

## **Minutes of the 7. EFOSA Meeting, 23 November 1979, Paris**

### **Attendance at the opening of the meeting is limited to:**

1. France: Bolender
2. Belgium: Gysel
3. Germany: Bertzbach

Mr. Bijlstra from the Netherlands arrives half an hour late. As the French air traffic controllers are on strike, the representatives from Denmark and Italy have sent their apologies. However, the British delegate is absent, too.

Prior to the meeting, Mr. Bolender gives me a briefing on the impending ratification of regulations on dental specialties in France. Mr. Bolender urgently requests the Bavarian regulations. The difficulties in France regarding regulations on further vocational training are obviously similar to those previously encountered in Germany. Mr. Bolender also asks for a copy of Mr. Pohl's letter containing legal advice on the mutual recognition of diplomas within the EEC.

The meeting opens about half an hour late. Mr. Bolender reports that the constitution drafted by the EFOSA members has been handed over to a law firm which specializes on contracts involving associations. This law firm has passed on the documents to a communicating firm dealing with international associations. Mr. Bolender affirms that there have been no proposals or suggestions on any amendments to the constitution as presented by the EFOSA. The present draft has been elaborated independently by the firm, based on accepted agreements which are already in place. The final drafting of the constitution will cost about 4000 to 5000 French francs. There is some discussion whether this amount should be taken from the regular membership fees or divided up according to the numerical strength of the individual member associations. Mr. Gysel thinks that the contributions should be graded according to membership. I raise the objection that all countries benefit from this work, independently of their numerical strength, and Mr. Bolender agrees that we are dealing with a fixed fee anyhow. No final decision was taken.

During the next hours, the draft constitution is being discussed in detail. It is first noted that in France there is a difference between a federation and a confederation. A federation is a union of different association, whereas a confederation unites associations of the same kind. So the EFOSA might have to become the ECOSA. This issue has yet to be clarified, Mr. Bolender will try to keep the current designation, which might be possible even if an analogous difference does not exist in the English language. The EFOSA has to be registered as an association in contrast to a society, because the membership of a society must be composed of 99 % Frenchmen. Mr. Gysel confirms that the EFOSA cannot be registered in Brussels as an international association for the time being. The

details of the draft constitution are discussed at length. No vote can be taken because only 4 countries are represented. The newly revised draft will again be made available to the member associations. After all, the new draft is clearly different from the previous one, which had only been elaborated in very general terms. All in all, I consider it acceptable. It has not yet been clarified whether the Executive Committee must include a French person. According to Mr. Bolender, this is required by law, and according to Mr. Gysel a corresponding rule applies in Belgium.

Reimbursement of the Executive's expenses is discussed at length. According to the old constitution, every member association has to cover the costs of its delegate. There is concern – which I think is legitimate – about the exact interpretation of this rule. It is therefore proposed that all expenses be paid from the membership fees of the EFOSA, including the travel costs of the national delegates, because otherwise the smaller associations who have to travel long distances might lose interest in the EFOSA. I don't believe that the BDK will be much affected by this change. As Holland unreservedly agrees to this proposal and deems it correct, I withhold my reservations.

The election of the individual Executive members is again relegated to the General Assembly Meeting. There is no conclusive clarification whether the Executive Committee is required to have 5 members or whether – based on the structuring of the EFOSA – the number of 3 Executive members will be accepted. Most of the changes appear to be of no specific significance to any individual member country. It should be added that according to my proposal, which was not objected to by any other delegate, the tasks of the BDK enumerated in paragraphs 4 c, d and e (f has been dropped) have been amended to the effect that the EFOSA can only intervene in national affairs at the request of the national member association. On dictating these minutes, I recall that this should be reformulated to read: "... at the request of the national member or, if there are several members, at the request of the majority of the member associations".

The discussion on the constitution is followed by a brief exchange on the EEC Guidelines. I tell those present about the assessment provided by Dr Pohl.

Mr. Bolender suggests that the individual member countries make known to him, for the general information of the EFOSA, which foreign certificates of orthodontic training have been recognized in their respective countries. Recognition determines whether a citizen of one EEC country may use such a diploma to establish himself in a host country. This request by Mr. Bolender strikes me as entirely legitimate, and for him it is apparently very important in view of the upcoming negotiations in his own country.

The meeting closes at around 7 pm.

Signed: Bertzbach

Bremen, 26 November 1979