The First 25 Years
By Antonio Carrassi

Association for Dental Education in Europe
The first 25 years

By Antonio Carrassi
The author wishes to thank the following:
Pharmacia&Upjohn for their support
Dr. Andrea Smith for her translation and editorial support.
This booklet has been inspired by E. Desmond Farmer
and his “ADEE: Its conception and early years”,
to whom the author is greatly indebted.
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The first 25 Years

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Preface

by John Scott  Editor, European Journal of Dental education

Twenty-five years marks a significant milestone in the life of any organisation. ADEE is no exception. Founded in Strasbourg in 1975, ADEE looks forward to the Millennium Year for its first quarter century of existence. As it does so, it can look back with considerable pride on its achievements in the last quarter of the 20th century and forward to the prospect of expanding influence and continuing success in the first quarter of the 21st century. Indeed, it can confidently be predicted that the need for ADEE is likely to grow rapidly in the coming years.

Since the early foundation years, ADEE has expanded to embrace all the countries of Europe, both Eastern and Western. It has matured into a politically responsible and effective body, particularly in the context of an expanding and deepening European unification within the EEU. Its important contribution is as an independent force for influence, in no way tied to any one country or region and the mouth-piece of no professional grouping or school of educational thought. It still adheres to its principal founding tenet: to promote the advancement of Dental Education in Europe.

From the early gathering of just 39 individuals from 18 countries, ADEE now boasts a membership of 86 Schools from 30 countries, across the whole of Europe. It is the established focal point for dental education in Europe. An authority and reference point, ADEE has for several years taken the responsibility for authoring the Directory of European Dental Schools. Always keen to record its Proceedings at the Annual Scientific Meeting, latterly as a series of comprehensive monographs, in 1997 ADEE made a significant advance in producing its own learned journal, the European Journal of Dental Education. The efforts of Eric Hjorting-Hansen in persuading the prestigious Danish publishing firm of Munksgaard to launch this fledgling journal as part of its own highly esteemed portfolio of dental journals, deserves grateful acknowledgement from the Dental Educators of Europe.

This organ, devoted to publishing the highest quality articles relating to dental education, and by no means confined to European authorship, has become a flagship for ADEE. All dental schools in membership of ADEE receive the journal as of right, incorporated in their annual subscription to the organisation.

Already in 1992 ADEE had significantly widened its horizons and expanded its field of influence. At a combined meeting with the American Association of Dental Schools in Dublin, ADEE became a founding member of the International Federation of Dental Education Associations (IFDEA) which links all the globo-regional dental education organisations in a single federation. Again, the power and influence of ADEE is thereby expanded and through ADEE's membership of IFDEA, European Dental Educators are empowered to hear and be heard on a worldwide stage. Finally, and most recently, ADEE agreed in 1997 to support the DENTED project during its first three years under the auspices of DGXXII of the EU, but thereafter to take over the whole of this important operation. DENTED seeks to improve standards and bring about convergence in dental education through a system of self assessment questionnaires and school visitations by panels of international visitors. These are aims that ADEE can readily espouse.

In this Monograph the reader will be able to trace the foundation and development of ADEE as an organisation reflecting the highest principles of co-operation and collaboration within a European movement wherein the national similarities outweigh the national differences and where the vision for a free and open society with freedom of movement of professions is a fundamental goal. ADEE has the privilege and responsibility of contributing to this endeavour and this Monograph under the authorship of Antonio Carrassi from Milan attests to its effectiveness and commitment to this worthwhile European role.
Introduction
The Association for Dental Education in Europe (ADEE) can be considered the most important association for the promotion, development and harmonisation of dental education in Europe. Although the ADEE is primarily a European organisation with its focus on the interests of this continent, it is also the European representative in the International Federation of Dental Education Associations (IFDEA) and consequently has a strong voice in discussions regarding dental education at a world level.

In certain respects, the birth and development of the ADEE strongly parallels the way in which Dental Education has developed in Europe in the last quarter of this century. An awareness of its history is a useful guide for educators, professionals and researchers interested in analysing or understanding the development of higher education in Dentistry since the 1970’s.

This monograph of the ADEE is only a brief summary of the history of its first 25 years. For those who are interested in a deeper understanding or in examining original documents of the association, you can refer to the archives which will be housed shortly at the Wellcome Trust in London. Information can also be obtained on the ADEE website: http://linux.odont.ku.dk/adee/

The spirit of the times: the foundation
It could be said that the history of modern Dentistry starts with the foundation of the first Dental School, the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, in Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A. Founded by Professors Horace Hayden and Chapin Harris, the school was inaugurated on March 6, 1840 by the Dean, Prof. H. Hyden, who also introduced a new curriculum. There were five students registered for the first year. The opening of other new Dental Schools followed quickly in America.

Europe followed the American example a few years later. The first countries to recognise the opportunity for an independent curriculum for Dentistry were the United Kingdom in 1859, Finland in 1880, Switzerland in 1881 and Russia in 1891. Contrary to these events in North Europe, in Southern European countries such as Portugal, Spain, Italy and in some cases also in France, Dentistry was considered to be a specialisation of Medicine. Even now a dentist must hold a degree in Medicine before being able to practise in Austria.

However, this fundamental distinction between north and south Europe regarding the autonomy of Dental Schools has changed over the last twenty years of this century principally because of the development of ideals towards the creation of a common European home and thus towards the formulation of measures for the harmonisation of programmes in higher education.
The Treaty of Rome can be considered as the foundation stone on this road. The Treaty of Rome instituting the European Community was signed on March 25, 1957 by representatives from Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Title III of the Treaty of Rome regards the “Free movement of persons, services and capital” and has had a great influence on the professions in such fields as Medicine, Pharmacy etc. in which specific university diplomas are required.

Three articles are particularly important: article 48, article 54 and article 57.

Article 48 specifies that the “freedom of movement for workers shall be secured within the Community by the end of the transitional period at the latest” while article 54 cites that the “Directives as the method to implement programmes and to achieve a stage in attaining freedom of establishment as regard a particular activity...”.

Article 57 says that “1. In order to make easier for persons to take up and pursue activities as self-employed persons, the Council shall, acting in accordance with the procedure referred to in art. 189b, issue directives for the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications.”

In this particular atmosphere of the development of the Union of Europe, the original idea for the foundation of an association for Dental Education took shape. The first step was taken by the World Health Organization (WHO) and then by the Fédération Dentaire Internationale (FDI).

WHO organised and sponsored two meetings regarding Dental Education. The first was the “WHO International Conference for Dental Teachers on Undergraduate Dental Education” in Copenhagen in 1968 and the second was the “Postgraduate Dental Education” in London in 1970.

At the same time educators within the FDI realised that this important association had little relationship with the dental schools, professors and with problems of dental education in general. Several delegates of the FDI participated in two meetings organised by WHO in order to found what could be a “European Association of Dental Educators”.

This wish came from the Executive Director of the FDI who in February of 1971 in the name of the Commission on Dental Education of the association invited the Deans of all European Dental Schools to a congress to be held in Munich in June of 1971. Attached to the invitation was the agenda which focused on the opportunity to create an association of dental educators in Europe. It was sent to 156 deans and as a result, 28 schools from 14 European countries sent approximately 95 delegates as official participants in the meeting.
The Meeting of Munich was opened by the Chairman of the FDI Commission on Dental Education, Professor I. Sciaky (Israel). In his speech Prof. Sciaky underlined the necessity of financial autonomy for Dental Schools, the necessity to implement preventative measures, to provide modern education to students, to have a forum where education could be discussed transnationally and consequently the need for a specific scientific association.

The agenda of the congress in Munich provided for the creation of an association of dental educators. A steering committee to study the opportunity and possibility to form a “European Association of Dental Teachers” was nominated with the proposal of “furthering the study into dental education and to encourage international co-operation, contact and exchange amongst dental educators.”

After a short period of informal discussion, the following were elected as members of the steering committee:

Chairman: Prof. R. Naujoks (Wurzburg)
Vice-Chairman: Prof. E.D. Farmer (Liverpool)
Secretary: Dr. A. Cowan (Dublin)
Members:
- Prof. H. Sahel (Paris)
- Prof. E. Hausser (Hamburg)
- Prof. F. Urban (Prague)
- Prof. A. Darling (Bristol)

The seeds of the Association for Dental Education in Europe were sown.

**The Steering Committee**


They contacted various educators in all European countries directly in order to verify thoughts regarding the formation of an association. In a meeting of the Steering Committee in Munich in 1972 the results were examined and the basis for the constitution was begun. The constitution of the Association of Medical Education in Europe was used as an example. Various proposals including those regarding the characteristics of the categories of members were discussed at Bensheim in 1975. Here the decision to discuss the work of the Steering Committee and a proposal to inact a constitution at a meeting of representatives of national associations of Dentistry and of Dental Schools in the Building of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg on December 9th, 1975 was taken.

The Council of Europe financed as well as hosted the meeting.
The name the “Association for Dental Education in Europe” (ADEE) was recommended for the new association to underline its identity and its relationship with the Association for Medical Education in Europe founded in 1972 with its first President, Prof. Henry Walton, who had constantly supported the Steering Committee during their years of work.

**Strasbourg**

The following is the complete agenda of the foundation meeting of the ADEE which was held in the Building of the Council of Europe on December 9th, 1975.

1. Welcome and opening of the meeting
2. Roll call and apologies
3. Reports of the members of the Steering Committee of ADEE
4. Lecture programme
5. General Discussion on aims and constitution of ADEE
6. Founding Ceremony
7. Adoption of the Constitution
8. Nomination and election to offices of ADEE
9. Future activities of ADEE
10. Any other business

Three lectures were given during the foundation meeting: D. Barmes (WHO), K. Koning (Netherlands) and G. Howe (U.K.).

The lecture by Howe outlined the situation of Dentistry in Europe extremely precisely and underlined what would become a constant aspect of the ADEE; the relationship of the Association with the European Commission and with the Advisory Committee for the Training of Dental Practitioners. Thus the ADEE is an organization which arose in the same period as the “Dental Directives” prepared in 1975 and published in 1978 in the *Official Journal of the European Communities*, N. L233, vol 21, dated August 24, 1978: “European Economic Community Dental Directives”.

Thirty-nine delegates from 18 European countries attended this event. It was originally agreed that “the main purposes of the ADEE should be to promote the advancement of dental education in Europe; to foster co-operation and communication among dental and medical educators in the countries of Europe and to maintain contact with dental and medical educators in countries elsewhere; to review and evaluate suitable procedures for training dental teachers in Europe”.

The first 25 years
The Proceedings of the meeting, the names of the participants, the official act of foundation of the Association for Dental Education in Europe, the Constitution and statutes approved were officially published in the newspaper of the Council of Europe on December 12, 1975 in protocol CCC/ESR (75) 109. The Provisionary Executive Committee was: Prof. E.D. Farmer (President), Prof. H. Sahel (Vice-President), Prof. K. Koning (Secretary-General) and the other members were Prof. P. Angelopoulos, Prof. E. Hausser, Prof. M. Lundberg and Prof. S. Orsos.

The Association for Dental Education in Europe was born.

The activity of the ADEE

From its conception in 1975, the ADEE has maintained and followed its objectives in the field of education and pursued cooperation with similar associations in other continents.

The directives regarding Dentistry were published in 1978. They contain institutional acts of the formation of the Advisory Committee for the Training of Dental Practitioners (ACTDP) which have had great influence on the development of Dentistry in Europe. Article 2 of the directive 78/688/EEC defines the task of the Committee:

"The task of the committee shall be to help to ensure a comparably demanding standard in the training of dental practitioners in the Community with regard both to the training of dental practitioners and that of practitioners in specialised dentistry".

The ADEE has constantly collaborated with ACTDP; also directly through a number of members of the ADEE who have also been part of the Advisory Committee at the same time.

Some of the most important acts of the ACTDP have been inspired in part by the ADEE. Some of the ideas promoted by the ACTDP have come from members of the ADEE through their enthusiastic work.

During these years, the statutes and constitution of the ADEE have been modified several times but have always maintained the original ideals promoted by the meeting in Strasbourg.

The activities of the ADEE are passed through the Executive Committee consisting of a President, Vice President, a Secretary-General, a Treasurer and an Editor and other members who can be coopted by the Executive or elected by the General Assembly. They meet twice a year; one of the meetings is during the annual meeting or congress.
The Annual Meeting includes scientific activity as well as legislative or administrative work promoted by the General Assembly of the association. The General Assembly, the legislative organ of the ADEE, is comprised of the delegates from the Dental Schools, associations or structures that belong to the ADEE.

The Annual Meeting of the ADEE is held in any country of the European Community or East Europe. These meetings represent a forum for Dental Education in Europe, spread new ideas and give a place to debate trends and share ideas.

Since 1992 the ADEE has developed a relationship of collaboration with the American Association of Dental Schools and since 1998 has reached an agreement with the International Association for Dental Research (IADR) which allows the planning of common meetings when the IADR "at large" holds conventions in Europe.

Since 1997 the ADEE has collaborated with the “Association of basic science teachers in Dentistry” (ABSTD) in joint meetings such as the Sheffield congress.

The ADEE also works with the TEMPUS-PHARE programme in the “Regional Organisation for Europe” (ERO), a group of the Fédération Dentaire Internationale. This is a collaboration and exchange programme with East Europe.

The ADEE has been particularly active in the sector of harmonisation of programmes in the EC and development of relations with countries of East Europe. For example, a delegation of the ADEE formally visited the University of Minsk in Belarus in November of 1996 with several objectives:

- To identify the strengths and weaknesses of the undergraduate training programme and related activities through peer review and discussion and to write a report for agreement with the Minsk colleagues.
- To make recommendations and suggest methods to improve or expand specific areas.
- To review the actual process of the visitation procedures and amend the protocol for future site visits.

The visit was chaired by Prof. Derry Shanley (IR), then President of the ADEE and an untiring inspiration and extraordinary planner of initiatives with the aim of harmonisation of Dental Education throughout Europe. Other members of the ADEE delegation included Prof. Mariano Sanz (ES), Prof. Peter Gaengler (D), Dr. Hans Groeneveld (NL), Prof. Madeleine Rohlin (SE), Prof. Antonio Carrassi (IT) and as external observer Prof. Peter Berthold (USA).
At the end of the visit, the delegation issued a report to the Rector of the University of Minsk detailing the present state and future prospects of the Dental School of the university. For the delegation of the ADEE, it was an experience of great human and cultural value.

It was, in fact, at Minsk that the protocol for the process of visitation as a powerful instrument for growth in Dental Education was set out. This protocol became the basis of a programme called DENTED.

"DENTED represents dentistry in the European Union as one of thirty-six Thematic Networks in different academic disciplines. It is supported by DG XXII the EU’s Directorate on Education, Training and Youth. The primary aim of DENTED is to establish a network of EU dental schools, promote higher standards and identify innovations and best practices in dental education throughout Europe. It seeks to achieve its aim through school visits as well as information exchange on the Internet".

Further information on DENTED can be obtained at this website: http://www.dented.org.

Another important event happened in 1996. Prof. Erik Hjørting-Hansen, one of the Past Presidents, along with Prof. John Scott, Editor for the ADEE, concluded an agreement with Munksgaard which allowed the ADEE to have its own official journal. The first issue of the European Journal of Dental Education was published in February of 1997. It is a peer-reviewed, international journal which attracts submission of articles and readers not only from Europe but also from Asia, Latin America and North America.

Over the years the ADEE has become a fundamental reference point for Dental Education in Europe and has profoundly changed its image in the eyes of the international scientific community.

It has gone from being considered a exclusive club of the deans of Dental Schools to a dynamic organisation which plans and pursues transnational events for the promotion of dental education, the development of didactic methodology and international cooperation.

In the future the ADEE will pursue a number of initiatives. Among these will be the development of Distance Learning, the continued support of DENTED and the promotion of programmes to involve all its members and all those involved in higher education.

It would be reasonable to say that for those who belong to the “world of Dentistry”, to belong to and support the Association for Dental Education in Europe is a necessary and daily activity.
Dear Dean,
You will recall that the World Health Organization has held two conferences:

1. Dealing with Undergraduate Dental Education, which took place in Copenhagen, November 1968.


During the latter meeting it was evident that many Delegates present felt some attempt should be made to form a European Association of Dental Educators, and with this in mind, I am writing on behalf of the Commission on Dental Education of the F.D.I. to ask whether your school would be willing to send a Representative to a Conference of Dental Educators, which would be held on Sunday, 20th June 1971, at 9 a.m. during our 59th Annual Session in Munich.

If your school would like to be represented, would you please let me know as soon as possible. We shall then send you a Preliminary Programme and enrolment forms for the meeting, and further details about the Conference of Dental Educators.

I enclose an Agenda for the Conference. This is of course purely a draft, which will no doubt be altered at the time of the meeting.

I do hope that you will be able to support this venture, which could be of very great importance to the future of dental education in Europe.
With good wishes,
Yours sincerely,

Executive Director
Appendix 1

Participants at Foundation Meeting of the Association for Dental Education in Europe

Strasbourg 1975

Austria/
Autriche Dozent
Prof. Dr. Stefan Loos
Dr. E. Waldhart

Belgium/
Belgique
Prof. J. De Boever
Prof. A. Vermeersch

Czechoslovakia/
Tchechoslovakie
Doz J. Horejs
Doz Mudr. Takac
Prof Dr. F. Urban (apologies)

Denmark/
Danemark
Prof. Dr. H. Birn
Prof. Dr. S. Boerglum-Jensen (apologies)

Finland/
Finlande
Dr. Kai Masalin
Prof. Dr. E. Tammisalo

France
Prof. R. Frank
Dr. J.J. Jardiné
Prof. Dr. H. Sahel
Prof. Dr. R. Vincent
Prof. Dr. R. Weil

Fed Rep of Germany/
Dr. Kraft Bollinger
Prof. Dr. E. Hausser
Prof. Dr. A. Kröncke
Prof. Dr. R. Naujoks

Greece
Prof. Dr. P.A. Angelopoulos
Prof. F. I. Mitsis

Hungary/
Hongrie
Prof. Béla Berényi (apologies)
Prof. S. Orsos

Ireland/
Irelande
Prof. Dr. B. Barrett
Dr. Cowan
Prof. Dr. R. B. Dockrell (apologies)

Israel
Prof. I. Sciaky (apologies)

Luxemburg
Dr. L. Klees (apologies)
Malta/
Malte

Prof. Dr. G. Camilleri (apologies)

Prof. Dr. J. Portelli (apologies)

Netherlands/
Pays Bas

Dr. H. W. Dippel
Dr. O. Hokwerda

Prof. Dr. B. Houwink (apologies)

Prof. K. G. König

Norway/
Norvege

Prof. Dr. Kjell Karlsen

Prof. J. Silness

Spain/
Espagne

Dr. D. L. Vicente

Sweden/
Suede

Prof. Dr. M. Lundberg

Switzerland/
Suisse

Prof. Dr. H. Freihofner

Prof. Dr. P. Herren

Turkey/
Turquie

Prof. Dr. J. Manisali

United Kingdom/
Royame Uni

Prof. Dr. A. Darling

Prof. E.D. Farmer

Prof. Dr. G. Hallet

Prof. G. Howe

Prof. Dr. H. J. Walton (apologies)

Observers

World Health Organization/
Union Mondiale de la Santé

Dr. D. Barmes

Council of Europe/
Conseil de l'Europe

Dr. M. Vorbeck

Italy/
Italie

Professor D. A. Baratieri
# Appendix 2

## List of themes and venues of the congress

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Themes</th>
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<td>1975</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>Strasbourg</td>
<td>Foundation Meeting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>December 13-14</td>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>Teaching of Community Dentistry in present and future European Curricula</td>
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<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>December 13</td>
<td>London</td>
<td>Modern approaches to the teaching of dentistry</td>
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</table>
| 1978 | October 5-7 | Nürnberg | 1: Problems of quality and continuity in teaching dentistry  
2: Possibilities and limitations of dental teaching in times of financial recession |
| 1979 | May 10-11 | Stockholm | 1: Major changes in society of interest to the dental profession likely to occur in the next 10-15 years  
2: Dental Education: policies and programmes to meet changing needs in the late 20th century |
| 1980 | September 10-11 | Lyon | 1: Uses and misuses of audiovisual aids in dental teaching  
2: Integration of basic sciences and clinical dentistry |
| 1981 | September 2-3 | Groningen | 1: Development of a new curriculum. A systematic approach  
2: Development of a new curriculum. Consequences for departmental structure |
| 1982 | August 27-29 | Bern | Graduate education |
| 1983 | September 1-3 | Delphi | 1: The impact of prevention on the dental curriculum  
2: How should the concept of prevention influence the teaching of preventive dentistry  
3: Bridging the gap between dental education and dental practice |
| 1984 | September 12-16 | Oslo | 1: Computers in general and dental education  
2: The public implementation of preventive dentistry - the educational consequences |
| 1985 | September 8-11 | Bad Nanheim | 1: Developing dental education programs in developing countries  
2: Hostility towards technology - symptom of an emotional crisis? |
| 1986 | September 15-16 | London | Integration in dental education |
ADEXE Annual Meeting

1987  September 23-26  Siena
  1: Medicine, Stomatology and Dentistry
  2: Problem-Based Dental Education
  3: Teaching and Learning Aids In Problem Based Dental Education

1988  September 20-24  Madrid
  Evaluation and assessment in dental education

1989  September 5-7  Brussels
  Perspectives of Educational Changes for 21th Century

1990  August 29-31  Budapest
  1: Basic sciences in dental and medical education
  2: Changing aspects of preventive dentistry in dental education

1991  August 28-31  Lisbon
  1: The knowledge of new clinical situations in continuing dental education
  2: Responding to the dental practitioner as a consumer of continuing dental education
  3: Impact of osseo-integration on future dental education

1992  July 22-24  Dublin
  International dental conference celebrating the quatercentenary of the university of Dublin, Trinity College

1993  September 23-25  Reims
  Information technology applied to dental education

1994  September 8-10  Malmo
  1: Problem-based learning
  2: Postgraduate retraining and Faculty and Staff Development

1995  September 6-9  Munich
  Specialization

1996  September 4-7  Utrecht
  "Teaching as a tool"

1997  September 3-6  Sheffield
  1: European Symposium on basic science teaching in dentistry
  2: External influences on Dental Schools and their curricula

1998  June 23-24  Nice
  Comprehensive Dental Care in Dental Education

1999  September 2-4  Milano
  A new dentist for a new century
### List of the executive members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>President</th>
<th>Vice-President</th>
<th>Sect/General</th>
<th>Treasurer</th>
<th>Members</th>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Prof. E.D. Farmer</td>
<td>Prof. H. Sahel</td>
<td>Prof. K. G. König</td>
<td>Prof. M. Lundberg</td>
<td>Prof. S. S. Orsos</td>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>France</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
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<td>1976-77</td>
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<td>1978-79</td>
<td>Prof. K. G. König</td>
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<td>Prof. M. Lundberg</td>
<td>Prof. O. Hokwerda</td>
<td>Prof. R. Sörenmark</td>
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<td>1980-81</td>
<td>Prof. R. Sörenmark</td>
<td>Prof. A. G. Angelopoulos</td>
<td>Prof. M. Lundberg</td>
<td>Prof. O. Hokwerda</td>
<td>Prof. K. G. König</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>Greece</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>1982-83</td>
<td>Prof. R. Sörenmark</td>
<td>Prof. H. Graf</td>
<td>Prof. B. E. D. Cooke</td>
<td>Prof. R. Buchner</td>
<td>Prof. A. G. Angelopoulos</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sweden</td>
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<td>Greece</td>
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<td>1984-85</td>
<td>Prof. H. Graf</td>
<td>Prof. H. Allred</td>
<td>Prof. C. Smith</td>
<td>Prof. R. Buchner</td>
<td>Prof. D. Windecker</td>
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<td>Vice-President</td>
<td>Sect/General</td>
<td>Treasurer</td>
<td>Members</td>
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<td>1986-87</td>
<td>Prof. H. Allred</td>
<td>Prof. J. Ainamo</td>
<td>Prof. C. Smith</td>
<td>Prof. F. van de Poel</td>
<td>Prof. P. Boute, Prof. I. Møller, Prof. D. Shanley</td>
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<td>1988-89</td>
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## List of the executive members

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European Directives of 1978

Supplement to the British Dental Journal October 17, 1978

European Economic Community Dental Directives

For the information of members of the British Dental Association, the E.E.C. Dental Directives are reproduced below from the Official Journal of the European Communities, No L233, volume 21, dated August 24, 1978.

A commentary on these directives was published in the British Dental Journal dated September 5, 1978, page 143.

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE
of 25 July 1978

Concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of the formal qualifications of practitioners of dentistry, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services

(78/686/EEC)

The council of the European communities

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 49, 57, 66 and 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee (2),

Whereas, pursuant to the Treaty, all discriminatory treatment based on nationality with regard to establishment and provision of services is prohibited as from the end of the transitional period; whereas the principle of such treatment based on nationality applies in particular to the grant of any authorization required to practise as a dental practitioner and also to registration with or membership of professional organizations or bodies; Whereas it nevertheless seems desirable that certain provisions be introduced to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services in respect of the activities of dental practitioners; Whereas, pursuant to the Treaty, the Member States are required not to grant any form of aid likely to distort the conditions of establishment;

Whereas Article 57 (1) of the Treaty provides that Directives shall be issued for the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications; whereas the aim of this Directive is the recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications of a dental practitioner enabling activities in the field of dentistry to be taken up and pursued and the recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in respect of practitioners of specialized dentistry;

Whereas, with regard to the training of practitioners of specialized dentistry, the mutual recognition of training qualifications is advisable where these qualifications, while not being a condition for taking up the activities of practitioner of specialized dentistry, are nonetheless a condition for the use of a specialist title;

Whereas, in view of the current differences between the Member States regarding the number of specializations in dentistry and the type or the length of training courses for such specializations, certain coordinating provisions intended to enable Member States to proceed with the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications should be laid down; whereas such coordination has been effected by Council Directive 78/687/EEC of 25 August 1978 concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in respect of the activities of dental practitioners (3);

Whereas, although the coordination referred to above was not intended to harmonize all the provisions of the Member States on the training of practitioners of specialized dentistry, it is nevertheless appropriate to proceed with the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications as a practitioner of specialized dentistry which are not common to all the Member States, without however excluding the possibility of subsequent harmonization in this field; whereas it was considered in this connection that recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications as a practitioner of specialized dentistry must be restricted to those Member States where such specialization is known;
Whereas, with regard to the use of academic titles, since a Directive on the mutual recognition of diplomas does not necessarily imply equivalence in the training covered by such diplomas, the use of such titles should be authorized only in the language of the Member State of origin or of the Member State from which the foreign national comes;

Whereas, to facilitate the application of this Directive by national authorities, Member States may prescribe that, in addition to formal certificates of training, a person who satisfies the conditions of training required by these authorities must provide a certificate from the competent authorities of his Member State of origin or of the Member State from which he comes stating that these certificates of training are those covered by this Directive;

Whereas, in the case of the provision of services, the requirement of registration with or membership of professional organizations or bodies since it is related to the fixed and permanent nature of activities pursued in the host country would thus undoubtedly constitute an obstacle to the persons wishing to provide the service, by reason of the temporary nature of his activity; whereas this requirement should therefore be abolished; whereas, however, in this event, control over professional discipline which is the responsibility of these professional organizations or bodies, should be guaranteed; whereas, to this end, it should be provided, subject to the application of Article 62 of the Treaty, that the person concerned may be required to submit to the competent authority of the host Member State particulars relating to the provision of services;

Whereas, with regard to the requirements relating to good character and good repute, a distinction should be drawn between the requirements to be satisfied on first taking up the profession and those to be satisfied for its practice;

Whereas, as far as the activities of employed dental practitioners are concerned, Council Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 of 15 October 1968 on freedom of movement for workers within the Community (1) lays down no specific provisions relating to good character of good repute, professional discipline or use of title for the professions covered; whereas, depending on the individual Member State, such rules are or may be applicable both to employed and self-employed persons; whereas the activities of dental practitioners are or will be subject in all Member States to possession of a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualification in dentistry; whereas such activities are pursued by both employed and self-employed persons, or by the same persons in both capacities in the course of their professional career; whereas, in order to encourage as far as possible their free movement within the Community, it therefore appears necessary to extend this Directive to cover employed dental practitioners;

Whereas the dental profession is not yet organized in Italy; whereas it is therefore necessary to grant Italy an additional period for recognizing the diplomas of dental practitioners awarded by the other Member States;

Whereas, moreover, this means that holders of a doctor’s diploma awarded in Italy may not acquire a certificate meeting the requirements of Article 109 of this Directive;

Whereas, in these circumstances, it is necessary to defer on the one hand the obligation of Italy to recognize diplomas awarded by the other Member States and on the other hand that of the Member States to recognize diplomas awarded in Italy as referred to in Article 19,

Has adopted this directive:

CHAPTER I

SCOPE

Article 1

This Directive shall apply to the activities of dental practitioners as defined in Article 5 of Directive 78/687/EEC pursued under the following titles:

- in Germany:
  Zahnarzt,
- in Belgium:
  licencié en science dentaire/licentiaat in de tandheelkunde,
- in Denmark:
  tandlæge,
- in France:
  chirurgien-dentiste,
- in Ireland:
  dentist, dental practitioner or dental surgeon,
- in Italy:
  (by Article 13 of odontoiatra 89/594/EEC)
- in Luxembourg:
  médecin-dentiste,
- in the Netherlands:
  tandarts,
- in the United Kingdom:
  dentist, dental practitioner or dental surgeon.
CHAPTER II
DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES AND OTHER EVIDENCE
OF FORMAL QUALIFICATIONS IN DENTISTRY

Article 2

Each Member State shall recognize the diplomas, certificates and other evidence
of formal qualifications in dentistry awarded to nationals of Member States by the
other Member States in accordance with Article 1 of Directive 78/687/EEC and
which are listed in Article 1 of Directive 78/687/EEC and which are listed in Article
3 of this Directive, by giving such qualifications, as far as the right to take up and
pursue the activities of a dental practitioner is concerned, the same effect in its
territory as those which the Member States itself awards.

Article 3

The diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualification referred to in
Article 2 are as follows:

(a) in Germany
(by Article 4 of ‘Zeugnis über die zahnärztliche Staatsprüfung’ 90/658/EEC)

(b) in Greece
(by accession of Greece to the EEC. See Medical, Nursing and Dental Qualifications
(EEC Recognition) (Greek Qualifications) Order 1980.

(c) in Belgium
‘diplôme légal de licencié en science dentaire/wettelijk diploma van licentiaat in de
tandheelkunde’ (the official diploma of graduate in dental science), awarded by the
university faculties of medicine, or by the Central Board or by the State boards of
university examiners;

(d) in Denmark
‘bevis for tandlægeeksamen (kandidateksamen)’ (official diploma certifying that
the holder has passed the examination in dentistry), issued by schools of
dentistry together with the document issued by the ‘Sundhedsstyrelsen’ (State
Board of Health) certifying that he has worked as an assistant for the required
length of time;

(e) in France
1. ‘diplôme d’État de chirurgien-dentiste’ (State diploma of dental surgeon),
awarded until 1973 by the university faculties of medicine or the university joint
faculties of medicine and pharmacy;
2. *‘diplôme d’État de docteur en chirurgie dentaire’* (State diploma of doctor of dental surgery), awarded by the universities;

(f) *In Ireland*

the diploma of:
- Bachelor in Dental Science (B. Dent. Sc.),
- Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS), or
- Licentiate in Dental Surgery (LDS),
awarded by the universities or the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland;

(g) *In Italy*

diploma of Dentistry and dental prosthesis;

(h) *In Luxembourg*

‘*diplôme d’État de docteur en médecine dentaire’* (State diploma of doctor of dental medicine), issued by the State board of Examiners;

(i) *In the Netherlands*

‘*universitair getuigschrift van een met goed gevolg afgelegd tandartsexamen’* (university certificate certifying success in the dental surgeon’s examination) (by accession to EEC See Medical Dental Qualifications - Spain and Portugal) Order 1980;

(l) *In Portugal*

*Carta de curso de licenciatura en medicina dentaria* (diploma conferring official recognition of completion or studies in dentistry) awarded by an establishment of high education

(m) *In Spain*

licenciado en Odontologia (by accession to EEC. See Medical, Nursing and Dental Qualifications - Spain and Portugal) Order 19...0

(n) *In the United Kingdom*

the diploma of:
- Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS or B.Ch.D), or
- Licentiate in Dental Surgery (LDS),
issued by the universities and the royal colleges.
CHAPTER III

DIPLOMAS, CERTIFICATES AND OTHER EVIDENCE OF FORMAL QUALIFICATIONS IN SPECIALIZED DENTISTRY PECULIAR TO TWO OR MORE MEMBER STATES

Article 4

Each Member State with provisions in this field laid down by laws, regulations or administrative provisions shall recognize the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications of dental practitioners specializing in orthodontics and oral surgery awarded to nationals of Member States by other Member States in accordance with Articles 2 and 3 of Directive 78/687/EEC and which are listed in Article 5, by granting such qualifications the same effect in its territory as the diplomas, certificates and other formal qualifications which it itself awards.

Article 5

The diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 4 are as follows:

1. Orthodontics
   - in Germany
     ‘fachzahnärztliche Anerkennung für Kieferorthopädie’ (certificate of orthodontist), issued by the ‘Landeszahnärztekammern’ (Chamber of Dental Practitioners of the ‘Länder’),

   - in Denmark
     ‘bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som specialtandlæge i ortodonti’ (certificate awarding the right to use the title of dental practitioner specializing in orthodontics), issued by the ‘Sundhedsstyrelsen’ (State Board of Health),

   - in France
     ‘le titre de spécialiste en orthodontie’ (the title of orthodontic specialist), issued by the authority recognized competent for this purpose,

   - in Greece
     title attesting to completion of specific or orthodontic training, awarded by the competent authority recognised for that purpose (by Article 14 of Directive 89/594/EEC)
2. Oral surgery

- in Germany
  ‘fachzahnärztliche Anerkennung für Oralchirurgie/Mundchirurgie’ (certificate of oral surgery), issued by the ‘Landeszahnärztekammern’ (Chamber of Dental Practitioners of the ‘Länder’),

- in Denmark
  ‘bevis for tilladelse til at betegne sig som specialtandlæge i hospitalsodontologi’ (certificate conferring the right to use the title of dental practitioner specialized in hospital odontology), issued by the ‘Sundhedsstyrelsen’ (State Board of Health),

- in Ireland
  certificate of specialist dentist in oral surgery, issued by the competent authority recognized for this purpose by the competent Minister,

- in the Netherlands
  ‘getuigschrift van erkenning en inschrijving als kaakchirurg in het Specialistenregister’ (certificate showing that the person concerned is officially recognized and that his name is entered as an oral surgeon in the specialists’ register), issued by the ‘Specialisten-Registratiecommissie (SRC)’ (Specialists Registration Board),

- in the United Kingdom
  certificate of completion of specialist training in oral surgery, issued by the competent authority recognized for this purpose.
Article 6

1. Nationals of Member States wishing to acquire one of the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualification of practitioner of specialized dentistry which are not awarded in the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes, may be required by a host Member State to fulfil the conditions of training laid down in respect of the speciality by its own laws, regulations or administrative provisions.

2. The host Member State shall, however, take into account, in whole or in part, the training periods completed by the nationals referred to in paragraph 1 and attested by possession of a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal training awarded by the competent authorities of the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes, provided such training periods correspond to those required in the host Member State for the specialized training in question.

3. The competent authorities or bodies of the host Member State, having verified the content and duration of the specialist training of the person concerned on the basis of the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications submitted, shall inform him of the period of additional training required and of the fields to be covered by it.

CHAPTER IV
EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES

Article 7

See provisions of Article 1 of Directive 81/1057/EEC with regard to acquired rights-opposite

1. In the case of nationals of Member States whose diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications do not satisfy all the minimum training requirements laid down in Article 1 of Directive 78/687/EEC, each Member State shall recognize as being sufficient proof the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in dentistry awarded by those Member States before the implementation of Directive 78/687/EEC, accompanied by a certificate stating that those nationals have effectively and lawfully been engaged in the activities in question for at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.

2. In the case of nationals of Member States whose diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in specialized dentistry do not satisfy the minimum training requirements under Articles 2 and 3 of Directive 78/987/EEC, each
European Directives of 1978

Member State shall recognize as sufficient proof the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in specialized dentistry awarded by those Member States before the implementation of Directive 78/687/EEC. The Member State may, however, require that such diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent authorities or bodies of the Member State of origin or of the Member State from which the foreign national comes, stating that he has been engaged in activities of specialized dentistry for a period equal to twice the difference between the length of specialized training in the Member State of origin and the minimum training period referred to in Directive 78/687/EEC where these diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications do not satisfy the minimum training period laid down in Article 2 of Directive 78/687/EEC.

However, if before this Directive is implemented, the host Member State requires a minimum training period of shorter duration than that referred to in Article 2 of Directive 78/687/EEC, the difference mentioned in the first subparagraph can be determined only by reference to the minimum training period laid down by that State.

Article 1

Article 9 (1) and (2) of Directive 75/362/EEC, Article 4 of Directive 77/452/EEC, Article 7 (1) and (2) of Directive 78/686/EEC and Article 4 of Directive 78/1026/EEC shall also apply to the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications which are evidence of training which does not meet the minimum training requirements provided for respectively in Articles 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of Directive 75/363/EEC, Article 1 of Directive 77/453/EEC, Articles 1, 2 and 3 of Directive 78/687/EEC and Article 1 of Directive 78/1027/EEC and which was completed after the implementation of these Directives but has commenced before the said implementation.

Article 7a

1. In the case of nationals of Member States whose diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications as dental practitioner attest to training received on the territory of the former German Democratic Republic which does not satisfy all the minimum training requirements laid down in Article 1 of Directive 78/687/EEC, Member States other than Germany shall recognize those diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications as being sufficient proof if:
   - they attest to training commenced before German unification,
   - they entitle the holder to pursue the activities of a dental practitioner throughout the territory of Germany under the same conditions as the qualifications awarded by the competent German authorities and referred to in Article 3 (a), and
   - they are accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent German authorities stating that those nationals have effectively and lawfully, been engaged in the activities in question in Germany for at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the date of issue of the certificate.
2. In the case of nationals of Member States whose diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications as specialist dental practitioners attest to training received in the territory of the former German Democratic Republic which does not satisfy the minimum training requirements laid down in Articles 2 and 3 of Directive 78/687/EEC, Member States other than Germany shall recognize those diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications as being sufficient proof if:

- they attest to training commenced before German unification, and
- they entitle the holder to pursue, as a specialist dental practitioner, the activity in question throughout the territory of Germany under the same conditions as the qualifications awarded by the competent German authorities and referred to in Article 5 (1) and (2).

They may, however, require that these diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications be accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent German authorities or bodies stating that the holder has, as a specialist dental practitioner, been engaged in the activity in question for a period of specialized training received on German territory and the minimum duration of training laid down in Directive 78/687/EEC, where they do not satisfy the minimum requirements regarding the duration of training laid down in Article 2 of Directive 78/687/EEC.

CHAPTER V

USE OF ACADEMIC TITLE

Article 8

1. Without prejudice to Article 17, host Member States shall ensure that the nationals of Member States who fulfill the conditions laid down in Articles 2, 4, 7 and 19 have the right to use the lawful academic title in so far as this is not identical with the professional title or, where appropriate, the abbreviation thereof, of their Member State of origin or of the Member State from which they come, in the language of that State. Host Member States may require this title to be followed by the name and location of the establishment or examining board which awarded it.

2. If the academic title used in the Member State of origin or in the Member State from which a foreign national comes can be confused in the host Member State with a title requiring in that State additional training which the person concerned has not undergone, the host Member State may require such a person to use the title employed in the Member State of origin or the Member State from which he comes in suitable wording to be drawn up by the host Member State.
A. Provisions relating specifically to the right of establishment

Article 9

1. A host Member State which requires of its nationals proof of good character or good repute when they take up for the first time any of the activities referred to in Article 1 shall accept as sufficient evidence, in respect of nationals of other Member States, a certificate issued by a competent authority in the Member State or origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes attesting that the requirements of the Member State as to good character or good repute for taking up the activity in question have been met.

2. Where the Member State or origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes does not require proof of good character or good repute of persons wishing to take up the activity in question for the first time, the host Member State may require of nationals of the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes an extract from the 'judical record' or, failing this, an equivalent document issued by a competent authority in the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes.

3. If the host Member State has detailed knowledge of a serious matter which has occurred prior to the establishment of the person concerned in that State outside its territory and which is likely to affect the taking up within its territory of the activity concerned, it may inform the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes.

The Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes shall verify the accuracy of the facts if they are likely to affect in that Member State the taking up of the activity in question. The authorities in that State shall decide on the nature and extent of the investigation to be made and shall inform the host Member State of any consequential action which they take with regard to the certificates or documents they have issued.

4. Member States shall ensure the confidentiality of the information forwarded.
Article 10

1. Where, in a host Member State, provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action are in force laying down requirements as to good character or good repute, including provision for disciplinary action in the event of serious professional misconduct or conviction for criminal offences and relating to the pursuit of any of the activities referred to in Article 1, the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes shall forward to the host Member State all necessary information regarding measures or disciplinary action of a professional or administrative nature taken in respect of the person concerned or regarding criminal penalties imposed on him when pursuing his profession in the Member State of origin or in the Member State from which he comes.

2. If the host Member State has detailed knowledge of a serious matter which has occurred prior to the establishment of the person concerned in the State outside its territory and which is likely to affect the pursuit within its territory of the activity concerned, it may inform the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes.

The Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes shall verify the accuracy of the facts if they are likely to affect in that Member State the pursuit of the activity in question. The authorities in that State shall decide on the nature and extent of the investigation to be made and shall inform the host Member State of any consequential action which they take with regard to the information they have forwarded in accordance with paragraph 1.

3. Member States shall ensure the confidentiality of the information forwarded.

Article 11

Where a host Member State requires of its own nationals wishing to take up or pursue any of the activities referred to in Article 1 a certificate of physical or mental health, that State shall accept as sufficient evidence thereof the presentation of the document required in the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes.

Where the Member State of origin or the Member State from which the foreign national comes does not impose any requirements of this nature on those wishing to take up or pursue the activity in question, the host Member State shall accept from such national a certificate issued by a competent authority in that State corresponding to the certificates issued in the host Member State.
Article 1.2

Documents issued in accordance with Article 9, 10 and 11 may not be presented more than three months after their date of issue.

Article 1.3

1. The procedure for authorizing the person concerned to take up any activity referred to in Article 1, pursuant to Articles 9, 10 and 11, must be completed as soon as possible and not later than three months after presentation of all the documents relating to such person, without prejudice to delays resulting from any appeal that may be made upon the termination of this procedure.

2. In the cases referred to in Articles 9 (3) and 10 (2), a request for re-examination shall suspend the period laid down in paragraph 1.

The Member State consulted shall give its reply within a period of three months.

On receipt of the reply or at the end of the period the host Member State shall continue with the procedure referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 1.4

Where a host Member State requires its own nationals wishing to take up or pursue any of the activities referred to in Article 1 to take an oath or make a solemn declaration and where the form of such oath or declaration cannot be used by nationals of other Member States, that Member State shall ensure that an appropriate and equivalent form of oath or declaration is offered to the person concerned.

B. Provisions relating specifically to the provision of services

Article 1.5

1. Where a Member State requires of its own nationals wishing to take up or pursue any of the activities referred to in Article 1 an authorization or membership of or registration with a professional organization or body, that Member State shall in the case of the provision of services exempt the nationals of the other Member States from that requirement.

The person concerned shall provide services with the same rights and obligations as the nationals of the host Member State; in particulars he shall be subject to the rules of conduct of a professional or administrative nature which apply in that Member State.
To this end and in addition to the declaration relating to the provision of services referred to in paragraph 2 Member States may, so as to permit the implementation of the provisions relating to professional conduct in force in their territory, provide for automatic temporary registration with or pro forma membership of a professional organization or body or entry in a register, provided that such registration does not delay or in any way complicate the provision of services or impose any additional costs on the person providing the services.

Where a host Member State adopts a measure pursuant to the second subparagraph or becomes aware of facts which run counter to these provisions, it shall forthwith inform the Member State where the person concerned is established.

2. The host Member State, may require the person concerned to make a prior declaration to the competent authorities concerning the provision of his services where they involve a temporary stay in its territory.

In urgent cases this declaration may be made as soon as possible after the services have been provided.

3. Pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2, the host Member State may require the person concerned to supply one or more documents containing the following particulars:
   - the declaration referred to in paragraph 2,
   - a certificate stating that the person concerned is lawfully pursuing the activities in question in the Member State where he is established,
   - a certificate that the person concerned holds one or other of the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications appropriate for the provision of the services in question and referred to in this Directive.

4. The document or documents specified in paragraph 3 may not be presented more than 12 months after their date of issue.

5. Where a Member State temporarily or permanently deprives, in whole or in part, one of its nationals or a national of another Member State established in its territory of the right to pursue any of the activities referred to in Article 1, it shall, as appropriate, ensure the temporary or permanent withdrawal of the certificate referred to in the second indent of paragraph 3.

**Article 16**

Where registration with a public social security body is required in a host Member State for the settlement with insurance bodies of accounts relating to services rendered to persons insured under social security schemes, that Member State shall exempt nationals of Member States established in another Member State from this requirement in cases of provision of services entailing travel on the part of the person concerned.
In all cases of provision of services entailing travel on the part of the person concerned, the host Member State may require him to supply information to this body in advance, or, in urgent cases, at the earliest opportunity, concerning the services provided.

C. Provisions common to the right of establishment and freedom to provide services

**Article 17**

1. Where in a host Member State the use of the professional title relating to any of the activities referred to in Article 1 is subject to rules, nationals of other Member States who fulfil the conditions laid down in Articles 2, 7 (1) and 19 shall use the professional title of the host Member State which, in that State, corresponds to those conditions of qualification and shall use the abbreviated title.

2. Paragraph 1 shall also apply to the use of professional titles of practitioner of specialized dentistry by those who fulfil the conditions laid down in Articles 4 and 7 (2) respectively.

**Article 18**

1. Member States shall take the necessary measures to enable the persons concerned to obtain information on the health and social security laws and, where applicable, on the professional ethics of the host Member State.

For this purpose Member States may set up information centres from which such persons may obtain the necessary information. In the case of establishment, the host Member States may require the person concerned to contact these centres.

2. Member States may set up the centres referred to in paragraph 1 within the competent authorities and bodies which they must designate within the period laid down in Article 24 (1).

3. Member States shall see to it that, where appropriate, the persons concerned acquire, in their interest and in that of their patients, the linguistic knowledge necessary for the exercise of their profession in the host Member State.
CHAPTER VII

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS COVERING THE SPECIAL CASE OF ITALY

For transitional provisions in relation to Spain, see Article 3 of the Medical and Dental Qualifications (EEC Recognition - Spain and Portugal) Order 1986

Article 19

From the date on which Italy takes the measures necessary to comply with this Directive, Member States shall recognize, for the purposes of carrying out the activities referred to in Article 1 of this Directive, the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in medicine awarded in Italy to persons who had begun their university medical training not later than 18 months after notification of this Directive, accompanied by a certificate issued by the competent Italian authorities, certifying that these persons have effectively, lawfully and principally been engaged in Italy in the activities specified in Article 5 of Directive 78/687/EEC for at least three consecutive years during the five years prior to the issue of the certificate and that these persons are authorized to carry out the said activities under the same conditions as holders of the diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 3 (f) of this Directive.

The requirement of three years’ experience referred to in the first subparagraph shall be waived in the case of persons who have successfully completed at least three years of study which are certified by the competent authorities as being equivalent to the training referred to in Article 1 of Directive 78/687/EEC.

CHAPTER VIII

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 20

Member States which require their own nationals to complete a preparatory training period in order to become eligible for appointment as a dental practitioner of a social security scheme may impose the same requirement on nationals of the other Member States for a period of eight years following notification of this Directive. The training period may not, however, exceed six months.
Article 21

In the event of justified doubts, the host Member State may require of the competent authorities of another Member State confirmation of the authenticity of the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications issued in that other Member State and referred to in Chapters II, III and IV, and also confirmation that the person concerned has fulfilled all the training requirements laid down in Directive 78/687/EEC.

Article 22

Within the time limit laid down in Article 24 (1), Member States shall designate the authorities and bodies competent to issue or receive the diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications as well as the documents and information referred to in this Directive and shall forthwith inform the other Member States and the Commission thereof.

Article 23

The Directive shall also apply to the nationals of Member States who, in accordance with Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68, are or will be pursuing as employed persons any of the activities referred to in Article 1.

Article 24

1. Member States shall take the measures necessary to comply with this Directive within 18 months of its notification and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof. However, Italy shall take these measures within a maximum period of six years and in any event when it takes those necessary to comply with Directive 78/687/EEC.

2. Member States shall forward to the Commission the texts of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 25

Where a Member State encounters major difficulties in certain fields when applying this Directive, the Commission shall examine these difficulties in conjunction with that State and shall request the opinion of the Committee of Senior Officials on Public Health set up by Decision 75/365/EEC (1), as last amended by Decision 78/689/EEC (2).

Where necessary, the Commission shall submit appropriate proposals to the Council.

Article 26

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.


For the Council
The President
K. von DOHNANYI

of 25 July 1978

concerning the coordination of provisions laid down by law,
regulation or administrative action in respect
of the activities of dental practitioners

(78/687/EEC)

The Council of the European Communities,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community, and in particular Articles 49, 57, 66 and 235 thereof,

Having regard to the proposal from the Commission,

Having regard to the opinion of the European Parliament (1),

Having regard to the opinion of the Economic and Social Committee (2),

Whereas, with a view to achieving the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of the formal qualifications in dentistry, laid down by Council Directive 78/686/EEC of 25 July 1978 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of the formal qualifications of practitioners of dentistry, including measures to facilitate the effective exercise of the right of establishment and freedom to provide services (3), the comparable nature of training courses in the Member States enables coordination in this field to be confined to the requirement that minimum standards be observed, which then leaves the Member States freedom of organization as regards teaching:

(3) See page 1 of this Official Journal.
Whereas, with a view to mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications of a practitioner of specialized dentistry and in order to put all members of the profession who are nationals of the Member States on an equal footing within the Community, some coordination of the requirements for training as a practitioner of specialized dentistry is necessary; whereas certain minimum criteria should be laid down for this purpose concerning the right to take up specialized training, the minimum training period, the method by which such training is given and the place where it is to be carried out, as well as the supervision to which it should be subject; whereas these criteria only concern the specializations common to several Member States;

Whereas it is necessary for reasons of public health to move within the Community towards a common definition of the field of activity of the professional persons concerned; whereas this Directive does not at this stage enable complete coordination to be achieved as regards the field of activity of dental practitioners in the various Member States;

Whereas Member States will ensure that, as from the implementation of this Directive, the training of dental practitioners will provide them with the skills necessary for carrying out all activities involving the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of anomalies and diseases of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated tissues;

Whereas coordination of the conditions for the pursuit of these activities, as provided for under this Directive, does not exclude any subsequent coordination;

Whereas the coordination envisaged by this Directive covers the professional training of dental practitioners; whereas, as far as training is concerned, most Member States do not at present distinguish between dental practitioners who pursue their activities as employed persons and those who are self-employed; whereas for this reason and in order to encourage as far as possible the free movement of professional persons within the Community, it appears necessary to extend the application of this Directive to dental practitioners pursuing their activities as employed persons;

Whereas, at the time of notification of this Directive, dentistry is practised in Italy solely by doctors, whether or not specializing in odontostomatology; whereas, under this Directive, Italy is obliged to create a new category of professional persons entitled to practise dentistry under a title other than that of doctor; whereas in creating a new profession Italy must not only introduce a specific system of training complying with the criteria laid down in this Directive, but also set up structures proper to this new profession, such as a council, for example; whereas, therefore, in view of the extent of the measures to be taken, Italy should be granted an additional period to allow it to comply with this Directive;
Has adopted this directive:

CHAPTER I

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Article 1

1. The Member States shall require persons wishing to take up and pursue a dental profession under the titles referred to in Article 1 of Directive 78/686/EEC to hold a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in Article 3 of the same Directive which guarantees that during his complete training period the person concerned has acquired:

a) adequate knowledge sciences on which dentistry is based and a good understanding of scientific methods, including the principles of measuring biological functions, the evaluation of scientifically established facts and the analysis of data;

b) adequate knowledge of the constitution, physiology and behaviour of healthy and sick persons as well as the influence of the natural and social environment on the state of health of the human being, in so far as these factors affect dentistry;

c) adequate knowledge of the structure and function of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated tissues, both healthy and diseased, and their relationship to the general state of health and to the physical and social well-being of the patient;

d) adequate knowledge of clinical disciplines and methods, providing the dentist with a coherent picture of anomalies, lesions and diseases of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated tissues and of preventive, diagnostic and therapeutic dentistry;

e) suitable clinical experience under appropriate supervision.

This training shall provide him with the skills necessary for carrying out all activities involving the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of anomalies and diseases of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated tissues.

2. A complete period of dental training of this kind shall comprise at least a five-year full time course of theoretical and practical instruction given in a university, in a higher-education institution recognized as having equivalent status or under the supervision of a university and shall include the subjects listed in the Annex.

3. In order to be accepted for such training, the candidate must have a diploma or a certificate which entitles him to be admitted for the course of study concerned to
the universities of a Member State or to the higher education institutions recognized as having equivalent status.

4. Nothing in this Directive shall prejudice any facility which may be granted in accordance with their own rules by Member States in respect of their own territory to authorize holders of diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications which have not been obtained in a Member State to take up and pursue the activities of a dental practitioner.

**Article 2**

1. Member States shall ensure that the training leading to a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications as a practitioner of specialized dentistry meets the following requirements at least:

a) it shall entail the completion and validation of a five-year full-time course of theoretical and practical instruction within the framework of the training referred to in Article 1, or possession of the documents referred to in Article 7 (1) of Directive 78/686/EEC.

b) it shall comprise theoretical and practical instruction;

c) it shall be a full-time course of a minimum of three years' duration supervised by the competent authorities or bodies;

d) it shall be in a university centre, in a treatment, teaching and research centre or, where appropriate, in a health establishment approved for this purpose by the competent authorities or bodies;

e) it shall involve the personal participation of the dental practitioner training to be a specialist in the activity and in the responsibilities of the establishments concerned.

2. Member States shall make the award of a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications as a practitioner of specialized dentistry subject to the possession of one of the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications in dentistry referred to in Article 1, or to the possession of the documents referred to in Article 7 (1) of Directive 78/686/EEC.

3. Within the time limit laid down in Article 8 Member States shall designate the authorities or bodies competent to issue the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications referred to in paragraph 1.

4. Member States may derogate from paragraph 1 (a). Persons in respect of whom such derogation is made shall not be entitled to avail themselves of Article 4 of Directive 78/686/EEC.
Article 3

1. Without prejudice to the principle of full-time training as set out in Article 2 (1) (c), and until such time as the Council takes a decision in accordance with paragraph 3, Member States may permit part-time specialist training, under conditions approved by the competent national authorities, when training on a full-time basis would not be practicable for well-founded reasons.

2. The total period of specialized training may not be shortened by virtue of paragraph 1. The standard of the training may not be impaired, either by its part-time nature or by the practice of private, remunerated professional activity.

3. Four years at the latest after notification of this Directive and in the light of a review of the situation, acting on a proposal from the Commission, and bearing in mind that the possibility of part-time training should continue to exist in certain circumstances to be examined separately for each specialization, the Council shall decide whether the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 should be retained or amended.

Article 4

As a transitional measure and notwithstanding Articles 2 (1) (c) and 3, Member States whose provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action permit a method of part-time specialist training at the time of notification of this Directive may continue to apply these provisions to candidates who have begun their training as specialist no later than four years after the notification of this Directive. This period may be extended if the Council has not taken a decision in accordance with Article 3 (3).

CHAPTER II

FIELD OF ACTIVITY

Article 5

Member States shall ensure that dental surgeons shall generally be entitled to take up and pursue activities involving the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of anomalies and diseases of the teeth, mouth, jaws and associated tissues in accordance with the regulatory provisions and the rules of professional conduct governing the profession at the time of notification of this Directive. Those Member States which do not have such provisions or rules define or limit the pursuit of certain activities referred to in the first subparagraph to an extent which is comparable to that existing in the other Member States.
CHAPTER III

FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 6

Persons covered by Article 19 of Directive 78/686/EEC shall be regarded as fulfilling the requirements laid down in Article 2 (1) (a).

For the purposes of applying Article 2 (2), persons covered by Article 19 of Directive 78/686/EEC shall be treated in the same way as those holding one of the diplomas, certificates or other evidence of formal qualifications in dentistry referred to in Article 1.

Article 7

This Directive shall also apply to nationals of Member States who, in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No 1612/68 of 15 October 1968 on freedom of movement for workers within the Community (1), are or will be pursuing, as employed persons, any of the activities referred to in Article 1 of Directive 78/686/EEC.

Article 8

1. Member States shall take the measures necessary to comply with this Directive within 18 months of its notification and shall forthwith inform the Commission thereof. However, Italy shall take these measures within a maximum of six years.

2. Member States shall communicate to the Commission the texts of the main provisions of national law which they adopt in the field covered by this Directive.

Article 9

Where a Member State encounters major difficulties in certain fields when applying this Directive, the Commission shall examine these difficulties in conjunction with that State and shall request the opinion of the Committee of Senior Officials on Public Health set up by Decision 75/365/EEC (2), as last amended by Decision 78/689/EEC (3).

Where necessary, the Commission shall submit appropriate proposals to the Council.

(3) See page 17 of this Official Journal.
Article 10

This Directive is addressed to the Member States.


For the Council
The President
K. von Dohnányi

ANNEX

Study programme for dental practitioners

The programme of studies leading to a diploma, certificate or other evidence of formal qualifications in dentistry shall include at least the following subjects. One or more of these subjects may be taught in the context of the other disciplines or in conjunction therewith.

(a) Basic subjects

chemistry,
physics,
biology.

(b) Medico-biological subjects and general medical subjects

anatomy,
embryology,
histology, including cytology,
physiology,
biochemistry (or physiological chemistry),
pathological anatomy,
general pathology,
pharmacology,
microbiology,
hygiene,
preventive medicine and epidemiology,
radiology,
physiotherapy,
general surgery,
genesis medicine, including paediatrics,
oto-rhino-laryngology,
dermato-venereology,
general psychology - psychopathology - neuropathology,
anesthetics.
(c) Subjects directly related to dentistry
prosthodontics,
dental materials and equipment,
conservative dentistry,
preventive dentistry,
anæsthetics and sedation in dentistry,
special surgery,
special pathology,
clinical practice,
paedodontics,
orthodontics,
periodontics,
dental radiology,
dental occlusion and function of the jaw,
professional organization, ethics and legislation,
social aspects of dental practice.

COUNCIL DECISION
of 25 July 1978
setting up an Advisory Committee
on the Training of Dental Practitioners
(78/688/EEC)

The Council of the European Communities,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community,

Having regard to the draft Decision submitted by the Commission,

Whereas, in its resolution of 6 June 1974 concerning the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications, the Council declared itself in favour of the establishment of advisory committees,

Whereas, in the context of the mutual recognition of diplomas, certificates and other evidence of formal qualifications in dentistry, it is important to ensure a comparably demanding standard of training;

Whereas, to contribute to achieving this objective, it is desirable to set up an Advisory Committee to advise the Commission,
Has decided as follows:

**Article 1**

An Advisory Committee on the Training of Dental Practitioners, hereinafter called ‘the Committee’, shall be set up within the Commission.

**Article 2**

1. The task of the Committee shall be to help to ensure a comparably demanding standard in the training of dental practitioners in the Community, with regard both to the training of dental practitioners and that of practitioners in specialized dentistry.

2. It shall carry out this task, in particular, by the following means:

   - exchange of comprehensive information as to the training methods and the content, level and structure of theoretical and practical courses provided in the Member States,

   - discussion and consultation with the object of developing common approaches to the standard to be attained in the training of dental practitioners and, as appropriate, to the structure and content of such training,

   - keeping under review the adaptation of the training of dental practitioners to developments in dental science and teaching methods.

3. The Committee shall communicate to the Commission and the Member States its opinions and recommendations including, when it considers it appropriate, suggestions for amendments to be made to the Articles relating to the training of dental practitioners in Directives 78/686/EEC (1) and 78/687/EEC (2).

4. The Committee shall also advise the Commission on any matter which the Commission may refer to it in relation to the training of dental practitioners.

**Article 3**

1. The Committee shall consist of three experts from each Member State, as follows:

   - one expert from the practising profession of dentistry,

   - one expert from the relevant faculties of the universities or comparable institutions,

   - one expert from the competent authorities of the Member State.

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(1) See page 1 of this Official Journal.  
(2) See page 10 of this Official Journal.
2. There shall be an alternate for each member. Alternates may attend the meetings of the Committee.

3. The members and alternates referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be nominated by the Member States. The members referred to in the first and second ident of paragraph 1 and their alternates shall be nominated upon the proposal of the practising profession and the relevant faculties of universities or comparable institutions. The members and alternates thus nominated shall be appointed by the Council.

**Article 4**

1. The term of office of a member of the Committee shall be three years. After the expiry of this period the members of the Committee shall remain in office until replacement have been provided for or their term of office is renewed.

2. The term of office of a member may end before expiry of the period of three years by virtue of resignation or death of the member, or his replacement by another person, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 3. Such an appointment shall be for the remainder of term of office.

**Article 5**

The Committee shall elect a chairman and two deputy chairmen from its own membership. It shall adopt its own rules of procedure. The agenda for meetings shall be drawn up by the chairman of the Committee in consultation with the Commission.

**Article 6**

The Committee may set up working parties for, and invite and allow observers or experts to assist it in connection with all the special aspects of its work.

**Article 7**

Secretariat services for the Committee shall be provided by the Commission.


*For the Council*

*The President*

*K. von DOHNANYI*
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<td><strong>Prof. Dr. J. Schubert</strong></td>
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<td>Große Steinstr, 19</td>
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<th>University of Jena - Dental School</th>
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<td><strong>Prof. Dr. Med. H. H. Graf</strong></td>
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<th>University of Düsseldorf - Dental School</th>
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<td><strong>Prof. Dr. M. Stüttgen</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<th>University of Frankfurt/Main Dental School</th>
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<td><strong>Prof. Dr. P. Raetzke</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Theodor-Stern-Kai 7</td>
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<td>D-60596 Frankfurt am Main - Germany</td>
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<td><strong>Prof. Dr. R. Strub</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>D-79106 Freiburg i Br. - Germany</td>
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<td><strong>Prof. Dr. M.J. Noack</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Prof. Dr. W. Wagner</strong></td>
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<td>Augustusplatz 2</td>
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<td><strong>Prof. Dr. K. Pieper</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Georg Voigt Str. 3</td>
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<td>D-35039 Marburg - Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Prof. Dr. F. Bollmann</strong></td>
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<td>Walderstr. 30</td>
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<td>D-48149 Münster - Germany</td>
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<td><strong>Prof. Dr. C. Lößt</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Prof. Dr. P. Ludwig</strong></td>
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<td>Albert Einstein Allee 11</td>
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<tr>
<th>University of Würzburg - Dental School</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Prof. Dr. E. Witt</strong></td>
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<td>Pleicherwall 2</td>
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<tr>
<th>University of Rostock - Dental School</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Prof. Dr. Dr. H.K. Albers</strong></td>
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<td>Arnold Heller Str. 16</td>
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<td>D-24105 Kiel - Germany</td>
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<tr>
<th>University of Aachen - Dental School</th>
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<td><strong>Priv. Doz. Dr. H.J. Schmitz</strong></td>
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GATA Dışhekimliği - Bilimleri Merkezi
Prof. Dr. E. Erdogan
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Prof. T. W. MacFarlane
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0141 211 9701
0141 211 9600
0141 331 2798

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Prof. N.B. Pitts
Park Place
Dundee DD1 4HN - Scotland

Dental School - University of Bristol
Prof. A. Harrison
Lower Maudlin Street
Bristol BS1 2LY - United Kingdom
School of Dentistry - University of Leeds  
Prof. W. Hume  
Clarendon Way  
Leeds LS2 9Lu - United Kingdom

Dental School of the United Medical and  
Dental School of Guy's and  
St. Thomas Hospital. Guy's Tower  
Prof. F.P. Ashley  
St. Thomas Street, London Bridge  
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The Royal London Hospital  
Medical College - Dental School  
Prof. Dr. P. Wright  
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London E1 2AD - United Kingdom  
0171 377 7057  
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Turner Dental School  
University of Manchester  
Prof. A.S. Blinkhorn  
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0161 275 6601  
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The Dental School  
University of Newcastle-Upon-Tyne  
Prof. J. Murray  
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School of Clinical Dentistry  
University of Sheffiel  
Prof. C.J. Smith  
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Dental School  
College of Medicine - University of Wales  
Prof. N. Whitehouse  
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Liverpool University Dental  
Hospital and School Dentistry  
Prof. J. Scott  
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Liverpool L3 5PS - United Kingdom

Eastman Dental Institute  
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Prof. C. Scully  
256 Grays inn Road  
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71-915 1038  
71-915 1039

Centre for Dental Education  
Postgraduate Dental Institution  
Prof. P. Sutcliffe  
Level 7, Lauriston Building  
Lauriston Place  
Edinburgh EH8 9DR - Scotland

School of Clinical Dentistry  
Queen’s University  
Prof. P.J. Lamey  
Grosvenor Road  
Belfast BT12 6BP - Northern Ireland
1. Name
The name of the association is the Association for Dental Education in Europe, herein after referred to as the Association or this Association.

2. Mission Statement
The Association for Dental Education in Europe is committed to the advancement of the highest levels of health care for all people of Europe through its influence on the education and training of dental personnel.

3. Aims and Objectives
The Association has adopted the following aims and objectives in pursuit of the mission statement.

A. To promote the advancement of dental education:
   - in undergraduate courses
   - in vocational training
   - in continuing dental education and professional development
   - in higher dental training and education programmes

B. To foster convergence towards the highest standards in all facets of dental education throughout Europe by:
   - encouraging the sharing of resources
   - promoting innovation and research in educational methods
   - facilitating the exchange of expertise
   - promoting greater understanding and communication
   - fostering communication and co-operation among dental and medical educators
   - seeking to exploit the potential of the evolving European Union
C. To promote and help co-ordinate peer review and quality assurance in dental education and training in Europe.

D. To promote the establishment of common core educational objectives and minimum clinical skills or proficiencies, without imposing a single educational approach.

E. To promote the development of assessment methods and examinations.

F. To promote distance learning and networking and to co-ordinate guidance in the use of information technology applied to dental education.

G. To promote the exchange of staff, students and programmes among European dental schools.

H. To disseminate knowledge and understanding of dental education by:
   • the promotion of conferences and scientific meetings and the publication of research, innovation and methodologies applicable to dental education, and
   • the establishment and maintenance of appropriate data banks.

I. To provide a cohesive, broadly based and informed voice in all facets of dental education in the determination of European and international policies in dental education.

J. To provide a European link with other Regional organisations concerned with dental education.

K. To provide a European link with other multinational organisations concerned with dental education.

L. To provide a central administrative facility for use by European dental organisations.

4. Organisation

Section 1. This Association is a non-profit organisation. If this Association is dissolved at any time, no part of its funds or property may be distributed to, or among, its members; but after payment of all indebtedness of this Association, its surplus funds and property will be used for dental education and dental research in such a manner as the General Assembly of the Association may determine.

Section 2. Central Office. The registered central office of this Association is known as the Central Office and shall be located in such city and country as may be determined by the General Assembly of the Association on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.

Section 3. Membership. The membership of this Association consists of dental schools and other dental educational institutions, and such other institutions and individuals whose qualifications and classifications are established in the Bylaws.
5. Government

Section 1. Legislative Body. The legislative and governing body of this Association is the General Assembly.

Section 2. Administrative Body. The administrative body of this Association is an Executive Committee elected by the General Assembly.

6. Officers

Section 1. Elected Officers. The elected officers of this Association are a president, president-elect, immediate past president and a treasurer.

Section 2. Appointed Officers. The appointed officers of this Association are a Secretary General and an Editor who are nominated by the Executive Committee and appointed subject to the approval of the General Assembly.

7. Sessions of the General Assembly

Section 1. Regular Sessions. There is an annual session of the Association to be held at such time and place as may be proposed by the Executive Committee and approved by the General Assembly. Notice of the time, place and agenda for the General Assembly, including names of candidates nominated as officers of the Association must be given to members at least six (6) weeks in advance of the meeting date.

Section 2. Special Sessions. An extraordinary General Assembly shall be summoned by the Executive Committee or at the request of at least 10 authorised representatives of members, in writing to the President or to the Secretary General.

8. Amendments

Any proposed amendment to this Constitution must be presented in writing at a regular meeting of the General Assembly. It shall then be laid on the table until the next annual session, and each member of the General Assembly shall be promptly notified in writing by the Secretary General concerning such proposed amendment. Any such amendment may be adopted by an affirmative vote of at least two-thirds (2/3) of the General Assembly present.
1. Membership

The Association shall have the following categories of membership;

Category 1.
A. The university dental schools or other national dental educational bodies of the countries of Europe.
B. The national associations for dental education of the countries of Europe.
C. European associations or specialist societies concerned with or related to dental education.

Category 2.
A. Affiliated members (E.g. Universities, Dental Schools and other national dental educational bodies in countries outside Europe, individuals not associated with a Category 1 organisation).
B. Honorary members.

Category 3.
A. Commercial organisations dealing with products and/or services relevant to dental education and/or dentistry - corporate membership.

2. Application for Nomination and Election to Membership

Category 1.
University dental schools and national associations for dental education of the countries of Europe are eligible for immediate membership provided they are prepared to support the aims and objectives of the Association and to pay annual dues. They shall apply for membership to the Secretary General.

National associations, specialist societies or national dental educational bodies, other than those named under 1a and b may apply for membership to the Secretary General who will submit the application to the Executive Committee for consideration. The applicant will be admitted if its objectives are not in conflict with the objectives of ADEE.

Category 2.
Institutions conducting educational programmes for auxiliary dental personnel. Such programmes that are under the administrative control of an active member institution and that are conducted at the main teaching site of that active member institution are included in the membership of the active member institution. Dental hygiene, assisting, and laboratory technology education programmes that are under the administrative control of an active member institution and are conducted away from the main teaching site of that active member institution must all be considered.
Proposals for election to honorary membership may be made to the Executive Committee by any member, but individuals may be nominated for honorary membership only by the Executive Committee and must receive approval by at least two-thirds of those present at a meeting of the General Assembly.

Any person with a demonstrable interest in dental education is eligible to apply for individual membership to the Secretary General.

Any student enrolled in any accredited university programme of a dental school or a post doctoral dental education programme, is eligible to apply for individual membership to the Secretary General.

**Category 3.**
A company dealing with products and/or services relevant to dental education and/or dentistry is eligible to apply for corporate membership. Companies elected to corporate membership may not cite it for commercial purposes, eg. to imply ADEE endorsement of products and services. Application is to be submitted to the Secretary General and the admittance to corporate membership has to be decided by the Executive Committee.

**3. Privileges of Membership**

The members of Category 1 have the right to appoint two representatives who will then be entitled, in the General Assembly, to all privileges of membership in ADEE including the right to vote, to make nominations, and to hold office. Moreover, the members may send as many delegates as they wish to participate in the scientific meetings of ADEE.

Members of Categories 2 and 3 shall have the same rights as those of the above-mentioned members, except the eligibility to vote in the General Assembly or to be elected to the executive Committee. However, companies holding corporate membership (Category 3) may attend the General Assembly and be represented by one delegate with the right to vote.

Honorary members (Category 2b) shall be entitled to attend scientific meetings as well as the General Assembly and shall have the right to vote but not to hold office.

**4. Subscriptions**

The membership subscriptions shall be paid annually before 30 June, the sums being suggested by the Executive Committee and approved by the General Assembly.
5. General Assembly

a. Composition
The General Assembly shall consist of authorised representatives present at a duly convened meeting.

b. Powers
The General Assembly is the legislative body of ADEE and shall have the following powers:
(i) to enact, amend and repeal the Constitution and Bylaws of ADEE;
(ii) to elect and approve the appointments to the Executive Committee and other constitutional committees of ADEE;
(iii) to elect auditors;
(iv) to elect honorary members.

The General Assembly shall:
(v) approve the accounts, the administration and the management of ADEE by the Executive Committee;
(vi) initiative proposals conforming with the purposes of ADEE;
(vii) decide on the annual dues and approve the budget;
(viii) approve the time and place of future General Assemblies and scientific meetings.

c. Sessions of the General Assembly
The General Assembly shall usually meet once a year in association with a Scientific Meeting. Members shall be informed of the date and time of the General Assembly when circulated with the programme for the Scientific Meeting at least six (6) weeks before the session is convened.

An extraordinary General Assembly shall be summoned by the Executive Committee or at the request of at least 10 authorised representatives of members in writing to the President or to the Secretary General.

The annual scientific meetings are organised by a local arrangements’ committee subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The meetings are to be arranged according to Guidelines on the Organisation of ADEE annual meetings.

d. Order of Business
The order of business at the General Assembly shall include the following:
(i) the meeting shall be opened by the President
(ii) approval of minutes of the previous General Assembly
(iii) report of the President
(iv) report of the Secretary General
(v) report of the Treasurer
(vi) report of the Auditors
(vii) report of the Editor
(viii) decision on annual dues
(ix) election and approval of the officers of ADEE and Members of the Executive Committee of ADEE
(x) approve the appointment of honoray membership
(xi) approve venues of future meetings of the General Assembly of ADEE for the subsequent two years.

Members who wish to raise specific items of new business must inform the Secretary General by the time of the winter meeting of the Executive Committee.

e. Decisions
Decisions of the General Assembly shall be carried by a simple majority of the votes of the representatives present, except where otherwise stated in the Constitution and Bylaws.

6. Executive Committee of ADEE

The Executive Committee shall be the administrative body of ADEE.

a. Composition
The Executive Committee shall consist of the following:
- The President
- The President Elect
- The immediate Past President
- The Secretary General
- The treasurer
and up to two Members, elected by the General Assembly from among its members. The Executive Committee shall have the power to co-opt up to two additional members.

b. Functions
The President shall lead ADEE, and preside over the General Assembly and the meetings of the Executive Committee.
He/She shall report on the current state of ADEE to the General Assembly.
In the case of a tie in voting, in the General Assembly or the Committees of ADEE, the President shall have the casting vote.
He/She shall normally represent ADEE at other meetings/conferences such as IFDEA when appropriate.

The President Elect and the Immediate Past President shall be kept informed on all business and shall assume the duties of the President in his/her absence, or if requested to do so by the President or the Executive Committee.
The Secretary General shall serve as secretary of the General Assembly and of the Executive Committee and advise the President. He/she shall prepare all official minutes; maintain a list of members of ADEE and their representatives; make annual reports to the Executive Committee and the General Assembly; assist with and co-ordinate the preparation and organisation of the annual scientific meeting, the meeting of the Executive Committee and the committee meetings.

It is the duty of the Secretary General to:

1. Perform such other duties as may be determined by the Executive Committee.
2. Serve as the executive head of the Central Office and all of its branches.
3. Provide for the maintenance of the Central Office and all property and offices owned or operated by the Association.
4. Co-ordinate the activities of all committees, councils, administrative boards, standing committees, and other Association component groups.
5. Mail notices pertaining to all sessions of the Association, annual or special, to appropriate individual and institutional members.

The Treasurer shall serve as custodian of all moneys, securities and other financial assets of ADEE; prepare an annual budget of ADEE's income and expenditures; submit the financial records of ADEE to two auditors; report annually to the Executive Committee and the General Assembly, such reports to be circulated in advance; collect membership fees and dues; and provide the Secretary General with an annual list of paid-up members of ADEE.

Auditors shall co-operate with the Treasurer, but will not become members of the Executive Committee. Members of the Executive Committee are not eligible to be Auditors.

c. Terms of Office and Elections

I. The terms of office for members of the Executive Committee shall be:
   - The President - 2 years
   - The President Elect - 1 year
   - The immediate Past President - 1 year
   - The Secretary General - 5 years
   - The Treasurer - 5 years
   - Elected members - 2 years
   - Co-opted members - 1 years

II. The officers shall serve from 1 January in the years following their election and/or appointment by the General Assembly. Continuous membership of the Committee should not extend for more than eight years. Under exceptional circumstances these terms can be modified by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Executive Committee.
d. Powers and Duties
The Executive Committee shall direct and organise the activities of ADEE, execute the decisions reached by the General Assembly, and monitor the finances of ADEE. It shall nominate candidates for membership. It shall appoint the Secretary General and the Editor, subject to the agreement of the General Assembly.

e. Sessions of the Executive Committee
The Executive Committee shall normally meet at least twice a year and may also meet at the request of three members of the Executive Committee.

f. Order of Business
The order of business for a session of the Executive Committee shall be as follows:
(i) the meeting shall be opened by the President
(ii) approval of minutes of the previous session
(iii) reports of the President, Secretary General, Treasurer and Editor
(iv) report of the committees
(v) nominations for elections
(vi) approval of officers for recommendation to the General Assembly
(vii) arrangements for future meetings of ADEE
(viii) unfinished and new business.

7. Editor of ADEE
There shall be an editor appointed by the Executive Committee who shall normally be in attendance at the Executive Committee and General Assembly meetings. The Editor shall liaise closely with the Secretary General; shall be responsible for the publication of official ADEE documents, including the Proceedings of Annual Meetings and shall report annually to the General Assembly.

8. Election of officers and executive committee
A Nomination committee shall be established comprising three members: the Secretary General plus two members from the body of the Association elected by the General Assembly. The nomination committee shall propose names to the Executive Committee who then will present them to the General Assembly.

9. Standing committee
The General Assembly or the Executive Committee after approval of the General Assembly can establish standing committees to provide an opportunity for ongoing activities on specific areas of interest for Dental Education and the Association.
Such standing committees shall have approved terms of reference with mandate with stated aims and objectives. However, the standing committees are encouraged to undertake activities based upon their own initiative within the remits of the mandate. The Executive Committee may ask a standing committee to undertake specific assignments within the remits of the mandate. The Standing Committees shall report to the Executive Committee and when appropriate to the General Assembly. Budgets for a Standing Committee have to be approved by the Executive Committee.

10. Dues and Fees

The Executive Committee shall recommend to the General Assembly for approval the amount of the annual dues for the different membership categories. The financial year shall correspond with the calendar year, i.e. 1 January to 31 December.

11. Amendments

These bylaws may be amended at any session of the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority, provided that the proposed amendments shall have been submitted in writing at a previous General Assembly or provided that such amendment has been submitted in writing to the members of ADEE not less than six weeks before the date on which the vote is taken.
15° Annual Meeting

Perspectives of Educational Changes for 21th Century

Chairman: E. Hjørting-Hansen

Speakers:
D. Barmes        O. Brazda        R. Frank
W. Künzel        K. Röding        M. Sanz

Chairman: D. Shanley

Speakers:
W. Jeanrond      D. Mason
M. Eijkman       P. Heeren

Chairman: E. Hjørting-Hansen

FIFTEENTH MEETING OF THE
ASSOCIATION FOR DENTAL
EDUCATION IN EUROPE
16° Annual Meeting

1 - Basic sciences in dental and medical education
2 - Changing aspects of preventive dentistry in dental education

Chairmen: A. H. R. Rowe P. Boute
Speakers: J. H. Jones J. Tenovuo

Chairmen: R. Storer M. Clarimundo Emilio
Speakers: T. Zelles A. Carrassi

Chairmen: D. Bratthall I. Möller
Speakers: R. Attström
G. Keszthelyi
M. Wierzbicka
M. Triller

Chairmen: H. Allred
H. Luoma
Speakers: R. L. Christiansen
H. W. Gilmore
A. C. Watkinson
J. Dénes
N. Skaug

ADEE
ASSOCIATION for DENTAL EDUCATION in EUROPE
16th Meeting

BUDAPEST, HUNGARY
29 August — 1 September 1990
1: The knowledge of new clinical situations in continuing dental education
Chairman: Prof. E. Hjørting-Hansen
Speakers: Dr. a M. J. Rebocho Prof. Errol L. Reese
Dr. Klaes Hansson

2: Responding to the dental practitioner as a consumer of continuing dental education
Chairman: Prof. H. Allred
Speakers: Prof. J. G. Groeneveld Prof. A. Angelopoulos

3: Impact of osseo-integration on future dental education
Chairman: Prof. Jukka Ainamo
Speaker: Prof. A. Angelopoulos
18° Annual Meeting

International dental conference celebrating the quatercentenary of the university of Dublin, Trinity College

Speakers: J. Camp

J. de St. George  A. Dugoni
M. Hobdell      W. Jeanrond
B. Press        F. Brady
D. Harris       F. Houston
J. Camp         P. Fleming
J. Walsh

The American Dental Association
Invites You to Celebrate the
400th Anniversary of the
University of Dublin, Trinity College

July 19-24, 1992

Presented by:
American Dental Association
Association for Dental Education in Europe
Irish Dental Association
Trinity College, Dublin
19° Annual Meeting

Information technology applied to dental education

Speakers:

Dr. D. Barmes
Dr. B. SUNDSTRÖM

Dr. K. Leuwenburgh
Pr. W. Schneider

Dr. V. Wagner
Pr. A. Demirjian

Dr. P. Girard

Reims - France
September 23, 24, 25, 1993
Université de Reims Champagne-Ardenne

19th Meeting of the Association for Dental Education in Europe
Information technology applied to dental education

PROGRAMME
1 - Problem-based learning

Speakers: Prof. B. Flodgren

Prof. D. Shanley

Prof. L.O. Dahlgren

Dr. J. Galloway

2 - Postgraduate retraining and faculty and staff development

Speakers: Prof. J.J. ten Bosch

Prof. M. Rohlin

Prof. C. Smith

Prof. S. Hagström

Prof. B. Klinge

Mrs E. Falck-Nilsson

Prof. P. Berthold
Specialization

Speakers:

Prof. Dr. N. Lang
Prof. Dr. M. Spiropoulos
Prof. Dr. S. Morganstein
Prof. Dr. J. Reuther
Prof. Dr. J.P. Ouhayoun
Pr. Dr. N. Whitehouse
Prof. Dr. E. L. Reese
Prof. Dr. P. Berthold

Program of the 21st Annual Meeting

Association for Dental Education in Europe

September 6-9, 1995
Munich
Germany
22° Annual Meeting

"teaching as a tool"

Speakers:  Dr. H. W. Kersten          Mr. F. Haage
           Prof. D. W. Chambers            Prof. E. H. Verdonschot
           Prof. J. M. van Rossum         Prof. P. A. Cohen
           Prof. D. R. Stirrups           Prof. L. A. Tedesco
23° Annual Meeting

1 - European Symposium on basic science teaching in dentistry
2 - External influences on Dental Schools and their curricula

Speakers: Prof. Dr. N. Lang  Prof. Dr. M. Spiropoulos
           Prof. Dr. S. Morganstein  Prof. Dr. J. Reuther
           Prof. Dr. J.P. Ouhayoun  Pr. Dr. N. Whitehouse
           Prof. Dr. E. L. Reese  Prof. Dr. P. Berthold

Preliminary programme, abstract and registration forms

23rd Annual Meeting of the Association for Dental Education in Europe

In collaboration with a European Meeting of the Association of Basic Science Teachers in Dentistry

Sheffield, England, September 3 - 6, 1997
24° Annual Meeting

Comprehensive Dental Care in Dental Education

Chairmen: Prof. A. Carrassi Prof. M. Boyd
            Prof. D. Shanley

Speakers: Prof. J. Rocca Prof. F. Smales
           Prof. G. Johnson Dr. G. Goffin
           Prof. J. Jouquan Dr. C. McCreary
           Prof. R. Burgersdijk Dr. M. Stel
           Prof. D. Shanley Dr. K. Munk
           Dr. R. Valachovic Prof. M. Boyd

Final Programme

24th Annual Meeting of the Association for Dental Education in Europe

23 June, 1998
Comprehensive Dental Care in Dental Education

24 June, 1998
Joint Symposium between the ADEE, International Federation of Dental Education Associations (IFDEA) and the International Association for Dental Research - Dental Educational Research Group (IADR)
A new dentist for a new century

Chairmen: Prof. R. Weinstein
Speakers: Dr. I. Mitchell
Prof. C. Guastamacchia
Prof. G. Coggi
Chairmen: Prof. G. Nidoli
Round table: Prof. G. Dolci
Prof. G. Vogel
Workshops: Prof. A. Liberati
Prof. C. Miani
Dr. G. Hoad-Reddick
Prof. D. Shanley
Prof. E. Hjort-Hansen
Dr. C. Boelen
N. Mattheos
Prof. G. Lévy
Prof. D. Shanley
Prof. P. Sapelli
Prof. S. Pizzini
Prof. M. Rohlin
Prof. R. Attstrom
Errata corrige

Pag. 19 Prof. Peter Gangler (Germany) is also a member of the E.C. 1999.

Pag. 83 Dr. T. Gronner replaces Dr. I. Mitchell
Prof. P. Gängler replaces Prof. G. Dolci as Chairman of the Round Table in which Dr. Charles Boelen is also a participant.