



Europäische Regionale Organisation
der Fédération Dentaire Internationale



**EUROPEAN REGIONAL ORGANISATION
OF THE FDI (ERO)
Minutes of the plenary session held on
24th/25th May, 2006
in Porto, Portugal**

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A Welcome

The president, José Font-Buxó, welcomes all participants to this plenary session. First of all he asks for a minute of silence in commemoration of Zbigniew Zak and Robert Welter, who died recently.

A special welcome goes to Michèle Aerden, President of FDI, who thanks for being invited to this perfectly organized event. She confirms that the FDI is healthy and going well. She has a fine council and very good staff. Excellence, medical positioning of our profession and ethics are three main points of her presidential program. Michèle Aerden informs about a new conference she has prepared with the subject "a healthy company image starts with a healthy mind" and which had an astonishing feedback. The FDI-President is convinced that the new financial control system is a very good tool for the future financial management. She informs about excellent council meetings and the new auditors. Further there are now monthly conference calls with the members of the executive committee, which help to have a better knowledge what happens in the head office, in the regional associations and the FDI.

José Font-Buxó welcomes Ruperto Gonzales-Giralda, past president of the FDI, and Wolfgang Doneus, the President of DLC.

For the first time representatives from Ukraine and Bulgaria are taking part in the ERO plenary session. Both address their greetings and thanks to the participants of this reunion.

Finally Orlando Monteiro da Silva, president of the Portuguese Dental Association, welcomes everybody to his beautiful city of Porto.

B Presentation of the Portuguese Dental Association

Orlando Monteiro da Silva presents the Portuguese Dental Association. All Dentists working in Portugal have to register and so the Association has quite a lot of power. There are 5100 members from 35 different countries. This requires a certain open mindedness. Most of the foreigners come from Brazil.

Dentistry in Portugal suffered a certain breakdown by gender (the number of female dentists has already exceeded the one of men and this is likely to continue) and also a breakdown by age. Dentist is a young profession in Portugal, which is expected to grow. There are nevertheless a certain percentage of persons, which have no access to dentistry. The ratio is declining; 1 dentist per 1379 people is the estimation for 2010. In Portugal there is no control over the training and they might end up with too much dentists. This is why planning becomes very important. Concerning oral health in Portugal, Orlando Monteiro da Silva states, that his country has one of the EU's worst indexes of DMFT at the age of 12. The problem of access to oral health lies not in the lack of professionals, but often in the poor economic capacity, the lack of response of the National Health System. A survey in this respect showed that most of hospitals and health centres do not provide oral health care. But there has now been established a national oral health program whose main target are children between 3 and 16 years. It is intended to ensure the health promotion as well as prevention and the treatment of oral diseases.

C Standard agenda of the business meeting

C.1 Roll call - Establishment of the quorum - New members

Philippe Rusca remarks that the agenda has been sent on time. 43 voting cards have been distributed, thus the quorum is established. He is glad to welcome back again the representatives of Bulgaria, Ukraine and Iceland. The Uzbekistan Dental Association is a new member of ERO. Unfortunately their president is - due to visa problems - not present in this assembly.

C.2 Approval of the agenda

The agenda is approved without changes.

Taner Yücel thinks that we are facing a major problem with the postulation of banning the amalgam. He would like to discuss this topic even though it does not appear on the agenda. José Font-Buxó suggests coming back to this under "miscellaneous".

C.3 Approval of the minutes of Montreal

The minutes of the plenary session in Montreal are unanimously approved without amendments.

C.4 Reports of the Board

4.1 President / FDI-Council

It is the first time in the history of ERO that there is a meeting with DLC (not joint, but consecutive). José Font-Buxó hopes that it will be a very nice experience. The participants will afterwards have to decide if this is to be repeated.

The president is very pleased that there is more and more attendance every year at the plenary session, that the number of national reports is steadily increasing and that ERO has now a total of 9 working groups.

He addresses his thanks to the interpreters (it is the first time we have 8 translation booths!) and thanks his board and the secretariat for the excellent cooperation during the last year.

José Font-Buxó has done much travelling since Athens. This means a lot of time and a lot of energy which he is dedicating to ERO and all the people present. ERO counts 34 member countries, there are hopefully more to join ERO. He mentions the sheet with the "10 commandments" that has been distributed. In spite of the title he does not intend to be the second Moses. The problem is that most of the ethical codes are complicated and nobody really reads them. That's why he decided to make a short list of 10 rules. There will be a new ERO website, where congress dates, national reports, news, etc. will be published. There will be more information on both subjects under "miscellaneous".

4.2 President-elect

With regard to the working groups Patrick Hescot makes the following statement: words are good, but actions are even better. Last year emphasis was placed on "prevention", this year it is "continuing education". It is our objective to strengthen and support all member associations in their attempts to take part in determining the oral health policy in their countries. This may be achieved by raising certain topics through the working groups and particularly by presenting solutions or actions to be taken.

We further focus on the positioning of ERO within the FDI. It is important that ERO as the biggest region is represented accordingly. We are happy to have such a dynamic FDI-president who succeeded in giving new directions to FDI. It is not always easy to find a common denominator. Since Michèle Aerden declared ethics one of her program's main points, the personal work of José Font-Buxó (his 10 commandments), which we are proud of, might be such a common denominator and - maybe - FDI finds use in it as well.

4.3 Secretary General

Philippe Rusca informs that the information transfer in the secretariat now happens exclusively by electronic ways. To avoid breakdowns, mails with many attachments are usually sent piece by piece. Once again he asks to let us know of changes in e-mail-addresses, etc.

ERO has tried to keep the contact with those who resigned their membership and Philippe Rusca is glad, that representatives from the U.K. announced their visit for the second day of the plenary session. Who knows, maybe they will be back in ERO some time?

ERO's presence on the Internet has been quite weak and it is a major concern to improve in this respect. He will come back to this under "Finances".

4.4 Members of the Board

Simona Dianišková is very pleased about the work of the ERO Board. There were two meetings in Ferney-Voltaire during the last year. The focus stays on the tasks of the working groups. The contact to FDI as well as organisations like the "Chief Dental Educators" and the "Chief Dental Officers" has improved. The latter met recently in Vienna. The main topic of the meeting was the basic education of dentists in Europe, where they learned about the differences between a mainly stomatological and mainly odontological approach in the education and about a huge variety of specialisations. The differences invite them to investigate farther and look for the best dental education in Europe. ERO as well should monitor the dental education and become committed to other European projects.

Bedros Yavru-Saku has nothing to add. He praises the good relations between the board members.

C.5 Member countries

5.1 National reports

Bedros Yavru-Sakuk has commented the national reports that have been submitted to the secretariat in time (see appendix I). At the end of this presentation the ERO President offers his help to all member associations that should be in need of some support.

C.6 Working groups

6.1 Liberal Dental Practice in Europe

Voicu David refers to the resolutions of the last 7 years as well as the questionnaire which had been sent to all member associations. The WG met in March in Bratislava, where they created the questionnaire and a draft resolution. The results of the questionnaire were collected and he presents the answers (see appendix II) as well as the slightly amended resolution which is divided in 3 parts (see appendix III). The division was made in order that a national association can make use of each part separately according to what is needed in the specific case.

There are no questions to this point and therefore there is a vote on this resolution. The delegates support this resolution unanimously. Voicu David expresses his thanks.

This working group was presided by Wilfried Beckmann and led by Voicu David as chairman ad interim since last autumn. Patrick Hescot informs that Beckmann meanwhile has sent a resignation letter. Voicu David is unanimously elected as chairman of this working group.

Ernst-Jürgen Otterbach points out that the members of this WG under the guidance of the "Freien Verband Deutscher Zahnärzte" are organising the European Forum for Dentistry in Brussels. He refers to the report of Bedros Yavru-Sakuk which showed how necessary it is to have as good political arguments as possible and the best possible position in Brussels. He therefore invites all to participate in this Forum which will be held on November 14, 2006 (the day before the DLC meeting).

6.2 ERO Parity

Simona Dianišková introduces a project to monitor and analyze the expenditure and income of dentists in Europe that was elaborated by the WG parity. They assume that the prices for dental services differ a lot between various countries and would like to know the range of these variations. The purpose of the questionnaire, which all member associations should have received by mail together with an introduction, is to compare the running expenditure and the income of dental practices.

In recent times we have experienced a strong growing disappointment of general medical doctors who are on strike in at least 4 European countries. The problems lay mainly in the finances (low salary, low prices of treatments, financial limits or budget restrictions by insurance

companies) and high workload. Most of these problems concern dentistry as well. She hopes that the work of the WG will help to make clear that with low price for dental treatment it is almost impossible to provide high quality dentistry.

Simona Dianišková's explanations are followed by a lively discussion. Philippe Rusca thinks that this survey is quite interesting, but also very dangerous. Switzerland made bad experiences a couple of years ago. Surveys similar to this, which originally are intended to help the dentists, might be used by the politician to put them under pressure. Wolfgang Sprekels doubts that the information collected with this questionnaire will stay confidential. A dental association will use it to negotiate higher prices and governments will use it, too, to show that in other countries dentists are able to work at lower costs and/or income. Stefano Briganti thinks that we always should bear in mind the consequences of such political actions.

Simona Dianišková admits that this is a very ambitious project. The WG does not intend to create problems or reach a lower levelling; they simply want to show how big the differences are. The questionnaire should be kept as simple as possible. To Barbara Bergmann-Krauss' question about who should fill out this questionnaire, she declares that either there is already data available or the questionnaire must be sent to some dentists, which is, adds Patrick Hescot, the task of each country to work out the best method of gathering this information. The practice model created by the WG is: a single dentist, with one chair, one assistant, without laboratory and it is a general dental practice.

Stefaan Hanson congratulates Simona Dianišková for her work. His concerns go in the same direction as those of Rusca or Sprekels. An analysis of the cost would be a fine thing, but it should better serve the national associations as a basis for their own survey. According to Panos Alexiou it will be difficult to find dentists who are going to answer those questions. Of course, there are considerable differences as show the many Greek patients that travel to Bulgaria, because of the cheaper prices.

It is only logical to Patrick Hescot that high-price countries will not answer the questions, whereas countries with low prices and income will do it. But maybe the WG could establish some sort of list or index instead of this survey. Ernst-Jürgen Otterbach would rather prefer an assessment of the value of a dentist's work; a state description instead of a statistic would probably be of greater help for a dentist to evaluate his situation in an international comparison.

Voicu David knows that the results of this questionnaire will not help everybody, but for his association, e.g., it would be very important. Thus, the survey should be conducted nevertheless. Elena Liashenko agrees with that, because these data would be very helpful for Ukrainian dentists.

According to Wolfgang Sprekels this one-to-one comparison is too simple. We should inquire how much it costs to start a new practice, the amount of investments, the duration of the amortisation, the sum of labour cost, the number of employees needed... In other words how much must I earn to reach the income of a middle-level functionary? Once these data is collected the dentists will be able to show if their profession under the given circumstances in their country is still profitable and or not. All this has nothing to do with a comparison between various countries. Wolfgang Sprekels is in fact ready to give all necessary information, but he wants to avoid that things are heading in the wrong direction. Constantinos Oulis comments are matching more or less Wolfgang Sprekels remarks.

Simona Dianišková is quite aware of the fact that the figures which will come out of the questionnaire cannot be used in a one-to-one comparison. With the help of an economist she thinks they will be able to fulfil their task. She thinks that migration will also change the prices.

There are so many factors that can influence the prices, experience is one of them. And, according to Bedros Yavru-Sakuk, it is also a question of quality.

Simona Dianišková thanks everybody for their valuable suggestions. She proposes to make a statistic study just from the data given by the national organisation; to work it out by an economic approach and to present the results on the plenary session next year. She invites all associations to participate.

Ralf Wagner thinks it would not be very wise to conduct this survey, to elaborate the results and then come back with them to this panel. He recommends to limit the survey to the cost of founding a dental practice. Probably it would be even better to inquire first, what questions the national associations are willing to answer at all. Then we would keep all unproblematic questions and would eliminate the others, risking that the survey might then be pointing into a different direction.

Of course, Simona Dianišková agrees, all the national associations are free to answer or not, one or more parts of the documents. But she is also favourable to Ralf Wagner's proposition.

Questioned by Patrick Hescot, everybody seems to agree with this.

6.3 ERO Enlargement

Bedros Yavru-Sakuk presents his report (see appendix IV).

Elena Liashenko from Ukraine, who was not able to participate last year, is grateful to be now a part of this community. The profession and our efforts in favour of it, unite us all. The Dental Association of Ukraine is 10 years old and counts about 10'000 members, which represents 50% of all Ukrainian dentists. The association did a lot to improve postgraduate education. She is convinced that professional organisations have great influence on these processes and she is glad to be able to contribute in this.

Orlando Monteiro da Silva is wondering who of the Eastern European countries are absent and why. Maybe we could help? He thinks it would be nice and important too, if all were able to participate. And probably there should be made even more efforts to bring back those associations who have left ERO.

Some of them have financial problems; others couldn't come because of visa problems or are engaged in their own national congresses taking place at the same time, explains Bedros Yavru-Sakuk. And not all of those who claim to have financial problems are actually being short of financial means.

Patrick Hescot thinks that by checking the needs of our member associations we will also find out the needs of those who are not (yet) members. And this is the reason why we have national reports, adds Bedros Yavru-Sakuk.

6.4 Prevention

Claude Bouchet, chairman of this WG, presents his "global plan for the prevention of oral diseases" and the respective recommendations (see appendix V).

Everybody agrees on the recommendations; it is a vote of one voice. The same applies for the chairman, whose position is confirmed.

6.5 Quality Management

Francisco Rodriguez Lozano announces that since the last meeting his WG has been preparing minimum standards of quality. The statement is based on the Spanish standards; this is because one of the leading quality institutions is located in Spain. Quality control is very important. The WG will now lay stress on this subject and produce some paper on the basis of what already exists. It is a bit difficult to work, when people are not present, remarks Rodriguez Lozano. He gladly accepts help from anyone who is interested to participate in this WG.

Simona Dianišková confirms the words of Rodriguez Lozano. The issue is getting important. In Slovakia quality control has been established and reasonable minimum standards would be much appreciated.

Patrick Hescot announces that "quality" is intended to be the theme of the next year. We have to prepare the field and it is indispensable for all countries to have a frame of reference. The object is very clear; we have to master the profession; this is why we propose this theme. He invites all, which are experienced in this field, to participate.

The delegates unanimously vote for "quality" as theme of the year 2007.

6.6 Basic + continuing education

Alex Mersel thanks the members of his committee for their excellent cooperation. Even people that do not belong to the WG have collaborated. He informs about a continuing education group within the FDI, which is trying to give us the template of the American Dental Association. We should work very hard to avoid receiving templates and guidelines that are not in harmony with our legislation. It is further important to teach our people how to avoid all the legal problems of malpractice. Education (not only on technology) is a duty. We should be aware, that the quality of our treatment is a direct link to the amount of perfection and updating. Alex Mersel presents mission and aims formulated by the working group and asks for the approval of the recommendations (see appendix VI).

The delegates unanimously vote in favour of those recommendations.

6.7 Women in dentistry

The WG was re-established last year, informs Vesna Barac-Furtinger, who has taken over the leadership of this group. She refers to the survey which was conducted for the second time. There are 69% women dentists in Europe. Estonia is top with 91% and Switzerland at the bottom 20%. It further shows that women tend to work in preventive dentistry, but only few specialise. Despite the number of female dentists in Europe only 24% are in a decision making position level. Even if the FDI president is a woman, she is the only one in the board. There are no significant differences in income and retirement ages. The WG concludes that the increase of women in dental profession is changing the nature of dentistry; the feminisation in dentistry united with less and less money for dentistry produce a very dangerous situation for the future and that it is necessary to establish the women-net in all countries to investigate all positive and negative influences of this process.

This subject is very close to Michèle Aerden's heart, because it's her, who's initiated this WG in FDI.

6.8 Dental team

Patrick Hescot presents this new working group. There is less and less caries in Europe, but other problems have arisen. The population is asking for different services. The dentists are as well responsible for the well-being of the population. The number of dental clinics is steadily growing and we are slowly departing from the model of a "mono-acting" practitioner. That's why this working group is important.

There is already a "resolution" (appendix VII) to be presented to the participants of ERO plenary session and it concerns the hygienists association who wants to become member of the FDI. This is rather a statement than a resolution in respect of the decision that has to be taken in Shenzhen.

Michèle Aerden adds that this motion has already been placed once a couple of years ago. Then they declared in their statutes the promotion of independent practice for dental hygienists as one of their aims. FDI could not agree with that, of course, and their application was defeated. Now they renewed their candidature and since the reorganisation of the different membership categories their admission as affiliate members would be possible. They have also

eliminated their objective about the independency. Still, we must stay vigilant, statutes can be changed again.

This topic causes quite an extensive discussion that is resumed hereafter. There are countries where hygienists are dentists with a specialists training like in Greece; others are not favourable to create or encourage this professions and even others where it does not exist at all. In some countries dental hygienists are a recognized profession and in some they are even allowed to practice independently (given certain conditions). The German representative is quite sceptical concerning the changes that have been brought to the hygienists association's statutes. It's no big thing to change them again. The Swiss representative remarks that an affiliation in the FDI is not possible, because the hygienists' statutes decline the independency even though they have independent hygienists among themselves.

It is also said, that no non dental profession should be able to become member of the FDI. But since there is a category of affiliate members, where also researchers (as example) can be admitted, admission cannot be denied on this account.

Finally 41 delegates declare being against the affiliation of the hygienists as members of FDI. However, this is only a statement made by the ERO plenary session. The final vote will be at the FDI assembly in Shenzhen.

C.7 FDI-Elections

Patrick Hescot announces that this would be the platform for candidates for the vacant FDI committee posts to present themselves.

Vladimir Margvelashvili would like to become a member of the Communications and Member Support Committee and asks for support.

Ralf Wagner recommends the re-election of Prof. Biffar in the Science Committee.

C.8 Finances

8.1 Settlement of accounts 2005

The accounts and the bookkeeping have been transferred from Germany to Bern in autumn 2005. This is why the presentation has changed a bit, informs Philippe Rusca. All member association have received it. The secretary general is proud to announce a very good result. A benefit of 7999.14 € has been realised. This is due to less travel and accommodation expenses for the board members (thanks to nations like France and Switzerland who financed their representatives as well as Bedros Yavru-Sakuk who took over his expenses himself). Further we have excellent financial conditions for our meetings in the FDI Headquarters in Ferney-Voltaire. All this enabled us to make provisions of 30000€ (10000€ for remaking and updating the ERO website and 20000€ for building up a capital to bridge difficult situations or maybe help member association who really cannot afford their membership fee). Under extraordinary expenses there is amount we owe to the Bundeszahnärztekammer in order to close all open accounts on their side, on the other hand there is a sum in the extraordinary income which represents the contribution of the German association for the 2nd semester of 2004, when the secretariat had already been transferred to Bern.

There are no questions. The accounts 2005 are unanimously accepted.

8.2 Outstanding fees

Philippe Rusca further states that most of the outstanding membership fees 2005 have been paid in the meantime.

8.3 Budget 2006

The Budget 2006 is based on the accounts 2005, declares Philippe Rusca. There are no questions either and the budget is also unanimously accepted.

C.9 Next meetings

9.1 Plenary session 2006, Shenzhen

The next plenary session will be held in Shenzhen, on 22th September 2006. Details will follow.

9.2 Plenary session 2007

Patrick Hescot announces two candidatures: Armenia and Russia. Philippe Rusca remarks that the decision of Bucharest to organise consecutive meetings of ERO and DLC is not forgotten. Just for 2007 there is a special situation, because the DLC meeting will be held in the U.K. and U.K. is not a member of ERO anymore. This is why we are obliged to look for an alternative. Of course, if the feedback of the Porto meeting is good, we can come back on consecutive meetings.

Vladimir Sadovsky (Russia) and Ashot Gevorgyan (Armenia) present each their candidature.

Philippe Rusca informs that there will be a secret vote. Vote counters are Claus Munck and José Maria Buxeda Maisterra.

The representative from Cyprus inquires about the costs. He remarks that smaller countries often have financial problems and therefore are not able to attend such a meeting. According to Philippe Rusca the indication of prices was never made at this time. The venue is a question of principle. Once the decision is taken, the board negotiates the prices. On behalf of future organisers the board will define the requirements and a financial plan for the organisation of plenary sessions, notifies Patrick Hescot.

He then discloses the result of the secret vote. Russia gets 31 and Armenia 18 votes. Therefore the plenary session in spring 2007 will be held in Moscow.

Both representatives of the candidate countries thank for the more or less successful support. Ashot Gevorgyan congratulates his Russian colleague on having won this vote.

9.3 Plenary session 2008

C.10 Miscellaneous

ERO-Website – Philippe Rusca comes back to information given already before. The ERO-Board has been in contact with Edoardo Cavallé concerning the remake of the ERO website. There must be more and better information, working paper should be available on the site and a regular update is wished for. The board will evaluate and most probably present a solution in Shenzhen.

Taner Yücel comes back to the discussion about the ban of amalgam. There are two aspects to it. One is the environmental point of view and the other the health aspect. To resume the discussion it can be said, that a majority would certainly be against the ban of amalgam, because it is a proven and tested material and other materials can as well lead to allergic reactions. It is one of the lowest in price and it is durable. The environmental problems can be solved, more or less. If amalgam is banned in one country or region others must follow. Would Europe decide the complete ban, it would have effects on all national associations. It would have severe consequences in countries where other filling material is not very well known or cannot be afforded. The subject will be discussed further in the DLC.

"The 10 commandments by José Font-Buxó" - José-Maria Buxeda highlights the content of the document, which is of a great concern to him. If we want to create a situation of excellence, it is important to know the trends which are taking place in the different countries represented. The

trends allow us to foresee the issues which could arise in the future and to resolve them in our countries.

Mr Ricardo De Lorenzo is a Spanish expert lawyer and a pioneer on the subject of responsibility. According to him the document reflects very well the problems arising from the question of malpractice and professional responsibility. We should be aware of a great increase of complaints. This puts the dentists all over Europe in a more precarious situation. We think that the medical nature of dentistry is getting lost and being transformed to a commodity for consumptions. We are considered more a curative than a medical profession. Often dentists are contracted by companies. In some countries such as Spain, the Supreme Court has defined that civil suits can be brought against dentists even after 15 years from being aware of the problem. That means that we can even get situations of inherited responsibility from dentist to dentist. This seems to affect the rights and duties of the dentists in Spain. It's clear that from a European prospective based on the European convention on human rights and on medicine in 1997 we can see a new culture in dentistry arising. A culture where expressions like free will, adequate information, informed consent, advance information are common, but common with a great lack of knowledge in the professional sector. Health has become a constitutional right and is thus demandable. We need to provide informed consent, better information and institutions which support the act of dentistry, institutions which are well aware of the needs of the dental profession and the needs of each individual dentist. The concept of health care as a right is established by the constitution and of course this needs to be demanded and requested by the citizens.

As a result we need to take global solutions to solve the issues arising, firstly from a formative prospective and as Prof. Mersel mentioned, we need to train and explain the issues of the specific nature of the medical act and what the standards are. We need to focus on prevention, management and insurance. ERO needs to look for institutions which are reliable in each different country, where expertises can be registered and can support the dentistry profession across Europe in order to insure in a good prevention of risk prevention and management by way of a solid education.

The legal adviser, Mr Shuki Madanes, of a prestigious international organisation is worried about the increasing cases of malpractice in Europe. According to him it is time to take actions. In some countries the courts already suffer an "inundation" of malpractice suits, such as the United States and some countries of South America. Others will face the problem in maybe 5 or 10 years, if there are no steps taken now. Many dentists think they are safe because they have an insurance policy. But now that lawsuits are going on to the second generation, when a dentist has died, the question is, if this policy will cover him or his family in 10 or 20 years. Mr. Madanes further refers to the quality recommendations. These are very important, even though one has to consider that not complying with them might be considered as malpractice in the future. He advises to be very careful about it.

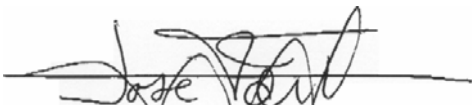
Once an individual European dentist has a problem with a patient or is facing a lawsuit, who can he address himself to for advice and protection? Does his local association or ERO have a European body to approach to give assistance, recommendation or protection as far as insurance or risk management is concerned? Mr. Madanes recommends issuing a survey through ERO in all countries that wish to participate. He thinks this will bring interesting results. He believes that his company can assist in providing malpractice insurance. There are many insurance companies that are not related to the profession. It is very easy and much cheaper for them to pay a certain amount to engage a lawyer and take over the defence. But the community will then get used to these claims and that's where the trouble starts. He states Israel as an example where his company gives the local dental association the full authority to judge all cases. It is known that the local dental association has to be approached in case of a problem between patient and dentist. If the professional association blames the dentist of negligence, his company will take care of the case and solve the financial problems. Thus the dentist avoids going to court, to be in the newspapers, etc. There are many issues and a lot of work to be done regarding malpractice and risk management in Europe. He would very much appreciate being allowed to conduct a very profound survey and then come up with the correct answers and recommendations to any country that would be interested in.

Patrick Hescot assures that the Board will discuss the subject and come up with propositions, maybe yet in Shenzhen.


Michèle Aerden finally invites everybody to come to Shenzhen and to promote the idea of participating in the congress. It is very important for the FDI.

D Close of the meeting - Adjournment

Patrick Hescot thanks the Portuguese Dental Association for the perfect organisation, the interpreters for their precious work, the Board member and the secretariat for their support and all participants for their contribution. Last but not least he hopes that our president, who was taken to the hospital during this plenary session, will soon recover.



Dr. José Font-Buxó
President



M. Wang
Monika Wang
Minutes