With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment:

In **EL**: European Union nationality is required in order to operate a pharmacy.

In **FR**: EEA or the Swiss Confederation nationality is required in order to operate a pharmacy. Foreign pharmacists may be permitted to establish within annually established quotas.

In **HU**: EEA nationality is required in order to operate a pharmacy.

With respect to Investment liberalisation – Market access, National treatment and Cross-border trade in services - Market access:

In **CY**: Nationality requirement applies for the provision of retail sales of pharmaceuticals, medical and orthopaedic goods and other services provided by pharmacists (CPC 63211).

In **DE**: Residency is required in order to obtain a licence as a pharmacist or to open a pharmacy for the retail of pharmaceuticals and certain medical goods to the public. Nationals of other countries or persons who have not passed the German pharmacy exam may only obtain a licence to take over a pharmacy which has already existed during the preceding three years. The total number of pharmacies per person is restricted to one pharmacy and up to three branch pharmacies. Only natural persons are permitted to provide retail services of pharmaceuticals and specific medical goods to the public.

In **EL**: Only natural persons, who are licenced pharmacists, and companies founded by licenced pharmacists, are permitted to provide retail services of pharmaceuticals and specific medical goods to the public.

In **FR**: Pharmacy opening must be authorized and commercial presence including sale at a distance of medicinal products to the public by means of information society services, must take one of the legal forms which are allowed under national law on a non-discriminatory basis: anonyme, à responsabilité limitée ou en commandite par actions (SEL), société en noms collectifs (SNC) or SARL only.