you are a Canadian trained family physician, you must have completed two (2) years of postgraduate training in family medicine in Canada with supporting documentation.
2. If you are a US trained family physician, you must have satisfactorily completed a three (3) year Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) accredited postgraduate training program in family medicine in the USA with supporting documentation; **and** be a Diplomate of the American Board in Family Medicine.
3. If you have completed family medicine training and certification in the one of the following jurisdictions, please provide supporting documentation:
 - i. Australia - through the Royal Australian College of General Practitioners and the Australian Medical Council; **OR**
 - ii. Ireland - through the Irish College of General Practitioners and the Irish Medical Council; **OR**

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- iii. United Kingdom - through the Royal College of General Practitioners and the General Medical Council.

Specialty Practice other than Family Medicine:

Physicians must have been in practice or training within the last three (3) years and hold one of the following:

1. A physician certified by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (FRCPC or FRCSC) or the Collège des médecins du Québec (CMQ) but who does not hold the LMCC.
2. A physician who is a Diplomate of a specialty member board of the American Board of Medical Specialties (ABMS) and has completed at least the same number of years of structured, recognized, postgraduate specialty training in an Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME) accredited specialty training program as is required to be certified in that specialty by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.
3. A physician who holds the Certificate of Completion of Specialist Training (CCST) or Certificate of Completion of Training (CCT) of the United Kingdom.
4. A physician who has completed training and attained specialist certification from one of the postgraduate medical education (PGME) systems recognized by the [Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada](#) (Royal College) for evaluation of training and has completed at least the same number of years of structured, recognized postgraduate specialty training as is required to be certified in that specialty by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.
5. A physician who is eligible to take the certification exam of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

The Council policy **Medical Specialty List Criteria** sets out the qualifications required for the name of a licensed member to be entered in the Medical Specialist List according to Section 10 of the Medical Practitioners Regulations pursuant to the *Medical Act* of 2011.