



EFPA

Activity Report of the Executive Council of EFPA submitted
to the General Assembly of EFPA

Vienna, July 2003

Executive Council :

TUOMO TIKKANEN - President
RICHARD FREEMAN - Secretary General and Vice President
WIM MANNIËN - Treasurer and Vice President
KATHARINA ALTHAUS - EC Member
STEFAN JERN - EC Member
CARLOS RODRIGUEZ-SUTIL - EC Member
PIERANGELO SARDI - EC Member

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I Introduction

The General Assembly (GA) follows the 8th European Congress of Psychology, which is organised in Vienna under the auspices of EFPA by the Austrian Association of Psychologists (BÖP). This report summarises the work of the EC and covers the period of 2001-2003, beginning from the GA in London July 2001.

(i) EFPA and its Member Associations

EFPA, the European Federation of Psychologists' Associations, was founded 22 years ago, in 1981. Today it covers 31 European countries. The members of EFPA are national Psychological Associations or Federations, one from each country. All of the 15 European Union members plus 16 other European countries are included. In the future the Federation hopes to have Member Associations from all European countries. There is still potential for EFPA to expand in those European countries that have not yet been able to join the Federation. During the period 2001-03 there were contacts for this purpose with psychologists in Bulgaria, Georgia, Russia, San Marino and Serbia-Montenegro.

At the moment the EFPA Member Associations have a total of 150 000 individual members. In addition, the student organisation EFPSA, the European Federation of Psychology Students' Associations has recently joined EFPA as an Affiliate Member. The EFPSA Member Associations and the associations with an observer status in EFPSA have about 80 000 members.

(ii) The Executive Council

Since the last GA, the EC has met 10 times: London, July 2001 (following the GA); Brussels, September 2001; Brussels, October 2001 (following the Presidents' Council); Brussels, January 2002; Vienna, May 2002 (connected with the meeting with BÖP and the Vienna ECP organisers); Rome, September 2002 (connected with a multi-professional European meeting concerning the Directive proposal on recognition of professional qualifications); Brussels, October 2002; Brussels, March 2003 (following the Presidents' Council); Brussels, May 2003 and Vienna, July 2003. The venues were chosen on the basis of the following considerations: (i) to consolidate the office in Brussels, (ii) to visit associations which are hosting or will be hosting International or European Congresses of Psychology, (iii) to connect the meeting to other relevant European meetings for EFPA purposes.

These meetings have been well attended. Tasks and liaison duties have been evenly shared between the EC members. The workload has been growing rapidly. However, the working atmosphere has been open and democratic. All the final decisions taken by the EC have been unanimous. The members of the Executive Council are listed in the appendix.

(iii) The Presidents' Council

The Presidents' Council, constituted formally by the GA in 1997, has met three times in the period (October 2001, October 2002, March 2003) at the EFPA office in Brussels. The Presidents' Council has become important and valuable as a consultative and advisory body for EFPA and its EC. The Council plays a vital role in bringing together the Presidents of the Member Associations, facilitating the exchange of policies and perspectives, and thereby developing our understanding of each other's organisations and the integration of EFPA.

II The general policy direction of the Executive Council

The EC has been working towards the ten following goals (according to the Activity Plan of 2001-2003, accepted by the General Assembly in London July 2001):

1) Developing a European Diploma in Psychology

The most important goal of EFPA is to ensure the high quality of education and training for psychologists both at the national and the European level, to facilitate the mobility of psychologists and the mutual recognition of qualifications, and to ensure that psychology is practised at a high standard everywhere in Europe.

EFPA aims to develop a European Diploma in Psychology (EDP), which would be granted to all those psychologists in the EFPA Member Association countries whose education and training in psychology meets the EFPA standards. These standards will first have to be agreed upon within EFPA, and then accepted by the European Commission, EU Member States and other European governments. Achieving this would be a new, revolutionary step for the profession.

Directive proposal on recognition of professional qualifications

In conformity with EFPA requests and after negotiations with the European Commission the European Commission did issue a new Directive proposal COM (2002) 119 final, concerning the recognition of professional qualifications in Europe. Its Article 15 provides a possibility for professional associations to present "platforms" to the European Commission. A "platform" or standard concerning the education and training of psychologists could thereby be accepted by a Committee of the European Commission and the Member States.

Acceptance would be given if the standard were considered to be valid and beneficial for the purpose of mobility and quality of psychological services. The accepted standard would form a basis for free entrance into the profession of psychologists in all EU Member States and other European countries accepting the standard.

At the opening of the European Parliament discussion on the Directive proposal in October 2002, EFPA was one of the professional associations that were invited to give their opinion in a special hearing session in the European Parliament. EFPA announced its support for the main ideas of the new Directive proposal and informed the Parliament that psychologists are ready to propose such a platform as the first example of the application of the new Directive.

The Directive proposal is likely to be accepted by the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers in 2004.

Leonardo project on Designing the European Diploma in Psychology (EuroPsy2) 2001-2004

The EFPA London General Assembly had already accepted the basic model of European training in psychology produced by the Leonardo project report on European Framework for Psychologists' Training 1999-2001. The total duration of the training should be at least six years, with at least five years of university training at a Master's level or its equivalent, and at least one year of supervised practice.

The second phase of the Leonardo project has carried on the work with the intention to design a Diploma and the regulations and organisational procedures connected with it. The project is likely to issue a preliminary proposal for consultation during the year 2003. Eleven partner countries, plus EFPA, have been involved in the project. Each of the partners has built a national consultation and information network in their own country, and thorough consultation with all the EFPA Member Associations Presidents has been started.

Professor Ingrid Lunt from London, UK has co-ordinated the project. There have been presentations by the project team in the European Congresses in London 2001 and there will be in Vienna 2003. The project team has a website of its own, www.europsych.org, which is linked to the EFPA website

Policy Statement concerning the Bologna declaration

The EFPA EC has also taken a clear position on the so-called Bologna declaration and its relation to the training of psychologists. This policy statement has been delivered to the European governments, their Ministries and Departments of Education, and to the European Union. The opinion was announced already in 2000, but the pressures toward shortening of University education and training have made the opinion very useful also during the period of 2001-03.

The main points of the Policy Statement are as follows:

“In Bologna, June 1999, the ministers of Education from 29 European countries adopted a declaration supporting a ‘European Higher Education Area’. The aims of the declaration are clearly well meaning but it is difficult to know how they will be implemented.

Since there is a possibility of misunderstanding that the basic 3-year university education (Bachelor's degree) is a sufficient level of scientific education and professional training in the future, EFPA wants to make the following points clear:

- In psychology the 3-year university education is insufficient for both scientific and professional purposes. The Bachelor's degree is merely a starting level for the psychologist's training.
- The scientific and practical training together should last at least six years. Both the core programme and the advanced studies should be provided within a university or an equivalent institution of higher education. Usually, the university degree at this level is the Master's degree.
- In all European countries where licensing and legal regulation of the profession of psychology has been properly arranged, the required level of education is the Master's degree.

- EFPA has decided on the requirements for training in psychology in its document ‘Optimal Standards for Professional training in Psychology’ in 1990.”

2) Developing Advanced Diplomas for various fields of psychology

In the 2001-03 Activity Plan it was decided to develop European Certificates for various fields of Psychology. The first project has been psychotherapy, where criteria for such a Certificate had been accepted already in 1997 in the Dublin General Assembly. This preparatory work has been done by the Standing Committee on Psychotherapy.

The name was changed from “Certificate” to “Advanced Diploma” because the latter describes better the specialisation level in relation to a basic European Diploma in Psychology. This was discussed both in the Executive Council and the Presidents Council in 2002-03.

The other possible fields where Advanced Diplomas would have a practical value for European psychologists have been identified as developmental/educational psychology, health/clinical psychology, work and organisational psychology, and possibly traffic psychology. Preliminary discussions with the Officers of EAWOP have been started concerning the co-operation concerning the Advanced Diploma criteria in work and organisational psychology.

3) Legal matters concerning psychology and psychologists

The EC has closely followed the development of legal regulations concerning psychology and psychologists in all EFPA Member countries. Special emphasis has been given to the development within the European Union.

Several meetings have been arranged with the representatives of the European Commission Internal Market Unit of Regulated Professions.

In March 2002 the European Commission did finally issue a new directive proposal COM (2002) 119 final concerning the recognition of professional qualifications. The new directive proposal would abolish all the old sectoral directives (e.g. for the medical profession) and unite all regulated professions in the framework of this new wide Directive.

Also, the European Union directive 96/45/EC concerning the protection of personal data and information has been implemented in some Member countries in such a way that it has effects on psychological research and professional practice in work and organisational psychology.

EFPA has negotiated with the European Association of Work and Organisational Psychology (EAWOP) about a common strategy concerning the implementation of the Directive.

Legal status of the profession in European countries

The EC has also received reports on the legal developments concerning the profession and practice of psychologists in the Member countries. The developments have mostly been beneficial for the profession, but there are still problems with the legal regulation in many countries.

By 2003, there are national laws and legal regulations protecting the title “psychologist” and/or regulating the profession of psychologists in ten European Union Member States and eight other European countries. In addition, a law for this purpose has been prepared and is being processed by the Government in at least two countries.

These countries are:

- Austria,
- Belgium,
- Denmark,
- Finland,
- France,
- Germany,
- Greece,
- Ireland (in process in the Government),
- Italy,
- Spain,
- Sweden (European Union), and
- Croatia,
- Czech Republic,
- Estonia,
- Hungary,
- Iceland,
- Norway,
- Poland,
- Slovakia (other countries), and
- Switzerland (in process in the Government).

The detailed task of following the development of legal issues relevant to the profession of psychologists has been delegated to the Standing Committee of European Legal Matters. The Committee will submit a report to the General Assembly.

The work of the Standing Committee of European Legal Matters could be continued by a new Standing Committee of European Regulations, having a specified task profile: a) the basic legal and other regulations concerning psychologists b) the legal and other regulations concerning psychology in the area of education c) the legal and other regulations concerning psychology in the area or working life d) the legal and other regulations concerning the public refunding of private psychological services

4) Linking academic and practical psychology

The General Assemblies in Rome 1999 and London 2001 emphasised the importance of developing EFPA as a joint organisation of academic and practical psychology. Therefore the Standing Committee on Scientific Matters was established in London as a permanent Committee of the Federation.

Also the name change from EFPPA to EFPA was meant to reflect the idea of the Federation representing both academic and practical psychology. The EFPA Executive Council has prepared a proposal for Statutes changes to the Vienna General Assembly to reflect the same idea.

The Standing Committee on Scientific Affairs works under the EC and has had three meetings between the London and Vienna General Assemblies.

The European Psychologist

During the period 2001-03 the Committee has negotiated a deal with the European Psychologist. The European Psychologist has become the official outlet of EFPA, and its Editor-in-Chief and Associate Editors will be appointed by EFPA and the publisher Hogrefe. EFPA together with its Member Associations has made an effort to obtain 400 individual subscriptions for the new European Psychologist in 2003.

The function of the Committee was originally defined by the Executive Council as follows:

1. to gather and evaluate information on the present state of psychological research and its funding in the EFPA member countries,
2. to gather and evaluate information on the present state of psychological research and its funding on the European level, especially within the EU,
3. to exchange ideas and develop proposals for promoting psychological research and its funding in the EFPA member countries,
4. to develop proposals for promoting psychological research and its funding on the European level, especially through the EU,
5. to develop proposals on how EFPA could more effectively work to promote psychological research and its funding in Europe, and
6. to develop proposals on how EFPA could otherwise work on matters relevant to academic psychology in Europe.

The first five points were studied in the report submitted to the London General Assembly. Therefore, the main function of the Standing Committee remains to serve as an advisory Committee for the EFPA EC concerning matters relevant to academic psychology in Europe.

The Committee will submit a report to the General Assembly.

5) Activities in the key areas of the profession

Standing Committees, Task Forces and Working Groups

The activities in the key areas of the profession have mainly been arranged through the work of Standing Committees, Task Forces and Working Groups. This period has seen five Standing Committees: Ethics, European Legal Matters, Psychotherapy, Scientific Affairs and Tests and Testing; one Task Force: Traffic Psychology; and two Working Groups: Disaster and Crisis psychology, Psychologists in the Educational System.

Standing Committees have a long-term role: they are appointed for four years and may be continued. *Task Forces* have specific tasks, and they are usually appointed for two years at a time to cover a specific area of work, and to present a final report in a publishable form to the GA (see EFPA website www.efpa.be). In addition to the Standing Committees and Task Forces appointed by the General Assembly, the Executive Council can form short-term *Working Groups* which are necessary in carrying out the tasks decided in the Activity Plan of EFPA.

Each Standing Committee (SC), Task Force (TF) and Working Group (WG) has a member of the EC as a liaison person who supports the work of the Task Force, presents progress reports to the EC, and provides an important link between the EC and the SC/TF/WG.

- ***Ethics***

The Standing Committee will submit a report to the General Assembly.

- ***Psychotherapy***

The Standing Committee will submit a report to the General Assembly.

- ***Tests and testing***

The Committee will submit a report to the General Assembly.

(The Standing Committees on *European Legal Matters* and *Scientific Affairs* have been presented in sections 3 and 4)

- ***Traffic psychology***

The Task Force will submit a report to the General Assembly.

- ***Disaster and crisis psychology***

The Working Group will submit a report to the General Assembly.

- ***Psychologists in the educational system***

The Working Group will submit a report to the General Assembly.

- ***Work and organisational psychology***

EFPA has made an agreement on co-operation with the EAWOP. This agreement should be renewed during the year 2003.

- ***The Network of Secretaries General of EFPA Member Associations***

The Network of the Secretaries General of the EFPA Member Associations has been active during this period. The Network aims at the exchange of information concerning the organisation of work in the Member Associations and between them, especially the use of new information technology.

The Network will submit a report to the General Assembly.

6) European and international contacts

The general goal is to increase the influence of EFPA on the EU and other European and international organisations. The following actions have been taken:

- meetings with representatives of official bodies
- publication of Standing Committee and Task Force reports on the EFPA website
- co-operation with other organisations
- work at the EU level directed towards the goal of ensuring that psychology as a discipline and a profession is sufficiently taken into consideration in the various EU policies and activities.

Activities in relation to the European Union and the European Council

EFPA has kept contact with the EU bodies through the Members of the EU Parliament and the Economic and Social Committee (CESE) in order to ensure that it is kept informed of the present and future regulations concerning the training and profession of psychology and the field of psychotherapy.

In 2001 EFPA participated in a wide consultation process with the European Commission's Internal Market concerning the conditions for better provision and mobility of services of professions in Europe.

EFPA and its EU Member Associations also participated in a comprehensive study initiated by the European Commission to inform the Commission about EFPA and its Member Associations in the European Union area.

EFPA has several times negotiated with the European Commission Internal Market's Unit of Regulated Profession concerning the development of a European Diploma in Psychology.

Early in 2002, EFPA sent a formal letter to the Commissioner of Internal Market, requesting a new framework Directive that would make it possible to create a European standard (European Diploma in Psychology) for the training and education of psychologists in Europe. Shortly after this, the Commission did issue the Directive proposal that EFPA had requested.

EFPA announced its support for the Commission's Directive proposal in the European Parliament's hearing on October 1, 2002. EFPA has maintained close and continuous contact with the Members of the European Parliament and the Council of Europe discussing the proposal.

EFPA has prepared an application to the European Council to have permanent consultative status as an NGO (Non-Governmental Organisation) in relation to the European Council. The application was finalised in the spring of 2003; EFPA is likely to receive a decision later this year.

Relations to European central organisations and governments

EFPA has created permanent and close contacts with EUROCADRES, the European experts and managers' organisation. EUROCADRES is a federation of national academic central organisations. As part of this co-operation several meetings between European professional associations have been arranged, the latest of them in the Head Office of EFPA. Involved in this co-operation have been, among others, the Medical Doctors, Engineers and Social Workers.

EFPA has become a member of CEPLIS, the European Council of Liberal Professions. The co-operation has been very useful both for purposes of receiving information and influencing the political process concerning the regulation of professions in Europe. During workshops organised by CEPLIS and hosting EU authorities EFPA has presented our profession's point of view and needs.

EFPA has also offered its support to the Member Associations in all matters concerning the quality and training requirements of psychologists and the status of the profession. The Swiss Government invited EFPA to a special hearing in 2002 discussing the proposed new law concerning psychologists. The Swiss Government was informed of the EFPA standards in education and training in psychology and of the plan to develop a European Diploma in Psychology.

Representation.

EFPA has been represented during this period at the European Parliament hearing in 2002, a multiprofessional meeting concerning the European Commission's new Directive proposal in Rome, at the General Assembly of IUPsyS, the General Meeting and the Board of Directors of IAAP (both in Singapore in 2002), several meetings arranged by the EUROCADRES, the General Assemblies of CEPLIS, and a Working Group of the European Economic and Social Committee (CESE) upon the COM (2002) 119 proposal. EFPA was represented also in the two General Assemblies and Congresses of EFPSA (Turkey 2002 and Portugal 2003). In addition, EFPA was represented by the Member Association COP and a presentation concerning psychology in Europe was given in the Ibero-American Congress of Psychology in Bogota, Colombia, in 2002. These links are considered very important for EFPA's communication and collaboration purposes.

Work with new member associations and non-member associations in Europe.

The Secretary General, Richard Freeman, has had the responsibility for working with non-member associations who may eventually be seeking membership of EFPA. EFPA has developed a pack of materials, which can be sent to such organisations to support them in their application process.

Forum of European Psychology Associations

EFPA organises the Forum of European Psychology Associations, which meets every two years at the ECP. The Forum brings together the European topical psychological associations (for example EAWOP, EHPS, EARLI, EAPA, and EAPP), and enables exchange of information, co-ordination of congress dates, and other communication activities. The European Forum meeting will be arranged again during the Vienna ECP in July 2003.

7) Communication and public relations

The visibility of EFPA as the only organisation entitled to speak for European psychologists has been promoted via the following channels:

- Direct communication with the European Union authorities and European professional organisations
- The European Congress of Psychology
- The Head Office in Brussels
- EFPA website, www.efpa.be
- News from EFPA in the European Psychologist and online

Electronic communication

The general goal has been to increase and improve internal and external communication, by facilitating communication between the member associations of EFPA and with other national and international bodies (both psychological associations and other bodies). This has been carried out primarily through the use of

electronic communication. Electronic communication has grown dramatically in the last two years with the Member Associations receiving a total of 56 Electronic Member Circulars. The Executive Council and the Committee on Scientific Affairs have worked via special electronic mailing lists created for them. The Standing Committees, Task Forces and Working Groups have also used electronic communication to discuss ongoing matters and to disseminate material.

EFPA website

The EFPA Head Office has taken charge of the development of the EFPA website. The renewed website has raised the profile and visibility of EFPA and improved communication. It now contains contact information (email addresses, websites) of all the Member Associations where this is available. All professional documents accepted by EFPA that have been edited into a publishable form have been put on the website. In future it will be the joint responsibility of the EC and the Member Associations to regularly produce news for the website, both from the EC and from different European countries. This will provide a lively and dynamic means of communication and dissemination.

EFPA booklets

Four of the six EFPA booklets (1-3 and 6) have been published and the material can be freely downloaded on the EFPA website. They are intended to improve communication and information dissemination. The “internal” booklets 4 and 5 can be obtained as a paper version from the Head Office. Booklet 2: *Statutes* has been revised to include the most recent changes.

Booklet 1 About EFPA

Booklet 2 Statutes

Booklet 3 Education and Training for psychologists

Booklet 4 Guidelines for the organisation of a European Congress of Psychology

Booklet 5 Guidelines for the organisation of Groups of EFPA

Booklet 6 EFPA European MetaCode of Ethics

News from EFPA

During the last two years the “News from EFPA” has been disseminated a) through regular MA circulars from the Brussels office b) through EFPA-News Online on the Website and c) a regular News section in the European Psychologist.

EFPA Window

The “EFPA Window” is a specially edited short review of the latest EFPA news and decisions. The window has been delivered to the European Psychologist, to the Member Associations (in an electronic form) to be used in their national magazines, and to other international organisations.

8) European Congresses of Psychology

After the 8th European Congress in Vienna this year, EFPA has plans for the ECP to be held in Granada, Spain in 2005, in Bern, Switzerland in 2007, and in Prague, the Czech Republic in 2009.

This means that the Congress itself is well established and its future secured. Thus it provides an opportunity for EFPA to gather together psychologists from all European countries and even beyond to promote scientific and professional research, developments and perspectives. The Congress aims at high-

quality scientific and professional presentations and provides an opportunity to debate and discuss research and professional matters.

The Forum of European Psychology Associations meets at the European Congress of Psychology and brings together the European Associations of Psychologists to improve co-operation and communication. The European Congress of Psychology also permits collaboration with IAAP and IUPsyS, bodies that have collaborated with and supported the Congress since 1995. Since 1995, the Aristotle Prize has become an integral part of the European Congress. In 2003 it will be awarded to Professor Lea Pulkkinen (Finland).

The new Wilhelm Wundt – William James Award for Exceptional Contributions to Transatlantic Psychology will be given for the first time in Vienna 2003; the recipients are Professors Lars-Göran Nilsson (Sweden) and Endel Tulving (Canada).

9) Developing the Head Office of EFPA

The efficient functioning of EFPA has tremendously improved both in its administration and in all other areas. The development of the Brussels Head Office has been of crucial importance in the process by which EFPA has become more politically active, present in Brussels and sharing information with other organisations in Europe.

We also aim to provide more and better services, information and communication to the Member Associations and to other bodies. This has required more resources at the Head Office and they have been provided.

The EFPA Head Office in Brussels is located right in the centre of the city. This has enabled the permanent presence of the Federation in the European Capital. Also, a long-term archive and resource collection has been built for the Federation.

The Executive Council, Presidents' Council and Committee, Task Force and Working Group meetings have taken place at the Brussels office. The Office has improved efficiency and communication with Member Associations, and will be further used to develop links and lobbying with the European Union and its organs.

Until 2001, EFPA was renting and sharing the premises with the Belgian Federation of Psychologists, and also shared a member of staff, Sabine Steyaert, who worked as the Office Manager of EFPA six hours a week. Although EFPA has had only a part-time member of staff, this has provided an excellent resource for EFPA activities.

In order to handle all necessary matters, the Office Manager was hired to work for EFPA on a half-week basis (19 hours a week) at the beginning of 2002.

The Head Office was purchased together with the Belgian Federation of Psychologists in 2002 with EFPA reserves. To make it possible to own property (i.e. the Head Office) in Belgium, the Federation's registration was transferred from Luxembourg to Belgium. The formal registration in Belgium was made in 2002 and the associated legal paperwork was still in progress in the spring of 2003.

10) Developing the finances of EFPA

The EFPA finances have developed in a sensible manner in the period of 2001-03. In spite of increased activities, the limits of the budget have not been exceeded. In the future it will be necessary to create some more funding for the Federation in order to finance all the tasks that have been identified in the Activity Plan.

It is worth noting that the EFPA Member Associations representing about 150 000 psychologists pay Membership fees to EFPA only for 64 000 individual members because the Statutes limit the maximum number of “paying members” to 5500 per Member Association.

A total overview of the finances of EFPPA in the period of 2001-03 and a new budget proposal for 2004-2005 have been submitted to the General Assembly.

III Evaluation of the Work

EFPA has a wide range of goals and tasks. Much more time, personnel and resources would be needed to accomplish everything. The goals and tasks included in the Activity Plan require that the whole Executive Council participates in sharing the workload, and co-operation has indeed worked well. The work of the EC takes much more time than the meetings and necessary preparation. Most of the actual work, putting into practice the decisions that have been made, has to be done between meetings. The EC electronic mailing list has become a frequently used channel of communication. This has also contributed to the increasing workload of the EC. As all the members have many additional responsibilities in their own countries, international work requires extra motivation and energy.

The EC has worked hard and the working atmosphere has been good. Communication and administration have been greatly facilitated by the development of electronic communication.

The functioning of EFPA is dependent on both the functioning of its many different sub-groups and the efforts of the Member Associations. Since the activities in many key areas have been delegated to the Standing Committees, Task Forces and Working Groups, the effectiveness of their work is of crucial importance. Without their active contribution the EFPA EC would not be capable of executing the tasks decided by the General Assembly or fulfilling the expectations of the Member Associations.

Most of the goals and tasks presented in the Activity Plan of 2001-03 are still being worked upon. The present EC completes its work and presents a proposal for an updated Activity Plan of 2003-2005 to be discussed in and accepted by the General Assembly.

Finally, we would like, on behalf of EFPA, to thank all the members of the EC for their hard work and commitment, and wish the next EC the best of success.

June 2003

Tuomo Tikkanen

Richard Freeman

President EFPA

Secretary General EFPA

**Executive Council of EFPA 2001-2003
with liaison responsibilities**

Tuomo Tikkanen (Finland)- President :

- Committees : Standing Committee on Scientific Affairs
- Task Forces: Working Group on Psychologists in the Educational System
- Countries : Nordic countries (shared with Stefan Jern)
- Other organisations : EFPSA, IAAP, IUPsyS, APA, ISPA, EAWOP, EUROCADRES
- Other tasks : European Commission and Parliament relations, European Diploma in Psychology EDP, Forum of European Psychology organisations, Political and other representation

Richard Freeman (United Kingdom) - Secretary General/Vice President

- Countries : United Kingdom and Ireland
- Other tasks: Brussels Head Office, contacts with potential members, EFPA website

Wim Manniën (Netherlands)- Treasurer/Vice President

- Committees : Standing Committee on Ethics
- Task Forces : Working Group on fundraising, Working Group EFPA as a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
- Countries : Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Turkey
- Congresses : 8th European Congress on Psychology in Vienna (Austria) 2003

Katharina Althaus (Switzerland) - EC Member

- Committees : Standing Committee on Psychotherapy
- Countries : Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Liechtenstein, Poland, Slovenia, Switzerland, Croatia, Hungary, Slovakia
- Congresses : 9th European Congress on Psychology in Granada (Spain) 2005
- Other tasks : EFPA Window

Stefan Jern (Sweden) - EC Member

- Committees: Standing Committee on Legal Matters
- Countries : Nordic Countries : Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden (shared with Tuomo Tikkanen)
- Other organisations : ENOP
- Congresses : 9th European Congress on Psychology Prague (Czech Republic) 2009

- Other tasks : Leonardo Project on European Diploma in Psychology EDP

Pierangelo Sardi (Italy) - EC Member

- Task Forces: Task Force on Traffic Psychology
- Countries : Italy, France, Greece, Malta
- Other organisations : CEPLIS, European Economic and Social Committee (CESE)
- Other tasks: European Commission and Parliament relations

Carlos Rodriguez Sutil (Spain) - EC member

- Committees : Standing Committee on Test and Testing
- Task Forces : Working Group on Disaster and Crisis Psychology
- Countries : Cyprus, Portugal, Spain, Austria
- Other organisations : Ibero-American Association of Psychology
- Congresses : 10th European Congress on Psychology in Bern (Switzerland) 2007
- Other tasks : EFPA Newsletter Online

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<http://www.efpa.be>