



AGENDA ITEM 6.5

TOPIC: Licensure

Overview

One of the fundamental roles of the College is to review applicants for licensure to determine their suitability to practice veterinary medicine in Ontario. Sections 14 and 93 (1) 12-14 of the *Veterinary Professionals Act, 2024* reflect the College's ongoing obligations in this area and the College seeks to modernize its approach in accordance with the new statutory framework.

Relevant Sections

An overview of the relevant sections of legislation, regulation, by-law, and policy related to licensure (both current and future) has been attached to this cover sheet as Appendix "A."

History of College Work Related to Licensure

Current Framework - Veterinarians

The College has largely been operating under the same licensure structure for veterinarians established by the *Veterinarians Act* and Regulation 1093 since both were introduced in 1990. Though advancements in approaches have been achieved through College Council and committee policy, the College has been limited in its ability to adapt and enhance its licensure program to reflect evolving workplaces and jobs. This lack of flexibility has resulted in an overreliance on the Registration Committee's ability to extend or limit certain licensure requirements on a case-by-case basis and has led to an increase in both staff and committee workload in order to obtain modern solutions for the different types of applicants that seek to practice in Ontario.

Current Framework – Veterinary Technicians

Since 1993, the *Ontario Association of Veterinary Technicians Act, 1993* has granted the Ontario Association of Veterinary Technicians (OAVT) the ability to register individuals who meet the qualifications and conditions set out in the OAVT's by-laws (including academic and experience requirements, examinations, and good character requirements) and to permit use of the titles "Registered Veterinary Technician" or "Registered Veterinary Technologist" in the province of Ontario. Though not equivalent to a professional licence, this designation has been



used for over 30 years to communicate to the public which individuals possess the skills, knowledge, and judgement to safely practice as a veterinary technician and has served as a basis for ongoing conversations related to regulation of the veterinary profession as a whole.

Inclusion in Legislative Reform

Inclusion of both veterinarians and veterinary technicians as licensed professionals under the same statutory framework was one of the core principles of College's 2018 Concept Paper entitled "Achieving a Modern Approach to the Regulation of Veterinary Medicine of Ontario". In particular, the College proposed the creation of a one profession, two professionals model that would see both veterinarians and veterinary technicians hold licences to practice veterinary medicine in Ontario. This request was made after several rounds of consideration and conversation amongst both the College's Working Groups (which contained OAVT and other veterinary technician representatives) and College Council, including extensive background research and two rounds of public consultation.

The *Veterinary Professionals Act, 2024* reflects these requests and now permits the College to issue licences to both veterinarians and veterinary technicians through the development of corresponding Regulation.

What Will Change?

Veterinarians currently licensed with the College will continue to be licensed under the *Veterinary Professionals Act, 2024*. The name of the licence that they hold may change to adhere with the new subclasses, but they will be able to continue to practice with the same terms, conditions and limitations that existed on their licence under the *Veterinarians Act*.

Veterinary Technicians will now be required to seek licensure with the College if they wish to continue to use the title veterinary technician or veterinary technologist. They will also be required to seek licensure if they wish to be able to practice veterinary medicine under the authorized activities model. Licensing of veterinary technicians will follow the same core principles as licensing for veterinarians and will be based on the applicant's education and demonstrated competencies.

Concept

A draft concept has been developed to support the College's work in licensure and to outline the specific supplementary components that are required in Regulation to ensure clear and equitable pathways to licensure that are adaptable to shifting norms within the profession as well public needs. (attached to this cover sheet as Appendix "B".)



In particular, the concept reflects that there will be two types of licences – veterinarian and veterinary technician - and proposes that there be three subclasses under each licence type – general, provisional, and short-term. Additional details are provided within the concept for each of these classes and subclasses with the aim of the concept outlining as much detail as possible related to the College’s proposed approach.

Discussion

The draft concept on licensure is now being presented to Transition Council for its review and discussion related to next steps.

Options

Following discussion, Transition Council may elect to:

1. Direct that the draft concept be approved for public consultation as presented or amended;
2. Direct that the draft concept be returned to College Staff for further review and development; or
3. Other.

Attachments

1. Appendix A – Relevant Sections of Legislation, Regulation, By-Law and Policy – Licensure
2. Appendix B – Draft Concept – Licensure

Licensure

Relevant Sections of Legislation, Regulation, By-Law, and Policy

Current Framework Under the *Veterinarians Act*

Veterinarians Act, 1990

Regulations

7 (1) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council and with prior review by the Minister, the Council may make regulations with respect to the following matters:

1. Prescribing classes of licences and governing the qualifications and requirements for the issuance of licences or any class thereof and prescribing the conditions and limitations thereof.
2. Respecting any matter ancillary to the provisions of this Act with regard to the issuance, cancellation, suspension and revocation of licences.

Issuance of licence

14 (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), the Registrar shall issue a licence to any person who applies therefor in accordance with the regulations and who meets the qualifications and requirements prescribed by the regulations.

Grounds for refusal

(2) The Registrar shall refuse to issue a licence where, in the opinion of the Registrar,

(a) the applicant does not meet the qualifications and requirements for the issuance of the licence;

(b) the past conduct of the applicant affords reasonable ground for believing that the applicant will not engage in the practice of veterinary medicine with honesty and integrity; or

(c) there is reasonable ground for believing that the applicant is impaired.

Referral to Registration Committee

(3) The Registrar, on his or her own initiative, may refer and on the request of the applicant shall refer the application to the Registration Committee for a determination as to any of the matters mentioned in clauses (2) (a), (b) and (c).

Power of Registration Committee

(4) The Registration Committee shall determine the eligibility of applicants for licences referred to the Registration Committee under subsection (3) and may in any such case require an applicant to obtain such additional experience, education or training as the Registration Committee specifies.

Exemption

(5) The Registration Committee may exempt an applicant from compliance with any qualification or requirement for a licence.

Directions to Registrar

(6) The Registration Committee, after considering an application for a licence, may direct the Registrar,

- (a) to issue the licence;
- (b) to refuse to issue the licence; or
- (c) to issue the licence subject to the conditions and limitations the Registration Committee specifies. R.S.O. 1990, c. V.3, s. 14.

Certificate of accreditation required

15 No person shall establish or operate a veterinary facility except under and in accordance with a certificate of accreditation. R.S.O. 1990, c. V.3, s. 15.

Current Framework Under Regulation 1093

Licences

3. (1) The requirements for the issuing of any licence are that the applicant,

- (a) is a Canadian citizen or permanent resident or has another status under the *Immigration Act* (Canada) consistent with the class of licence for which application is made;
- (b) has an adequate knowledge of English or French, as demonstrated by any of the following:

1. The applicant has successfully completed before July 30, 1995,
 - i. the Test of English as a Foreign Language with a minimum score of 550 and the Test of Spoken English with a minimum score of 200, or
 - ii. tests acceptable to the College of the applicant's ability to speak and write French with scores that reflect a competence that is at least equivalent to the competence required in English under subparagraph i.
2. The applicant has successfully completed on or after July 30, 1995 but before July 11, 2000,
 - i. the Test of English as a Foreign Language with a minimum score of 550 and the Test of Spoken English with a minimum score of 50, or
 - ii. tests acceptable to the College of the applicant's ability to speak and write French with scores that reflect a competence that is at least equivalent to the competence required in English under subparagraph i.

3. The applicant has successfully completed, after July 10, 2000,

- i. tests acceptable to the College of the applicant's ability to speak and write in English, or
- ii. tests acceptable to the College of the applicant's ability to speak and write French with scores that reflect a competence that is at least equivalent to the competence required in English under subparagraph i;

(c) completes an application for the class of licence for which application is made on a form provided by the Registrar;

(d) if the applicant has previously practised veterinary medicine, provides evidence that there has been no finding of, and that there is no current proceeding involving an allegation of, professional misconduct, gross neglect or impairment;

(e) provides a declaration affirming that there has been no finding of guilt of, and that there is no charge pending involving an allegation of, an offence relevant to the applicant's suitability to practise veterinary medicine;

(e.1) satisfies the requirement of subsection (4);

(f) pays the relevant examination fee, application fee, licence fee, and annual membership fee as set out in the by-laws;

(g) meets the requirements for the class of licence for which application is made; and

(h) submits proof of his or her identity;

(i) submits his or her basic degree from an accredited veterinary school or an acceptable unaccredited veterinary school or a copy of the degree that is,

(i) notarized by a person authorized to notarize documents in a Canadian jurisdiction, or

(ii) certified by a person authorized to practice law in a Canadian jurisdiction; and

(j) with respect to information provided by the applicant to the College that is relevant to the member's suitability to practise veterinary medicine, has not provided false or misleading information, either knowingly or in circumstances where the applicant ought to have known the information was false or misleading. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 3 (1); O. Reg. 431/00, s. 1; O. Reg. 398/07, s. 2; O. Reg. 233/15, s. 3 (1-3).

(2) Clause (1) (b) does not apply if the primary and secondary education of the applicant was conducted in English or French or if the undergraduate veterinary education of the applicant was conducted in English or French. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 3 (2).

(3) Clause (1) (h) does not apply to an applicant who is a graduate of an accredited veterinary school in Canada or who applies for a short-term licence. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 3 (3).

(4) It is a requirement for the issuing of a licence that the applicant's previous conduct affords reasonable grounds for the belief that the applicant will practise veterinary medicine in a safe and professional manner. O. Reg. 233/15, s. 3 (4).

3.1 The following classes of licence are established:

1. Restricted licence.
2. General licence.
3. Academic licence.
4. Public service licence.
5. Short-term licence.
6. Educational licence.
7. Postgraduate and resident licence. O. Reg. 161/04, s. 3.

4. (1) A restricted licence is a licence with conditions or limitations imposed by a committee under the Act or by the Council under a predecessor of that Act. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 4 (1).

(2) A holder of a restricted licence may practise veterinary medicine only in accordance with the conditions of the licence. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 4 (2).

5. (1) To be eligible for a general licence the applicant must meet the following requirements:

1. The applicant has earned a basic degree from an accredited veterinary school or an acceptable unaccredited veterinary school.
2. The applicant has successfully completed the local knowledge examination within two years of application or holds an academic licence.
3. The applicant,
 - i. has obtained a score higher than 1.5 standard deviations below the mean on both parts of the national board examination for veterinary medical licensing of the National Board Examination Committee of the American Veterinary Medical Association, including the clinical competency test, if the examinations are taken on or before November 30, 1992,
 - ii. has obtained a passing mark on both parts of the national board examination for veterinary medical licensing of the National Board Examination Committee of the American Veterinary Medical Association, including the clinical competency test, if the examinations are taken after November 30, 1992 but before November 30, 2000, or
 - iii. has obtained a passing mark on the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination, if the examination is taken on or after November 30, 2000.

4. The applicant,

- i. if a graduate of an acceptable unaccredited veterinary school, after compliance with paragraph 3 of subsection (1), has successfully completed the clinical proficiency examination of the National Examining Board of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association administered through an accredited clinical proficiency examination site, or
- ii. if a graduate of an accredited veterinary school who has failed either or both parts of the national board examination twice or more, after compliance with paragraph 3 of subsection (1), has successfully completed the clinical proficiency examination of the National Examining Board of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association administered through an accredited clinical proficiency examination site. O. Reg. 431/00, s. 2; O. Reg. 398/07, s. 3; O. Reg. 356/11, s. 2 (1).

(2) Despite subsection (1), a member who surrenders a general licence and is issued an educational licence at the same time shall be deemed to meet the requirements for the issuing of a general licence for a period of two months after the termination of the educational licence. O. Reg. 431/00, s. 2.

(3) Revoked: O. Reg. 356/11, s. 2 (2).

6. (1) The requirements for the issuing of an academic licence are that the applicant,

- (a) has a basic degree from an accredited veterinary school or an acceptable unaccredited veterinary school;
- (b) has a full-time teaching or research appointment of professorial rank in the Ontario Veterinary College of the University of Guelph with full payment at salary of rank paid by the University; and
- (c) has successfully completed the local knowledge examination within two years of application. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 6 (1); O. Reg. 510/95, s. 2; O. Reg. 356/11, s. 3.

(2) A holder of an academic licence may engage in the practice of veterinary medicine only in the department in which he or she holds a professorial appointment and to the extent required by that appointment. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 6 (2).

(3) An academic licence terminates when the licensee ceases to hold an appointment in accordance with clause (1) (b). R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 6 (3).

7. (1) The requirements for the issuing of a public service licence are that,

- (a) the applicant has earned a basic degree from an accredited veterinary school or an acceptable unaccredited veterinary school;
- (b) the applicant,
 - (i) has obtained a score higher than 1.5 standard deviations below the mean on both parts of the national board examination for veterinary medical licensing of

the National Board Examination Committee of the American Veterinary Medical Association, including the clinical competency test, if the applicant took the examinations on or before November 30, 1992,

(ii) has obtained a passing mark on both parts of the national board examination for veterinary medical licensing of the National Board Examination Committee of the American Veterinary Medical Association, including the clinical competency test, if the applicant took the examinations after November 30, 1992 but before November 30, 2000, or

(iii) has obtained a passing mark on the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination, if the applicant took the examination on or after November 30, 2000;

(c) the applicant, after complying with clause (b), has successfully completed the clinical proficiency examination of the National Examining Board of the Canadian Veterinary Medical Association administered through an accredited clinical proficiency examination site, if the applicant is,

(i) a graduate of an accredited veterinary school who has failed either or both parts of the national board examination described in that clause twice or more, or

(ii) a graduate of an acceptable unaccredited veterinary school; and

(d) the applicant is employed as a veterinarian by the Crown in right of Canada O. Reg. 161/04, s. 5; O. Reg. 398/07, s. 4.

(2) A holder of a public service licence may engage in the practice of veterinary medicine only in the course of employment as a veterinarian by the Crown in right of Canada. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 7 (2); O. Reg. 308/91, s. 1 (2).

(3) A public service licence terminates when the licensee ceases to be employed as a veterinarian by the Crown in right of Canada. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 7 (3); O. Reg. 308/91, s. 1 (3).

8. (1) The requirements for the issuing of a short-term licence are that the applicant,

(a) has earned a basic degree from an accredited veterinary school or an acceptable unaccredited veterinary school;

(b) provides a document from a member holding a general licence without conditions that evidences the member's undertaking to supervise the applicant and to be responsible for continuing after the licensee leaves Ontario any veterinary care started in Ontario by the licensee; and

(c) is appointed by the Ontario Veterinary College of the University of Guelph, a regional academy of veterinary medicine in Ontario or a recognized group of members with special veterinary interest, or has the consent of the College, to perform specific

veterinary services solely for a short-term, special purpose. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 8 (1).

(2) A holder of a short-term licence may engage in the practice of veterinary medicine only under the supervision of the member whose undertaking has been given under clause (1) (b) and to the extent required by the appointment or consent under clause (1) (c). R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 8 (2).

(3) A short-term licence terminates on the earliest of,

- (a) the day the appointment or consent under clause (1) (c) is terminated;
- (b) the day the licensee leaves Ontario; and
- (c) thirty days after the licence is issued. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 8 (3).

9. (1) The requirements for the issuing of an educational licence are that the applicant,

- (a) has earned a basic degree from an accredited veterinary school or an acceptable unaccredited veterinary school; and
- (b) is enrolled in a program of postgraduate veterinary education provided by the Ontario Veterinary College of the University of Guelph. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 9 (1).

(2) The holder of an educational licence,

- (a) may engage in the practice of veterinary medicine only as required by the program of education in which the licensee is enrolled and only under the supervision of a full-time employee of the University of Guelph who holds a general licence or an academic licence; and
- (b) may receive remuneration for veterinary services only in the form of a fixed salary or stipend. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 9 (2).

(3) An educational licence terminates when the licensee ceases to be enrolled in a program of postgraduate veterinary education provided by the Ontario Veterinary College of the University of Guelph. R.R.O. 1990, Reg. 1093, s. 9 (3).

9.1 (1) The requirements for issuing a postgraduate and resident licence are that the applicant,

- (a) has a basic degree from an accredited veterinary school or an acceptable unaccredited veterinary school;
- (b) is enrolled as an intern, resident or Doctor of Veterinary Science student at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital of the Ontario Veterinary College; and
- (c) has successfully completed the local knowledge examination within two years preceding the application. O. Reg. 431/00, s. 3; O. Reg. 356/11, s. 4.

(2) The holder of a postgraduate and resident licence may engage in the practice of veterinary medicine only as required by the program in which he or she is enrolled as an intern, resident or

Doctor of Veterinary Science student at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital of the Ontario Veterinary College. O. Reg. 431/00, s. 3.

(3) A postgraduate and resident licence terminates when the holder of the licence ceases to be enrolled as an intern, resident or Doctor of Veterinary Science student at the Veterinary Teaching Hospital of the Ontario Veterinary College. O. Reg. 431/00, s. 3.

9.2 (1) Despite sections 3 to 9.1, if an application for a licence is made by a person who holds an authorizing certificate issued by an out-of-province regulatory authority and authorizing the person to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine in another jurisdiction, the person must meet the requirement for the licence otherwise set out in this Regulation subject to the following rules:

1. Clause 3 (1) (b) does not apply if proficiency in English or French was a condition of granting the applicant's authorizing certificate in the jurisdiction of the out-of-province regulatory authority.
2. If the application is referred to the Registration Committee under section 14 of the Act, any additional experience, education or training may only be required of the applicant under subsection 14 (4) of the Act if the requirement complies with Part II of the *Ontario Labour Mobility Act, 2009*.
3. If the applicant has applied for a restricted licence or is being considered for a restricted licence under section 14 of the Act, any condition or limitation imposed on the restricted licence must comply with Part II of the *Ontario Labour Mobility Act, 2009*.
4. An applicant for a general licence is not required to satisfy the requirements set out in paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of subsection 5 (1) if, in the opinion of the Registrar, the authorizing certificate issued to the applicant by the out-of-province regulatory authority is equivalent to a general licence.
5. An applicant for an academic licence is not required to satisfy the requirement set out in clause 6 (1) (a) if, in the opinion of the Registrar, the authorizing certificate issued to the applicant by the out-of-province regulatory authority is equivalent to an academic licence or a general licence.
6. An applicant for a public service licence is not required to satisfy the requirements set out in clause 7 (1) (a), (b) or (c) if, in the opinion of the Registrar, the authorizing certificate issued to the applicant by the out-of-province regulatory authority is equivalent to a public service licence or a general licence.
7. An applicant for a short-term licence is not required to satisfy the requirement set out in clause 8 (1) (a) if, in the opinion of the Registrar, the authorizing certificate issued to the applicant by the out-of-province regulatory authority is equivalent to a short-term licence or general licence.
8. An applicant for an educational licence is not required to satisfy the requirement set out in clause 9 (1) (a) if, in the opinion of the Registrar, the authorizing certificate issued

to the applicant by the out-of-province regulatory authority is equivalent to an educational licence or a general licence.

9. An applicant for a post-graduate and resident licence is not required to satisfy the requirement set out in clause 9.1 (1) (a) if, in the opinion of the Registrar, the authorizing certificate issued to the applicant by the out-of-province regulatory authority is equivalent to a post-graduate and resident licence or to a general licence. O. Reg. 356/11, s. 5.

(2) In this section,

“authorizing certificate” means a certificate, licence, registration or other form of official recognition granted by an out-of-province regulatory authority to an individual, which attests to the individual being qualified to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine and authorizes the individual to engage in the practice of veterinarian medicine and to hold herself or himself out as engaging in that practice; (“certificat d’autorisation”)

“out-of-province regulatory authority” means a regulatory authority that is authorized to grant authorizing certificates to individuals under an Act of Canada or of a province or territory of Canada that is a party to the Agreement on Internal Trade, other than Ontario. (“autorité de réglementation extraprovinciale”) O. Reg. 356/11, s. 5.

Current Framework in College Policy

The College has a number of existing policies related to licensure including:

[Policy Statement: Criminal Record Checks](#)

[Policy Statement: Recognition of Specialties](#)

[Policy Statement: Competency Examination and Assessment Policy](#)

[Policy Statement: Determining Applicant Suitability to Practise](#)

[Policy Statement: Licensure of Veterinarians in Emergency Situations](#)

[Policy Statement: Supervision of Non-OVC-AVMA-COE Accredited Veterinary Students](#)

Future Framework under the *Veterinary Professionals Act, 2024*

Licenses

14 (1) Every person who holds a licence is a member of the College.

Classes of licences

(2) Applicants may apply for one of the following classes of licences:

1. A veterinarian licence to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine as a veterinarian.

2. A veterinary technician licence to engage in the practice of veterinary medicine as a veterinary technician.

Licence suspended

(3) Despite subsection (1), a person whose licence is suspended is not a member.

Conditions and limitations

(4) A member is subject to any terms, conditions and limitations to which the licence is subject.

Compliance

(5) Every member shall comply with,

- (a) the relevant qualifications, requirements and standards set out in the Act and the regulations and the standards established by the Council pursuant to section 97;
- (b) any applicable rules or requirements respecting the practice of veterinary medicine set out in the Act or the regulations; and
- (c) any terms, conditions and limitations imposed on their licence.

Application

15 A person who wishes to receive a licence shall apply to the Registrar in accordance with the regulations.

Issuance of licence

16 (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), if an application is made in accordance with the regulations and the Registrar is of the opinion that an applicant meets the qualifications and requirements under the Act, the Registrar shall,

- (a) issue a licence to the applicant; and
- (b) impose any terms, conditions or limitations on the licence that are required to be imposed by the regulations or the by-laws.

Grounds for refusal

(2) The Registrar shall refuse to issue a licence if, in the opinion of the Registrar,

- (a) the applicant does not meet the qualifications and requirements set out in the Act or as may be prescribed;
- (b) the past conduct of the applicant affords reasonable ground for believing that the applicant will not engage in the practice of veterinary medicine with honesty and integrity; or
- (c) there are reasonable grounds for believing that the applicant is incompetent or that their fitness to practise is impaired.

Referral to Licensing Committee by Registrar

(3) The Registrar may refer an application to the Licensing Committee for a determination of whether to issue the licence.

Notice to applicant

(4) The Registrar shall deliver to the applicant,

(a) if the Registrar issues a licence subject to terms, conditions or limitations or refuses to issue a licence, written notice of the decision, the reasons for the decision and any terms, conditions or limitations imposed on the licence; and

(b) if the Registrar refers an application to the Licensing Committee, written notice of the decision and of the applicant's right to make written submissions to the Committee within 30 days of receiving the notice or a longer period as specified by the Registrar in the notice.

Referral to Licensing Committee by applicant

(5) After receiving notice that the Registrar has issued a licence subject to terms, conditions or limitations or refused to issue a licence, the applicant may require the Registrar to refer the application to the Licensing Committee.

Consideration by Licensing Committee

17 (1) The Licensing Committee shall consider an application referred to it under section 16.

Same

(2) The Licensing Committee may require an applicant to obtain such additional experience, education or training as the Licensing Committee specifies before being issued a licence.

Directions to Registrar

(3) After considering the application, the Licensing Committee may direct the Registrar to,

(a) issue the licence;

(b) refuse to issue the licence;

(c) issue the licence subject to the terms, conditions and limitations the Licensing Committee specifies;

(d) issue a licence after the applicant successfully completes examinations set or approved by the Committee; or

(e) issue a licence after the applicant successfully obtains the additional experience, education or training specified by the Committee.

Exemption from requirements

(4) The Licensing Committee may direct the Registrar to issue a licence, or issue a licence subject to terms, conditions or limitations, even if the applicant has not met all of the qualifications or requirements for a licence.

Notice to applicant

(5) The Registrar shall deliver notice to the applicant,

- (a) of the Licensing Committee's direction under subsection (3);
- (b) if the Licensing Committee directs the Registrar to refuse to issue the licence, of the reasons for that decision and of the applicant's right to a hearing or review under section 27;
- (c) if the Licensing Committee directs the Registrar to impose terms, conditions and limitations on the licence, of the reasons for that decision and of the applicant's right to a hearing or review under section 27;
- (d) if the Licensing Committee directs the Registrar to issue a licence after the applicant successfully completes examinations set or approved by the Committee, of the reasons for that decision and of the applicant's right to a hearing or review under section 27;
- (e) if the Licensing Committee directs the Registrar to issue a licence after the applicant successfully obtains the additional experience, education or training specified by the Committee, of the reasons for that decision and of the applicant's right to a hearing or review under section 27; and
- (f) of any exemption under subsection (4).

Termination of licences

Voluntary cancellation

18 (1) A member may cancel their licence by delivering written notice to the Registrar and the cancellation of the licence shall take effect immediately upon the delivery of the notice.

Cancellation for failure to pay fees, file returns

(2) If a member fails to pay a fee or file a return required by the by-laws, the Registrar may deliver notice that the member's licence may be cancelled unless the member pays the fee or files the return.

Same, timing

(3) A cancellation under subsection (2) takes effect on the day that is two months after the day the Registrar delivered notice unless the member pays the fee or files the return before then.

Continuing jurisdiction

Expiry, revocation, cancellation

19 (1) A person whose licence is expired, revoked or cancelled under this Act or a predecessor of this Act continues to be subject to the jurisdiction of the College for professional misconduct or incompetence with respect to the time when the person was a member and may be investigated under this Act.

Suspension

(2) A person whose licence is suspended under this Act or a predecessor of this Act continues to be subject to the jurisdiction of the College, and may be investigated under this Act, for whether their fitness to practise was impaired or for professional misconduct or incompetence with respect to the time when the person was a member and for the period of the suspension.

Applications after revocation, suspension, etc.

Application for licence after revocation

20 (1) If a person's licence has been revoked as a result of a hearing before the Discipline and Fitness to Practise Committee under this Act or as a result of a discipline or impairment proceeding under a predecessor of this Act, the person may apply, in writing, to the Registrar for the issuance of a licence, but the application shall not be made sooner than,

- (a) two years after the revocation or one year after any prior application for issuance of the licence was decided; or
- (b) such earlier period as the Committee determines.

Application for removal of suspension

(2) If a person's licence has been suspended as a result of a hearing before the Discipline and Fitness to Practise Committee under this Act or as a result of a discipline or impairment proceeding under a predecessor of this Act, the person may apply, in writing, to the Registrar for the removal of the suspension or the varying of the term of the suspension, but the application shall not be made sooner than,

- (a) one year after the commencement of the suspension;
- (b) in the case where a licence is suspended until the person demonstrates certain facts, upon the demonstration of those facts;
- (c) one year after any prior application for the removal of the suspension was decided; or
- (d) such earlier period as the Committee determines.

Variation of licence restrictions

(3) If, as a result of a hearing before the Discipline and Fitness to Practise Committee under this Act or as a result of a discipline or impairment proceeding under a predecessor of this Act, terms, conditions or limitations are imposed on a person's licence, the person may apply, in writing, to the Registrar for removal or variation of the terms, conditions or limitations, but the application shall not be made sooner than,

- (a) one year after the initial imposition of terms, conditions or limitations;
- (b) one year after any prior application for removal or variation of the terms, conditions or limitations was decided;

(c) in the case where the terms, conditions or limitations are imposed until the person demonstrates certain facts, upon the demonstration of those facts; or

(d) such earlier period as the Committee determines.

Reasons for reinstatement

(4) A person making an application under subsections (1) to (3) shall provide reasons why the licence should be issued, the suspension be removed or varied or the terms, conditions or limitations be removed or varied.

Referral to committee

(5) The Registrar shall refer an application received pursuant to subsections (1) to (3) to the Discipline and Fitness to Practise Committee, which shall hold a hearing respecting the application.

Hearing by Discipline and Fitness to Practise Committee

(6) With respect to proceedings of the Discipline and Fitness to Practise Committee pursuant to this section,

(a) sections 58 to 62 and 66 to 68 apply with necessary modifications to proceedings respecting professional misconduct and incompetence; and

(b) sections 63 to 65 and 67 apply with necessary modifications to proceedings respecting fitness to practise.

Powers of Discipline and Fitness to Practise Committee

(7) After a hearing under subsection (5), the Discipline and Fitness to Practise Committee shall report its decision and reasons for the decision to the parties and direct the Registrar to,

(a) issue the licence;

(b) refuse to issue the licence;

(c) issue the licence subject to the terms, conditions and limitations the committee specifies;

(d) remove or vary the length of the suspension of the licence;

(e) refuse to remove or vary the length of the suspension of the licence;

(f) remove or vary any of the terms, conditions or limitations attached to the licence;

(g) refuse to remove or vary any of the terms, conditions or limitations attached to the licence; or

(h) take no further action regarding the matter.

Regulations, Council

93 (1) Subject to the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council, the Council may make regulations,

1. prescribing and governing anything in this Act that is described as being prescribed, done in accordance with the regulations, provided for in the regulations or authorized or required by the regulations, other than a matter that this Act describes as being prescribed by the Minister or Lieutenant Governor in Council or provided for in regulations made by the Minister or Lieutenant Governor in Council;
12. prescribing classes and subclasses of licences and governing the qualifications and requirements for the issuance or refusal of licences or any class or subclass of licence and prescribing the terms, conditions and limitations that may be applied to licences;
13. respecting any matter relating to the provisions of this Act with regard to the issuance, expiration, cancellation, suspension, revocation or refusal of licences;
14. prescribing and governing terms, conditions and limitations that are required to be imposed on licences or classes or subclasses of licences;

Licensure Concept Chart

Section	Main Objectives	Primary Concepts	Additional Information	Transition Comments	Intended Outcomes
This column outlines the specific section of regulation.	This column provides an overview of the College's main objectives for the section of regulation.	This column provides a more in-depth description of the objectives sought and the associated reasoning.	This column provides any additional specific information required to ensure clarity.	This column highlights any relevant transition matters requiring consideration.	This column outlines the College's intended outcomes for the specific section.
Licensure	<p>Creation of subclasses for each licence class – veterinarian and veterinary technician with three subclasses under each class – general, provisional and short-term.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on agility and adaptability related to licensure requirements. • Use of continuation clauses for current veterinarian members. • Use of terms, conditions, limitations, within each subclass. • Use of the provisional subclass to allow for individuals to practice veterinary medicine under supervision while working towards 	<p>General</p> <p>The College is proposing the development of a regulation section related to licensure requirements as outlined in Sections 14 and 93 (1) 12-14 of the <i>Veterinary Professionals Act, 2024</i>.</p> <p>Purpose</p> <p>One of the core functions of the College is to review the education and credentials of applicants to determine whether they possess the necessary competencies to safely provide veterinary services to the public. A primary way that this responsibility is achieved is through the licensure process.</p> <p>Introduction</p> <p>The College is proposing three sub-classes for each class of licensure. The purpose of these subclasses is to provide enhanced clarity to the profession and the public about</p>	<p>The following licences currently held under the <i>Veterinarians Act</i> would transition to the following sub-classes under the <i>Veterinary Professionals Act, 2024</i>:</p> <p>General, Academic or Public Service → General sub-class.</p> <p>Restricted, Post-Graduate and Resident or Educational → Provisional sub-class.</p> <p>Short-Term → Short-term sub-class.</p> <p>All licences continued under this framework would be subject to the same terms, conditions,</p>	<p>The proposed subclasses would move away from the term “restricted” currently used under the <i>Veterinarians Act</i> in favour of the term “provisional” to better represent the transitional nature of individuals moving through the competence assessment process.</p> <p>The College is proposing a general shift away from specificity in regulation related to the required documents for licensure in favour of wording that allows for the development of Council policy that outlines the specific requirements for issuance and is ideal for Council to be able to adapt to shifting norms (such as developments in education pathways and forms of</p>	<p>Clear and equitable pathways to licensure that are adaptable to shifting norms within the profession and the needs of the Ontario public.</p>

Section	Main Objectives	Primary Concepts	Additional Information	Transition Comments	Intended Outcomes
	<p>licensure in the general subclass.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Additional use of the provisional subclass for veterinary technicians to provide options for transitioning into licensure in the general subclass.	<p>the different licensure options and to ease program administration. These sub-classes are designed to allow for a broader interpretation of licensure in both clinical and non-clinical roles and to better reflect the nature of regulatory oversight.</p> <p>Continuation of Veterinarian Licences</p> <p>The College is seeking language that allows for the continuity of current licences and licensure applications under the <i>Veterinarians Act</i> to the framework established under the <i>Veterinary Professionals Act, 2024</i>. The College is proposing that the transition of licences be determined based upon the specific qualifications and restrictions of the previous licence held. These continuity clauses are required to ensure that there are no gaps in program administration or College oversight.</p> <p>The College is proposing that all currently licensed veterinarians be required to complete a module in veterinary jurisprudence within a timeframe determined by Council. This requirement is to ensure that all current members are introduced to and familiar with the <i>Veterinary Professionals Act, 2024</i> and its effects on the practice of veterinary medicine in Ontario.</p>	<p>or limitations on the prior licence or any restrictions inherent in the class of licence previously held.</p> <p>The allowance for veterinary technicians currently registered with the Ontario Association of Veterinary Technicians (OAVT) would apply only to those individuals who hold Registered Veterinary Technician membership with the OAVT at the time of application. These individuals would still be required to submit an application for licensure with the College directly and would be subject to all general licence requirements, including language requirements, criminal record checks, letters of good standing from all jurisdictions where the applicant holds or previously held licences, and payment of applicable fees.</p>	<p>assessment) without requiring regulatory amendment.</p> <p>The Licensing Committee would retain its ability to waive or amend any of the licensing requirements for an applicant, as currently outlined for the Registration Committee in the <i>Veterinarians Act</i>. This includes the ability to impose additional terms, conditions, and/or limitations on the member's licence, as deemed appropriate. These terms, conditions, and/or limitations would either be established through policy or as a result of Committee review of a specific application.</p>	

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		<p>Submission of an Application</p> <p>All individuals seeking licensure with the College would be required to submit an application containing supporting documentation, including proof of identification, authorization to work in Canada, and relevant education.</p> <p>General Licence – Veterinarian</p> <p>This subclass would encompass all applicants who are competent to provide the full scope of practice for veterinarians. It would also include applicants who have completed a limited licensure assessment to permit them to practice within a narrowed scope where they have demonstrated competence. For the latter, terms, conditions, and/or limitations would be placed on their licence based upon their demonstrated competencies.</p> <p>Applicants under this subclass would be required to provide proof of education and assessment(s) as well as meet requirements related to veterinary jurisprudence.</p> <p>Provisional Licence – Veterinarian</p> <p>This subclass would encompass all applicants who are actively undergoing a competency assessment process. This subclass would permit individuals to practice</p>			

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		<p>veterinary medicine under the supervision of another veterinarian member while they complete the requirements for a general licence.</p> <p>Applicants under this subclass would be required to provide proof of education as well as meet requirements related to veterinary jurisprudence. They would also be required to provide proof of any assessments completed thus far.</p> <p>The College is proposing that this subclass be time-limited, with the licence being valid for a three (3) year period starting on the date of issuance, to ensure that individuals remain dedicated and active in their pursuit of a general licence.</p> <p>Short-Term Licence – Veterinarian</p> <p>This subclass would permit veterinarians to provide veterinary services in Ontario for a specific, short-term purpose (such as a state of emergency or to cover another veterinarian’s temporary absence).</p> <p>Applicants under this subclass would be required to provide proof of education and obtain the Registrar’s approval for their proposed work in Ontario.</p> <p>Applicants would be required to practice from an accredited facility where the facility</p>			

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		<p>director has assumed and confirmed their responsibility to continue any care provided to an animal or group of animals by the applicant following the completion of the applicant's short-term licence.</p> <p>General Licence – Veterinary Technician</p> <p>This subclass would encompass all applicants who are able to provide the full scope of practice for veterinary technician members. It would also include applicants who have completed a limited licensure assessment to permit them to practice within a narrowed scope where they have demonstrated competence. For the latter, terms, conditions, and/or limitations would be placed on their licence based upon their demonstrated competencies.</p> <p>Applicants under this subclass would be required to provide proof of education and assessment(s) as well as meet requirements related to veterinary jurisprudence.</p> <p>The College is proposing that the minimum requirements for obtaining a general licence as a veterinary technician be to provide proof of graduation from an accredited or approved veterinary technician or technologist program and a passing score on the Veterinary Technician National Examination (VTNE).</p>			

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		<p>General Licence – Veterinary Technician – Transition Provisions</p> <p>The general licence subclass would also contain transition provisions for veterinary technicians who are currently registered with the Ontario Association of Veterinary Technicians. Applicants who qualify under these provisions would be required to submit an application outlining their education and assessment and would be required to complete a module in veterinary jurisprudence.</p> <p>Provisional Licence – Veterinary Technician</p> <p>This subclass would encompass all applicants who are actively undergoing a competency assessment process.</p> <p>This subclass would permit individuals to practice veterinary medicine under the delegation and supervision of a veterinarian member while they complete the requirements for a general licence.</p> <p>Applicants under this subclass would be required to provide proof of education as well as meet requirements related to veterinary jurisprudence. They would also be required to provide proof of any assessments completed thus far.</p>			

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		<p>Applicants who apply to this category within one year of the Regulation coming into force would be permitted to take the jurisprudence module instead of the assessment.</p> <p>The College is proposing that this subclass be time-limited, with the licence being valid for a three (3) year period starting on the date of issuance, to ensure that individuals remain dedicated and active in their pursuit of a general licence.</p> <p>Short-Term Licence – Veterinary Technician</p> <p>This subclass would permit veterinary technicians to provide veterinary services within their scope in Ontario for a specific, short-term purpose (such as a state of emergency or to cover another veterinary technician’s temporary absence).</p> <p>Applicants under this subclass would be required to provide proof of education and obtain the Registrar’s approval for their proposed work in Ontario.</p> <p>Applicants would be required to practice under the delegation and supervision of a veterinarian member from an accredited facility where the facility director has assumed and confirmed their responsibility to continue any care provided to an animal or group of animals by the applicant</p>			

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		<p>following the completion of the applicant’s short-term licence.</p> <p>Labour Mobility</p> <p>The College is mindful of its obligations related to labour mobility and is therefore proposing that all relevant and required provisions be included in this section of the Regulation.</p>			