



RÉPUBLIQUE  
FRANÇAISE

*Liberté  
Égalité  
Fraternité*

# IMPACT SHEET

Decree strengthening the regulation of bladed  
weapons

**AMENDING REFERRAL**

NOR: INTQ2517773D

<b>Ministry issuing the regulation:</b> Ministry of the Interior	
<b>Impact sheet completion date:</b> 13/06/2025	
<b>Text(s) submitted to the Council of State:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
<input type="checkbox"/> no	
<b>Text(s) presented in the Council of Ministers:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> yes
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no	
<b>Text(s) with new regulatory constraints:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no
<b>Text(s) implementing a European text:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
<b>Text(s) requiring notification to the European Commission:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes
<input type="checkbox"/> no	
<b>Text(s) containing provisions applicable to local and regional authorities:</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no
<input type="checkbox"/> no	
<b>Text(s) containing provisions applicable to decentralised services:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no

## I. GENERAL PRESENTATION AND PREPARATORY WORK

### Current situation<sup>1</sup>, need for regulation<sup>2</sup>, general presentation of the system<sup>3</sup>

By a mission letter dated 6 May 2025, the Prime Minister set up a task force to curb the phenomenon of violence committed by minors using bladed weapons. The task force submitted its report on 28 May 2025, setting out several lines of action, including the ban on the sale of certain types of knives and the reaffirmation of the ban on the sale of weapons to minors.

The purpose of this draft decree is to implement these guidelines by amending the Internal Security Code.

It thus provides for the classification of certain types of knives, known as 'zombie' knives, but also other bladed weapons whose dangerousness is similarly recognised, such as knuckle-dusters, as category A1 weapons by creating new subcategories at 13° and 14°, in order to prohibit their acquisition and possession by individuals.

The decree also reinforces the prohibition on the sale of weapons to minors by making it compulsory for businesses selling weapons to display this restriction without being subject to an authorisation to open for trade or a licence to manufacture, trade and intermediation. This obligation to display also applies to online sales platforms and failure to comply with this obligation now constitutes a contravention punishable by a class 4 fine.

These measures involve an amendment of the regulatory part of the Internal Security Code relating to weapons. The seriousness and urgency of the identified phenomena linked to the widespread use of bladed weapons, in particular by minors, justify recourse to the regulatory route, which proves to be sufficient and appropriate, ruling out the need for legislative intervention. While the law defines the broad categories of weapons (A1, A2, B, C and D), the subcategories are specified by decree of the Council of State.

Moreover, this decree does not raise any difficulties of conformity with Community law, as the European directives only cover the regulation of firearms.

The creation of two new subcategories within category A1, by the classification of knives known as 'zombies' at 13° and knuckle-dusters at 14°, does not, however, lead to an absolute ban on manufacture and trade. Holders of authorisations for manufacturing, trading and intermediation falling under category A1 will indeed be able to continue their activities. On the other hand, acquisition and possession by private individuals, and thus by the general public, will be prohibited. In fact, this measure should, in the absence of a market, very significantly restrict the trade of these weapons, in particularly online.

The decree also introduces new obligations for traders, at retail level, of arms classified as category D a. Their premises will have to be equipped with fixed anti-theft devices (grilles, alarms, etc.) weapons will no longer be able to be displayed freely to the public. Finally, the obligation to display the prohibition on the sale of weapons to minors is reaffirmed and extended, on the one hand, to shops offering weapons for sale without an authorisation to open for trade and, on the other hand, to online sales websites. This obligation to display is punishable by a fine.

In addition, the text provides that persons manufacturing or marketing weapons classified or upgraded after their manufacture or offering them for sale will have 6 months to comply with the required prerequisites (training, premises security, etc.) and to submit the requests for authorisation made necessary following the decision to classify or upgrade. They will be able to continue their activity pending notification of the requested authorisations. In the event of rejection, the provisions shall specify the procedures for their relinquishment.

Finally, the measures provided for in this draft decree require the adoption of transitional measures allowing, on the one hand, a period of time for current holders of weapons of the new categories A1 13° and A1 14° to relinquish them and, on the other hand, specify that professionals engaged in the manufacture or trade of these weapons will have to obtain a ministerial authorisation for the manufacture, trade and intermediation of weapons for these categories.

The clarification provided in Article 3 of the draft decree, point 14°, is intended to simplify the definition of knuckle-dusters to ensure a better understanding of the text by professionals and the internal security forces who will be responsible for enforcing it. In particular, the restriction of knuckle-dusters to only weapons protecting the four fingers will remove any ambiguity over the classification of other objects, which might not cover the four fingers.

The clarification provided in Article 6 is intended to clarify the obligation of any seller of weapons, whether professional or not, operating remotely, to be subject to the obligation to inform the potential purchaser of the ban on sales to minors. This obligation will apply to retail and wholesale trade. Where the sale is made through a marketplace,

<sup>1</sup> Background, legislative framework (conventional and constitutional), previous regulatory changes.

<sup>2</sup> The need to regulate corresponds to the need to change the current framework and the need to use the chosen regulatory vector.

<sup>3</sup> Description of the general structure of the text and presentation of its objectives. Identification of any rejected options.

## Current situation, need for regulation, general presentation of the system

its owner is required to take the necessary technical measures (e.g. to provide an interface allowing the seller to add an information message on the rule prohibiting the sale to minors) to enable the seller of such weapons to fulfil its obligation.

However, in order not to disregard the requirement of absence of a general obligation of supervision and the principle of reduced liability of hosting providers stemming from Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a Single Market for Digital Services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act), known as the 'DSA', the draft article recalls the principle that, in the event of a seller's failure to comply with its obligation to display, the marketplace's liability may be sought only under the conditions laid down in Article 6 of the DSA.

Finally, the introduction of a new paragraph in Article 12 will give natural and legal persons who are required to display information on the prohibition of the sale of weapons to minors, whether in physical commerce or on a website, a period of six months in which to comply with this obligation .

## Details of measures *(one per line)*

Article	Description and objectives of the envisaged provision <sup>4</sup>	Text(s) amended, repealed or created	Nature of the provisions <sup>5</sup>	Legal bases
2	Clarification of the definition of bladed weapons that can be blunt.	Amendment R. 311-1 of the Internal Security Code	Stand-alone provision	L. 311-2 of the Internal Security Code.
3	Classification in category A1, 13° for 'zombie' knives and 14° for knuckle-dusters in order to prohibit their acquisition and possession by individuals	R. 311-2 of the Internal Security Code		L. 311-2 of the Internal Security Code
4	Strengthening the security measures applicable to manufacturers and traders of weapons classified in category D (a) (objects likely to constitute a weapon dangerous to public security), by extending to them measures to protect premises against the risk of intrusion and theft by equipment such as grilles, alarm systems and by prohibiting the direct accessibility of these weapons to the public.	R. 313-16 of the Internal Security Code		L. 313-3, L. 313-4 and L. 313-5 of the Internal Security Code
5	Obligation for traders who do not have an authorisation to open for trade but who sell weapons as defined in Article R. 311-1 I of the Internal Security Code to display the prohibition on the sale of weapons to minors at the places of sale or exhibition	Creation : R. 313-16-1 of the Internal Security Code	Stand-alone provision	L. 312-1, L. 317-2 of the Internal Security Code
6	Obligation for professional and non-professional remote arms sellers, including through online sales platforms, to publish on their website a warning message on the prohibition of the sale of weapons to minors.	R. 313-17-1 of the Internal Security Code		L. 312-1 and L. 317-2 of the Internal Security Code
7	Setting a time limit of 6 months in order to allow manufacturers or traders of weapons classified or upgraded subsequent to their manufacture or their offering for sale to submit an application for approval, for authorisation to open for trade or for authorisation to manufacture, trade and intermediation. The professionals concerned by	Creation : R. 313-54 of the Internal Security Code	Stand-alone provision	L. 313-2, L. 313-3 of the Internal Security Code, L. 2332-1 of the Defence

<sup>4</sup> Also specify whether the measure constitutes an obligation or a new simplification.

<sup>5</sup> Choose between: **provision of first application** (of a law, order or European text: transposition of a directive or adaptation of a regulation), **provision made for the application of laws and orders already applied** (i.e. the measures that this text applies have already been the subject of an implementing text relating to the same provision(s)), **consequence of a contentious decision, autonomous provision**.

**Details of measures** (one per line)

	these measures will be able to continue their activity until the notification of the decision.			Code
8	Coordination measure to make weapons of the new categories A1 13° and A1 14° subject to authorisation for incoming transfers.	Amendment: R. 316-26 of the Internal Security Code	Stand-alone provision	L. 2335-17 of the Defence Code
9	Creation of a separate offence punishable by a fourth category contravention the non-compliance by traders with the obligations to display restrictions	<input type="text"/> R. 317-9-4 of the Internal Security Code		R. 313-16 <input type="text"/> Code
10	Application of this decree in French Polynesia and New Caledonia	<input type="text"/> R. 344-1 and R. 345-1 of the Internal Security Code		L. 344-1 and L. 345-1 of <input type="text"/> Security Code
11	Application of this Decree in the French Southern and Antarctic Lands	<input type="text"/> R. 347-1 of the Internal Security Code		L. 347-1 of <input type="text"/> Code
12	Transitional and final provisions	<input type="text"/> Floating provision		<input type="text"/>

## Necessity and implementation of the measure

Alternatives to regulation ( <i>other provisions envisaged</i> )	The classification of weapons in a specific category is governed by a decree of the Council of State. The strengthening of the obligations incumbent on persons trading in weapons, although it does not require the adoption of legislative measures, cannot, however, be the subject of text at a level lower than the decree in the Council of State.
Support and adaptation measures planned for certain audiences	The text grants a period of six months to professionals affected by a decision to classify or upgrade a weapon to submit the necessary requests for authorisation. It also allows them to continue their activity pending these authorisations. Transitional provisions allow a period of three months for holders of the newly classified A1 13° and A1 14° bladed weapons to relinquish possession of them.
Regulatory or individual implementation measures	This text does not call for implementing measures.
Application over time ( <i>including date of entry into force</i> )	This decree shall enter into force on the day after its publication.
Adaptation in space, ( <i>including application in Alsace-Moselle and overseas</i> ) <i>For overseas application, specify each category of community concerned and the legal basis</i>	The application of this decree shall be extended to French Polynesia and New Caledonia, as well as to the French Southern and Antarctic Lands, as regards the classification provision for 'zombie' knives. However, no special adaptation measures are necessary.
Expected cross-border impacts	Reduced impacts on the flow, import and inward transfer of so-called 'zombie' knives, and knuckle-dusters will be subject to authorisation.

## Dialogues and consultations

*Open public consultations on the Internet (specify the legal basis), local and regional authorities and associations of elected officials, National Council for the Evaluation of Standards (CNEN), civil society actors (companies, representative organisations, associations), advisory commissions, independent authorities, agencies, administrative bodies, etc.*

Organisation and legal basis for the consultation <i>(acronyms in full)</i>	Date <i>dd/mm/yyyy</i>	Opinions expressed and recommendations
<b>Consultation and mandatory consultations</b>		
Not relevant		
<b>Optional dialogues and consultations</b>		
French Federation of Cutlery	12/06/2025	The federation stated that its members did not manufacture the bladed weapons newly classified in category A1 13° and 14°. The French cutlery industry considers that it will therefore not be affected. It considers that the period of 6 months granted to manufacturers and traders of weapons classified in category D(a) to comply with the theft protection measures provided for in Article R 313-6 of the Internal Security Code in order to submit their application for authorisation to open for trade is satisfactory.
National trade union of arms makers	12/06/2025	The arm making sector has not identified any significant impact for the profession.
<b>Consultation of the Council of State</b>		
<i>Specify the training consulted, the date of meeting and the basis (mandatory consultation, optional consultation, EC decree, assent, etc.)</i>		
Internal affairs division		Mandatory consultation, Council of State decree amending the regulatory part of the Internal Security Code

## II. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE ASSESSMENT

For all the categories below, please detail the new or reduced burden, expected benefits and disadvantages. Please detail the financial impacts and explain the methodology, assumptions and calculation rules used to assess all impacts. Failing that, it should be indicated for what reason the financial impact is zero or could not be quantified.

**The provisions have an impact on State, social security and similar administrations:**  
 yes  no   
 ⇒ Including: social security, public institutions, independent administrative bodies (AAI), independent public bodies (API), etc.

Professionals wishing to manufacture or trade in so-called 'zombie' knives and knuckle-dusters will need to obtain a manufacturing, trading and intermediation authorisation (AFCI) from the Minister of the Interior. These AFCl requests are processed and issued by the Central Arms and Explosives Service (SCAE) attached to the Directorate for Enterprise and Security and Arms Partnership (DEPSA). However, the expected burden is almost zero, on the one hand because there is no known domestic manufacture of these weapons and, on the other hand, their import will be curtailed in the absence of a market, as the possession of these weapons is now prohibited to individuals.

### Distribution of financial impacts over time

	Year N + 1	Year N + 2	Year N + 3	Year 4 (where required)	Year 5 (where required)
Costs					
Benefits					
<b>Net impact</b>					

**The provisions have an impact on decentralised State services:** yes  no   
 ⇒ Verify the suitability between the objectives pursued, the constraints and the means of the decentralised services.

The classification of so-called 'zombie' knives and knuckle-dusters in category A1 establishes a regime prohibiting the acquisition and possession of these weapons for individuals. This provision therefore has no bearing on the tasks assigned to the decentralised services concerning the processing of declarations and authorisations for the acquisition and possession of weapons subject to traceability.

The extension of the anti-theft measures and the obligation to display now imposed on the retail trade in weapons classified in D(a) broadens only the scope of the checks to be carried out, usually through a visit of the premises by the internal security forces, before issuing the authorisation to open for trade.

### Distribution of financial impacts over time

	Year N + 1	Year N + 2	Year N + 3	Year 4 (where required)	Year 5 (where required)
Costs					
Benefits					
<b>Net impact</b>					

**The provisions have an impact on local and regional authorities:** yes  no   
 ⇒ Impacts on competences, administrative burden, funding and functioning of communities.

### Distribution of financial impacts over time

	Year N + 1	Year N + 2	Year N + 3	Year 4 (where required)	Year 5 (where required)
Costs					
Benefits					
<b>Net impact</b>					

**The provisions have an impact on businesses:** yes  no

⇒ *Impacts on artisans, VSEs, SMEs, production, competitiveness, innovation, customers, etc.*

The classification in category A1 of so-called 'zombie' knives and knuckle-dusters should have a limited impact on French companies, since these materials are not manufactured in France, and their distribution is mainly via e-commerce. Bringing the trade in weapons of category D(a) into line with the security rules may entail costs for the installation of devices such as security grilles and alarms, which will vary according to the situation of each room concerned.

**Distribution of financial impacts over time**

	<b>Year N + 1</b>	<b>Year N + 2</b>	<b>Year N + 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b> <i>(where required)</i>	<b>Year 5</b> <i>(where required)</i>
Costs	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>	<b>ND</b>		
Benefits					
<b>Net impact</b>	ND	ND	ND		

**The provisions restrict access to a regulated profession or modify its conditions of practice:**

yes  no

⇒ *If yes, please complete the proportionality review table in the annex.*

**The provisions have an impact on individuals or associations:** yes  no

*Including: users of public services, employees, professionals, etc.*

Individuals will no longer have the right to acquire or possess knives with the characteristics of 'zombie' knives or knuckle-dusters. Current holders will have three months to relinquish them. However, certain professionals and community holders, such as museums, organisations of general interest or with a cultural, historical and scientific vocation (R. 312-27 of the Internal Security Code), businesses carrying out resistance tests using them (R. 312-30) and authorised weapons experts (R. 312-31) may still legally possess these knives, under their authorisation to acquire and possess weapons of category A1. The unconventional nature of these weapons, which are little used, greatly reduces the likelihood of the aforementioned public applying for authorisation to acquire them.

**Distribution of financial impacts over time**

	<b>Year N + 1</b>	<b>Year N + 2</b>	<b>Year N + 3</b>	<b>Year 4</b> <i>(where required)</i>	<b>Year 5</b> <i>(where required)</i>
Costs					
Benefits					
<b>Net impact</b>					

**The provisions have an impact on society:** yes  no

⇒ *Particularly with regard to substantive equality between women and men, on persons with disabilities, on youth or future generations.*

The provisions of this decree aim to curb the appeal to the youngest audiences of certain types of bladed weapons manufactured in Asia and made affordable by online prices. The prohibition of their possession is intended to prevent their importation and movement within our territory, following the example of the United Kingdom.

The text contributes to the overall actions of the Government to protect young people from the dangers of the use of bladed arms, by reaffirming with professionals in the sector the prohibition of their sale to minors. The obligation to display this prohibition, imposed both in physical shops and on online sales websites, is intended to raise awareness among all users - both traders and customers - by ensuring better visibility of the regulations, which are sometimes unknown. By contributing to the dissemination of this information, the decree contributes to the strengthening of public safety, in particular with regard to a vulnerable public.

**The provisions have an impact on the environment:** yes  no

⇒ *Direct and indirect impacts of the provisions in particular on: greenhouse gas emissions (in particular: transport, buildings, agriculture, industry), artificialisation of soils, energy production or consumption, biodiversity, use of natural resources, pollution and waste, technological and natural risks. If the scheme improves the existing situation, it should also be clarified whether other more favourable measures were possible and the reasons why they were not chosen.*



### III. IMPACT SUMMARY AND IMPLEMENTATION

Overall average financial impacts over 3 years (or 5 years if required by the draft text)						
	Companies	Private individuals/ Associations	Regional authorities and local public enterprises	State and national public enterprises	Decentralised State services	Total
Costs	ND	ND				ND
Benefits						
<b>Net impact</b>						

Overall financial impacts over time					
	Year N + 1	Year N + 2	Year N + 3	Year 4 <i>(where required)</i>	Year 5 <i>(where required)</i>
Costs	ND	ND	ND		
Benefits					
<b>Net impact</b>					

Impact on the domestic legal order	
Amended text(s)	Articles R. 311-2, R. 313-16, R. 316-26, R. 344-1, R. 345-1 and R. 347-1 of the Internal Security Code
Repealed text(s)	
Text(s) created	R. 313-16-1, R. 313-17-1, R. 313-55 and R. 317-9-4 of the Internal Security Code

## ANNEX 1 - DOUBLE COMPENSATION OF NEW CONSTRAINTS

*To be completed if the text is a decree containing new binding stand-alone measures (compliance obligations, new administrative formalities, etc.) applicable to undertakings, associations, individuals, decentralised services and local and regional authorities (scope of the circular of 26 July 2017). Where appropriate, its entry into force is conditional on the simultaneous adoption of at least two repeal measures or, alternatively, two simplification measures of existing standards.*

<b>New constraint</b>	Prohibition of the manufacture and marketing of so-called 'zombie' knives and knuckle-dusters, extension of security measures for premises to new traders, creation of a display obligation reminding people of the ban on the sale of weapons to minors both in physical stores and on online sales websites.
<b>Repeal or simplification measures provided for in the draft text<sup>6</sup></b>	Time granted to professionals affected by the classification or upgrade of a weapon in order to submit the necessary requests for authorisation. Authorisation given to these professionals to continue their activity pending these decisions.

<b>Financial assessment of new constraints falling within the scope of double compensation</b>					
Annual average calculated over 3 years					
	Companies	Private individuals/ Associations	Regional authorities and local public enterprises	Decentralised State services	<b>Total</b>
Costs					
Benefits					
<b>Impact</b>					

<b>Financial statement of the proposed repeals and/or simplifications</b>					
Annual average calculated over 3 years					
	Companies	Private individuals/ Associations	Regional authorities and local public enterprises	Decentralised State services	<b>Total</b>
Costs					
Benefits					
<b>Impact</b>					

<b>Economic assessment of the standard</b>					
Annual average calculated over 3 years					
	Companies	Private individuals/ Associations	Regional authorities and local public enterprises	Decentralised State services	<b>Total</b>
<b>Net balance</b>					

<sup>6</sup>If the repeal or simplification measures are provided for in a separate text, indicate the title of that text, its NOR number and specify the expected timeline for its adoption.

## ANNEX 2 - PROPORTIONALITY REVIEW

To be completed if the provisions restrict the access to, or the manner of exercising, one or more regulated professions.<sup>7</sup>

The list of regulated professions is updated by the INPI (<https://www.inpi.fr/annuaire-activites-professions-reglementees>) and the European Commission (<https://ec.europa.eu/growth/tools-databases/regprof/professions/bycountry>). These lists are likely to evolve to add new regulated professions.

General interest objectives pursued by the new or amending provision <sup>8</sup>	Strengthening public safety by prohibiting the sale, acquisition and possession by the general public of certain types of bladed weapons on the grounds of their particular dangerousness
Nature of the risks linked to the general interest objectives pursued by the measure to prevent (in particular risks to beneficiaries of services including consumers, professionals or third parties)	Prevent the risk of malicious use of these weapons in a context where the use of bladed weapons, particularly by minors, is becoming commonplace. Raise awareness among professionals and consumers, in particular parents, by reminding people of the ban on the sale of all types of weapons to minors.
Justification of non-discriminatory nature based on nationality or place of residence	Not relevant
Justification of the inadequacy of specific or general rules already in force (such as those laid down in product safety legislation or consumer protection legislation) in achieving the objective pursued	It has thus far been possible for adults to freely acquire and possess the so-called 'zombie' knives, and knuckle-dusters.
Justification of the appropriateness of the provision in the light of its suitability for attaining the objective pursued <sup>9</sup>	The classification in category A1 of the aforementioned weapons makes it possible to control their trade and prohibit their acquisition and possession by unauthorised persons.
Description of the impact on the free movement of persons and services within the Union, on consumer choice and on the quality of the service provided	Not relevant
Demonstration of the impossibility of using less restrictive means to achieve the general interest objective	In the absence of an express classification in the Internal Security Code, bladed weapons now classified as A1 were implicitly covered by the regime for weapons classified in category D(a) defining 'objects likely to constitute a weapon dangerous to public safety (...)'. They were thus free to acquire and possess, as noted above.  Their classification by decree in category A1, which defines weapons prohibited from acquisition and possession by individuals, is the only way to prevent the circulation and use of such weapons, which have no other purpose than to cause serious harm to others.
Details of the effect of new or amended provisions combined with other provisions restricting access to or exercise of the profession (verify that they contribute to the achievement of the same general interest objective and that they are necessary for the attainment of that objective) <sup>10</sup>	Not relevant

<sup>7</sup> A regulated profession within the meaning of the third subparagraph of Article 3(1) of Directive 2005/36/EC on the recognition of professional qualifications.

<sup>8</sup> In addition to the general interest objectives recognised by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (maintenance of public order, public safety and public health), the overriding reasons of general interest recognised by the ECJ include: the preservation of the financial balance of the social security system, the protection of consumers, the recipients of services, including by guaranteeing the quality of the craft industry, and of the workers, the protection of the proper administration of justice, the guarantee of the loyalty of commercial transactions, the fight against fraud and the prevention of tax fraud and avoidance, the safeguarding of the efficiency of fiscal controls, the safety of transport, the protection of the environment and the urban environment, animal health, intellectual property, the safeguarding and preservation of national historical and artistic heritage, of social policy objectives and of cultural policy objectives. Purely economic grounds, such as the protection of the national economy, or administrative grounds, such as the carrying out of checks or the collection of statistics, cannot constitute overriding reasons of general interest to justify a restriction of access to regulated professions or the exercise thereof.

<sup>9</sup> Check that the provision meets the requirement to achieve this objective in a consistent and systematic manner and therefore addresses risks similarly identified for comparable activities. Where relevant to the nature and content of the measure analysed, ministries producing standards should consider the following: the correspondence between the scope of the professional activities covered by a profession and the required professional qualification, the complexity of the tasks, in particular with regard to the level, nature and duration of the training or experience required, the existence of different means of acquiring the professional qualification, the question of whether the activities reserved for certain professionals may be shared with other professionals, and the degree of autonomy in the exercise of a regulated profession, in particular where the activities relating to a regulated profession are carried out under the supervision and responsibility of a duly qualified professional.

Correspondence between the scope of the activities covered by or reserved for a profession and the required professional qualification	Not relevant
Correspondence between the complexity of the tasks concerned and the need for those performing them to possess specific professional qualifications (in particular with regard to the level, nature and duration of the training or experience required)	Not relevant
Possibility of acquiring the professional qualification by different means	Not relevant
Possibility or not of sharing reserved activities with other professions and for what reason	Not relevant
Degree of autonomy in the exercise of a regulated profession and impact of organisational and supervisory arrangements on the achievement of the objective pursued	Not relevant
Effects of developments in technology and scientific progress on information asymmetry between professionals and consumers	Not relevant

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<sup>10</sup> *In-depth assessment of the circumstances in which the measure is proposed must be carried out, in particular by examining the effect of new or amended provisions when combined with other requirements that already limit access to or exercise of the profession. Therefore, in assessing the effect of the new or amended provisions, account should be taken of existing requirements, such as continuing vocational training, provisions on the organisation of the profession, compulsory membership of a professional organisation or professional body, systems of registration or authorisation, quantitative restrictions, special requirements relating to the legal form or holding of capital, territorial restrictions, multidisciplinary restrictions and rules of incompatibility, requirements concerning insurance cover, requirements regarding language proficiency, requirements regarding fixed minimum/maximum tariffs and requirements regarding advertising.*