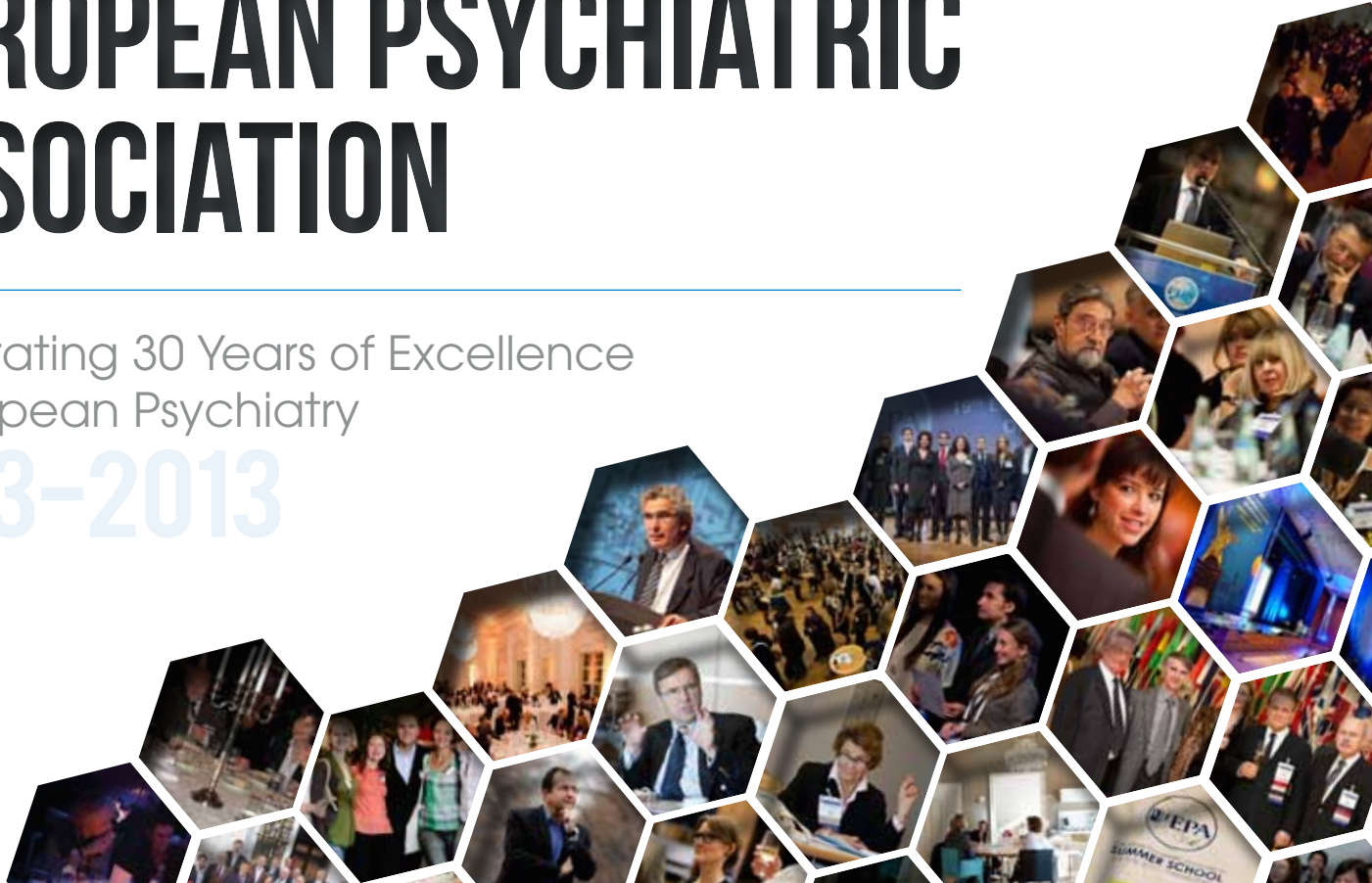


Celebrating 30 Years of Excellence
in European Psychiatry



FOUNDING MEMBERS OF THE EPA

Professor Manfred Ackenhil † (Munich)

Professor Peter Berner † (Vienna)

Professor Daniel Bobon † (Liège)

Professor Horst Dilling (Lübeck)

Professor Henri Dufour † (Marseille)

Professor Hans Heimann † (Tübingen)

Professor Hans Hippus (Munich)

Professor Michel Patris (Strasbourg)

Professor Pierre Pichot (Paris)

Professor Charles Pull (Luxembourg)

Professor Werner Rein (Tübingen)

Professor Léonard Singer † (Strasbourg)

With Special Thanks for their Contributions

Professor Danuta Wasserman

Professor Patrice Boyer

Dr. Marianne Kastrup

Professor Philip Gorwood

Professor Michael Musalek

Professor Henning Sass

Dr. Andrea Fiorillo

Dr. Umberto Volpe

Professor Reinhard Heun

Professor Sophia Frangou

Mrs. Annette Doré

Professor Wolfgang Gaebel

Professor Norman Sartorius

Mrs. Danielle Hoblaingre

Mrs. Armande Martin

Mr. Florian Cescon

EPA Head Office Staff

Yolande Claver, La Concierge for UBU.



1983-2013



The Association of European Psychiatrists (originally the AEP, now the European Psychiatric Association or EPA) was created in Strasbourg in October 1983. The choice of Strasbourg for the headquarters of the Association was clearly based on cultural, scientific and political reasons. Strasbourg is geographically at the crossroads of the North-South and West-East axis of Europe and corresponds to the meeting point of great European civilisations. Moreover, the Council of Europe as well as the European Parliament are based in Strasbourg which clearly indicates that from the very beginning, the intention of the Association was to be actively involved in the different aspects of European policy in term of Mental health and care.

The 12 founding members (Manfred Ackenheil, Peter Berner, Daniel Bobon, Horst Dilling, Henri Dufour, Hans Heimann, Hans Hippus, Michel Patris, Pierre Pichot, Charles Pull, Werner Rein and Léonard Singer) were all French and German-speaking psychiatrists. The main reason was that EPA was partly created to protect the European identity vis-à-vis the increasing influence of US psychiatry after the 1983 world congress held in Vienna (and the launch of DSM II in 1980). But in fact it was only a starting point since very quickly the main goal of EPA was to extend its membership to

the 23 countries which were at this time members of the Council of Europe.

The first EPA meeting was held in 1984 in Strasbourg and although the motto of the symposium was "Position of French- and German- Speaking Psychiatrists and Modern Trends in Nosology," in reality a large number of speakers did not belong to the sole French or German speaking countries. As a consequence, the English language was introduced for the second symposium held in Strasbourg in 1985. During the third meeting in 1986, the European "extension" was officially decided.

After 1986, it was decided not to organise an annual symposium but to shift towards a true "congress" to be held every two years. This was the case in 1988. Furthermore, the first "modern" congress with the quite familiar framework of plenary lectures, parallel sessions, sections symposia etc. was held in October 1990; it was the last time the congress was organised in Strasbourg. For seven consecutive years, Prof. Léonard Singer was the key person not only responsible for launching more and more successful symposia and congresses but responsible as well for the dramatic growth and expansion of EPA, one of the greatest achievements being that in February 1989 EPA acquired a consultative capacity for the Council of Europe.

In parallel, due to the rapid political changes which took place in Eastern Europe, it was decided to develop the influence of EPA in this direction. This materialised very quickly thanks to the active participation of psychiatrists from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia (at the time) and other post-Soviet states in the life of EPA. Eastern European psychiatrists soon became very involved in the boards of EPA's scientific sections.

The number of psychiatrists participating in the symposia or congresses had increased from 200 in 1984 to more than 1000 in 1990. As a consequence, it seemed logical to become "physically" European and to have a congress "rotating" between different European cities. It was the case in 1992 (Barcelona, Prof. Ballús-Pascual), 1994 (Copenhagen, Prof. Bech), 1996 (London, Prof. Murray), 1998 (Copenhagen, Prof. Angst), 2000 (Prague, Prof. Sartorius), 2002 (Stockholm, Prof. Sedvall), 2004 (Geneva, Prof. Maj). The city where the congress was organised was not automatically "the city of the President" as it was originally planned (e.g. in the years 1998, 2000, 2004). It seemed indeed more and more difficult to match the different cities and the citizenship of the presidents.

.../...

Simultaneously the necessity of an annual congress appeared increasingly obvious due to the number of European psychiatrists (much larger than in the USA where the congress was held annually) and due to the size of the European continent. Hence from 2004 on the EPA congress became annual which is still the case.

The description of the most recent modifications which have occurred in the life and development of the Association are presented in the following pages but some aspects of this brief summary of the EPA history should be underlined. The first aspect concerns the mission itself of the Association which is "To improve psychiatry and mental health care in Europe." From the very beginning it was quite clear that such a goal could be achieved only through an active and efficient collaboration with both the main international organisations and the different European bodies in charge of mental health and care. For this reason the World Health Organization (WHO) General Director was present during the first symposium held in Strasbourg in 1984. Since then, the collaboration with the WHO representative for Europe and the corresponding bureau has remained a priority for EPA.

The second aspect is related to the training of young European psychiatrists. If one wants to improve the level of research and care there is no

other solution than to actively involve as many young psychiatrists as possible in the life of the organisation. This goal was achieved as early as in 2000 in Prague through the creation of the "forum of young psychiatrists" (which is now the Early Career Psychiatrists Programme led by the Early Career Psychiatrists Committee). The third aspect corresponds to what was the best way for EPA to promote and disseminate knowledge and professional skills. Besides teaching, the creation of a journal was undoubtedly the right answer! EPA did this in 1986 through the establishment of *European Psychiatry*.

Owning a journal, having developed active sections, having implemented a forum for young psychiatrists and researchers and having shifted to an annual congress, EPA was poised to face its next challenge: to increase the number of participants at its congress. This goal was achieved at the 15th European Congress of Psychiatry in 2007 as more than 3500 participants came to Madrid (fortunately this record high has been beaten since!). From then on, EPA had the impression that more ambitious goals were not forbidden, goals of course totally in line with its initial mission.

One of these goals was to become an actual **European** association and not only an Association of European members. The name and the statutes

had to be changed from AEP to EPA. This change was unanimously accepted during an Extraordinary General Assembly held in Nice in 2008 under the presidency of Prof. Cyril Höschl.

The second goal was even more ambitious: to really be representative of the psychiatric profession at the European level implicated being representative of the different European countries themselves. As a consequence, working in full collaboration with the different national associations was the logical conclusion of such an analysis. The integration of the national associations within the life of EPA was undertaken under the leadership of Prof. Henning Sass in 2006 by the creation of a "platform" of national societies. Corresponding meetings took place in 2007 and 2008, under the presidency of Prof. Cyril Höschl, and 2009 under the presidency of Prof. Hans-Jürgen Möller, and finally the Association came to the

conclusion that a true "council of national associations" had to be launched in parallel to the assembly of individual members.

Different discussions were later held to come to an agreement regarding the final structure of this council. A task force was composed in 2011, the mission of which was to propose new statutes for the Association in so far the precise role of the council had to be clearly established. The new statutes were presented during an Extraordinary General Assembly in March 2012 at the annual congress in Prague and were unanimously approved. EPA President at the time, I was extremely happy to watch the birth of a "new EPA" which resulted in fact from the tremendous efforts developed by my predecessors.

Of course this short overview of EPA life does not pay the right tribute to all the people who were essential in the growing success encountered by the Association and the activities carried out. The short articles that follow aim to do just that by looking at the development of each of EPA's activities.

EPA is now established on more solid grounds than ever and one can be entirely optimistic about the future development under the new presidency of Prof. Danuta Wasserman.

Patrice Boyer, EPA Past President





Léonard
Singer
1984-1988



Hans
Heimann
1989-1990



Carlos Ballús
Pascual
1991-1992



Per
Bech
1993-1994



Robin
Murray
1995-1996



Jules
Angst
1997-1998



Norman
Sartorius
1999-2000



Göran
Sedvall
2001-2002



Mario
Maj
2003-2004



Henning
Sass
2005-2006



Cyril
Höschl
2007-2008



Hans-Jürgen
Möller
2009-2010



Patrice
Boyer
2011-2012



Danuta
Wasserman
2013-2014



Past Priorities

The life and activities of EPA have evolved significantly since its creation in 1983. However, the priorities of the Association have been focused from the start. Originally founded to give more visibility to European psychiatry and to protect its identity in light of the growing influence of American psychiatry, the EPA quickly transformed from a French and German based association to a more European oriented association. This was done by extending membership to member countries of the Council of Europe and EPA's reach has increased ever since (currently 30 countries are members of the Council of National Society/Association members and the individual members represent over 75 countries).

Determining at an early stage that the key to high-level research and care was through the involvement and training of early career psychiatrists, EPA endeavoured to involve early career psychiatrists in the life of the Association as much and as soon as possible. The evolution of these efforts is visible in today's Early Career Psychiatrists Committee.

All psychiatrists, not just young ones, benefit from the promotion and dissemination of knowledge and professional skills. It was with this priority in mind that the *European Psychiatry Journal* was created and the Academia for Excellence in European Psychiatry programme started.

Guided by its mission, to improve psychiatry and mental health care in Europe, EPA recognised that working together with the main European and international organisations responsible for mental healthcare was the only way forward. Establishing a solid cooperation with the World Health Organization from the beginning and actively seeking out other similar partners has allowed EPA to position itself as a leader in European psychiatry.

But a leader is not effective without one clear voice to lead. EPA anticipated on this and strived over several years to transform the Association into a true European association. Through the name change from the Association of European Psychiatrists to the European Psychiatric Association in 2008 and through the inclusion of European national psychiatric associations (NPAs) in EPA membership in 2012, EPA now is the voice for psychiatry in Europe.

Patrice Boyer, EPA Past President

Present Priorities

EPA is currently at a turning point in its life. After several years of successful congresses and an increasing number of training and support activities for early career psychiatrists throughout the year, the main challenge will be to keep the success growing and to consolidate the membership spirit of the Association.

This will have to be done within a changing environment. The pharmaceutical industry's strategy is shifting, as demonstrated by certain companies which are reducing or even stopping scientific research, i.e. developing new drugs. The European Congress of Psychiatry should still be the platform where the newest research is presented, so the EPA must adapt to and foresee future changes.

One way of doing so is through Education. Education has always been a core mission of the EPA and will remain, with the ambition to build on the Faculty's experience to start making more use of modern technologies. This will allow EPA to have a greater and wider impact in European psychiatry.

Another priority for the Association, being 30 years old, is to keep attracting more young doctors to the profession and to accompany them in the development of their knowledge and skills. The Early Career Psychiatrists Committee is not only a group of talented and motivated people but a whole network of European representatives of a new generation for whom mobility and exchange are essential.

With its pro-active attitude, EPA has built ethical standards and has strived to be in line with standards produced by industry groupings. Now including National Societies/Associations as part of its membership base, EPA will have an even greater influence in the application of these standards throughout Europe.

Caroline Martin, EPA Chief Executive Officer



Future Priorities

In 2012, thirty three European National Psychiatric Associations (NPAs) with over 77,000 individual members, joined the EPA, and by that step, provided the important cornerstone of our member community.

Unlocking this untapped expertise within the EPA context, in collaboration with the 20 EPA Sections in which individual members develop a wide range of activities from neuroimaging, psychopharmacology, psychotherapy to philosophy, the NPA's local examples of excellent clinical practice, services, education and research will find the opportunity to be integrated and further developed in the broad European context. This will contribute to the further progress of EPA's excellence in clinical praxis, research and education and of European psychiatry.

The EPA will become the most important bearer of the long, excellent and proud tradition of European Psychiatry with the Annual congresses as the attractive focal meeting point.

The EPA will continue to develop already existing fruitful collaborations with the Council of Europe, the World Health Organization (WHO), European Union (EU), European Union of Medical Specialists (UEMS), European College of Neuropsychopharmacology (ECNP), World Psychiatric Association (WPA), European Brain Council (EBC), European Federation of Psychiatric Trainees (EFPT) and the European Conference on Schizophrenia Research (ECSR) and be open to new collaboration with other mental health professionals-patients-and relatives organisations.

The goal is to translate the scientific evidence into the best clinical practice and to incorporate in all mental health clinical and preventive activities measures improving somatic health and lifestyles, as those are together with social conditions intimately linked and important determinants of health in general.

By further developing European golden standards in care, prevention, education and ethics, taking into consideration gender, geographical, cultural and economic specificities of the European region, I am convinced that the EPA will fundamentally continue to contribute to reducing the burden of disease and mental problems in Europe and the world of today.

Danuta Wasserman, EPA President



1983 Creation of the Association of European Psychiatrists (AEP)

1984 1st Symposium of the AEP

1986 Creation of *European Psychiatry Journal*

1989 AEP granted consultant status at the Council of Europe

2002 First CME course

AEP granted participatory status at the Council of Europe

2003

2004 AEP Congress becomes annual
..... First AEP Research Prizes granted

Official appointment of Young Psychiatrists Committee (YPC)

2006 Appointment of the Committee on Education

EPA Purchase of Office in Strasbourg
First AEP Scholarships granted

2007

2008 Name change to European Psychiatric Association (EPA)

2009 First EPA Position Statement published

2010

2011 Appointment of the Committee on Ethical Issues

2012

2013 First EPA Summer School

EPA statutes modified to include National Psychiatric Associations

EPA's 30th Anniversary





European Congress of Psychiatry

The annual European Congress of Psychiatry is the main and most visible activity of the EPA. Since the 1st in 1984 to the 21st in 2013, the EPA Congress has been at the forefront of European Psychiatry. Originally in the form of a symposium in Strasbourg targeting French and German speaking psychiatrists, to a biennial Congress held throughout Europe, the European Congress of Psychiatry now regularly attracts between 3000-4000 psychiatrists from over 80 countries in the world.

Through its high-quality, multidisciplinary scientific programme, it covers the various features and characteristics of modern psychiatry in Europe by examining the most promising areas of psychiatric research in Europe; by addressing many of the significant issues currently faced by European clinicians in their daily practice and the consequences regarding treatment; by giving much importance to Continuing Medical Education; by promoting learning and networking opportunities for early career psychiatrists and by providing a platform for the discussion of ethical issues facing psychiatry in Europe.

The European Congress of Psychiatry also tries to develop a strong feeling of identity of European Psychiatry. To that regard, it gives special attention to areas of knowledge in which European countries have a particular expertise or which need to be harmonised in an expanded Europe (e.g. ethical issues and education). The various networking activities organised throughout the Congress allow for a continual exchange of ideas by giving participants the opportunity to interact with colleagues from Europe and around the world.

EPA welcomes you to its 21st European Congress of Psychiatry in 2013 in Nice and looks forward to seeing you 1-4 March 2014 in Munich!

Katie Luck,
EPA Project Manager – Events & Communication



Academia for Excellence in European Psychiatry

The EPA Academia for Excellence in European Psychiatry is a programme of educational activities of the Association. It took root in 2002 when the first EPA CME courses were organised at the 11th AEP Congress in Stockholm, Sweden. The primary aim of this initiative, which was launched and pursued by former EPA Presidents Professors Sartorius, Sedvall, Maj and Sass, was to stimulate and harmonise educational activities in different European countries, especially given that many National Psychiatric Associations did not have sufficient resources for organising CME courses on their own.

For this purpose, a pool of CME courses that received the highest ranking in Stockholm and whose topics were of interest to psychiatrists from different European countries was proposed to all National Psychiatric Associations in Europe for organisation within their national congresses. This is how the famous EPA Itinerant CME course programme began.

Since then, more than 200 EPA CME courses have been organised during the European Congress of Psychiatry and in collaboration with the National Psychiatric Associations as Itinerant courses.

The EPA CME courses have been tailored so as to emphasise learning experiences that actively involve participants and include an opportunity for informal exchange with the faculty, which is composed of top European experts in the field. The selection and evaluation of the CME courses were first ensured by the EPA CME Evaluation Committee and are now undertaken by the Committee on Education, created in 2006.

In line with the evolution of the Association, the Committee has developed a scope of new Academia activities in recent years, such as the Academia Faculty Workshops, varied forms of training and the annual EPA Summer School on comorbidity between mental and physical disorders, which is especially tailored to meet the needs of Early Career Psychiatrists.

Henning Sass, Secretary for Education

With contributions from Zhanna Zhussupova, EPA Project Manager - Education, Ethics, ECPC

Early Career Psychiatrists Committee

The Early Career Psychiatrists Committee (ECPC) of the European Psychiatric Association (EPA) has its roots back in 1999, when the EPA President at that time, Professor Norman Sartorius, thought to organise a scientific track dedicated to young psychiatrists. After 5 years, in 2004, under the presidency of Professor Mario Maj, the Young Psychiatrists Programme (YPP) was established as a formal EPA activity. In 2005, the Association (President: Prof. Henning Sass) appointed an ad hoc committee for young

psychiatrists (YPC; Chair: Iris T. Calliess; Co-Chair: Kai Treichel), which became an official committee in 2007.

After four years, the Committee changed its name into the Early Career Psychiatrists Committee (ECPC; Chair: Iris T. Calliess; Co-Chair: Andrea Fiorillo) and several initiatives were launched, beyond the organisation of the scientific track for early career psychiatrists within the European Congress of Psychiatry.

In 2011, the ECPC (Chair: Andrea

Fiorillo; Co-Chair: Umberto Volpe) launched a biennial Action Plan, aimed to improve participation of early career psychiatrists in the annual EPA Congress, to identify and address problems concerning early career psychiatrists, to promote the participation of early career psychiatrists in the various activities of EPA, to contribute to the design of activities to promote the professional development of early career psychiatrists in Europe, and to propose a new agenda for European early career psychiatrists.

At this occasion, we would like to recognise the past and current Chairs and Members of the ECPC:

Iris T. Calliess, Germany
Kai Treichel, Germany
Andrea Fiorillo, Italy
Julian Beezhold, UK
Martina Rojnic Kuzman, Croatia
Alexander Nawka, Czech Republic
Umberto Volpe, Italy
Cécile Hanon, France
Amit Malik, UK
Nikolina Jovanovic, Croatia.

Andrea Fiorillo,
Chair of the Early Career Psychiatrists Committee

Umberto Volpe,
Co-Chair of the Early Career Psychiatrists Committee



Council of National Society/ Association Members

The most significant change in EPA's life and structure since its creation was without doubt the opening of full membership to National Psychiatric Societies/Associations (NPAs) of Europe alongside the individual members, through a change of statutes voted in March 2012.

This challenge was achieved thanks to the vision of successive EPA Presidents: Henning Sass, Cyril Höschl, Hans-Jürgen Möller and Patrice Boyer. In their strategic thinking, closer cooperation with the so-called "NPAs" was becoming essential to fulfill EPA's mission, in particular to contribute significantly to the identity and harmonisation of psychiatry in Europe, and to speak with one voice to raise funding for research.

This project started with a platform of exchange with the representatives of the national

societies called the "European Platform of Psychiatrists". The 1st Platform, entitled "Identity and Harmonisation of European Psychiatry," was organised in Brussels on 17-18 November 2007. The 2nd European Platform of Psychiatrists took place on 4 April 2008 under the theme "From Design to Implementation of Concrete Projects in Psychiatry with a European Dimension."

The 3rd Platform, 23 January 2009, on "Sustainability of the Platform: why and how?" paved the way for a more structured cooperation, first in the form of "corporate membership" (in 2009) and now of full membership.

Now that structure and dialogue are well established, the next challenge will be to develop harmonious activities with the support of dedicated leaders and staff.

Caroline Martin,
EPA Chief Executive Officer



Since its first meeting in 2010 the Committee has met typically twice annually. Its range of activities has comprised among other things:

- A survey among National Psychiatric Associations of Europe on national codes of conduct and ethical boards, which is planned to be a stepping stone for further collaboration with National Psychiatric Associations.
- The committee has organised symposia and workshops on ethical issues at EPA Congresses, and it is significantly involved in the preparation of EPA's 30th Anniversary in 2013.
- Based on requests from several colleagues the Committee has established contacts in order to look into ethical dilemmas concerning their cases.

Marianne Kastrup, EPA Secretary General and Chair of the Committee on Ethical Issues.

Committee on Ethical Issues

At the EPA Board meeting in May 2009, it was decided to create a Board Committee on Ethical Issues. The purpose and sphere of activity of the Committee was to include:

- Initiating and producing position statements on ethical subjects and ensuring their wide dissemination
- Answering ethical questions directly addressed to EPA
- Taking part in consultations on Ethics and Human Rights organised by the Council of Europe
- Organise activities on ethical issues at the European Congress of Psychiatry i.e. symposia, workshops, CME courses etc.
- Conducting information and debate-generating activities concerning ethical problems, and challenges faced by European Psychiatry, etc.



Sections

Just as the EPA as a whole has changed significantly since its creation, so have the EPA Sections. Originally a few informal groups with no official role within the Association, EPA's 20 Sections are now the scientific backbone of the EPA as they cover most of the important fields of psychiatry and are composed of the best psychiatrists in Europe.

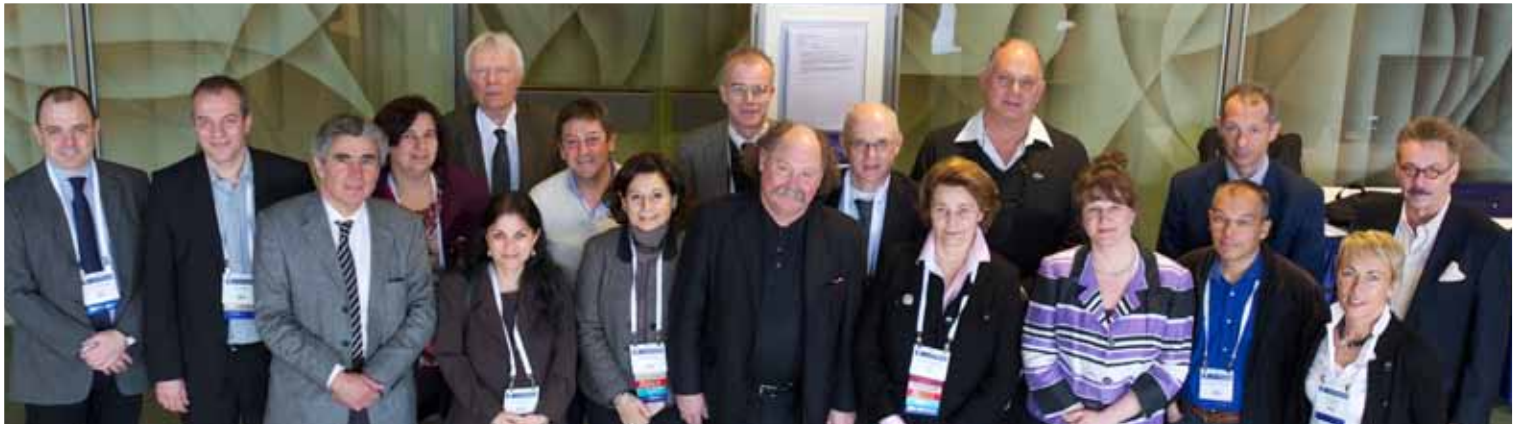
Their evolution into the high-quality, structured Sections that they are today is due in large part to the EPA Board, and in particular the Secretary for Sections, whose vision of the potential of Sections has been clear from the start. Sections collect the best European

knowledge within the EPA and present this knowledge through scientific events such as the EPA Congress and through position statements and guidelines.

Furthermore, Sections raise the visibility of European Psychiatry as they truly show all facets of the domain. Under the guidance of the Secretary for Sections and with the support of EPA Headquarters, especially former staff member Marika Ylitalo, the EPA Sections have worked hard to transform from informal groups to an integral part of EPA's structure.

EPA Sections:

- Addictive Behaviours
- Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
- Consultation Liaison Psychiatry and Psychosomatics
- Cultural Psychiatry
- Emergency Psychiatry
- Epidemiology and Social Psychiatry
- Forensic Psychiatry
- Geriatric Psychiatry
- Neuroimaging
- Personality and Personality Disorders
- Philosophy and Psychiatry
- Prevention of Mental Disorders
- Psychopathology
- Psychopharmacology
- Psychotherapy
- Schizophrenia
- Sexual Medicine and Mental Health
- Suicidology and Suicide Prevention
- TeleMental Health
- Women, Gender and Mental Health.



Michael Musalek, Secretary for Sections
With contributions from Katie Luck,
EPA Project Manager – Events & Communication

European Psychiatry Journal

European Psychiatry is the official journal of the European Psychiatric Association. As part of the Association it aims to reinforce and strengthen the identity of academic and clinical psychiatry in Europe.

The journal was founded in 1986 by Patrice Boyer, Julien-Daniel Guelfi, and Yves Lecrubier. We publish between 80 and 100 articles in eight issues per year, including original articles, reviews, short reports and letters. Four pages per issue are devoted to the life and development of the EPA.

The list of subjects covered is as wide as the interests of our authors and readers; we accept articles on all aspects of biopsychosocial psychiatry. Articles thus cover the full diversity of psychiatric disorders and mental problems in all stages of life, functional and structural imaging, psychiatric epidemiology, psychometrics, neurocognition, cognitive impairment, social life, carer burden, psychopharmacology, psychotherapy, service delivery and improvement and many more.

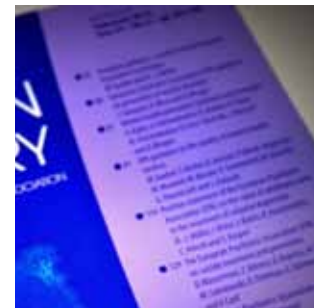
Our authors come from the European Union as well as from a large range of countries around the world. The readership is completely international and covers scientists and interested readers around the globe. Members of the EPA receive a free electronic subscription to the journal. Increasingly, readers access journal issues and individual articles via the electronic website (ScienceDirect).

Since 2004, the current editors, Sophia Frangou, Philip Gorwood and Reinhard Heun share the intense, interesting and pleasurable work of selecting the best out of many excellent articles for the journal. They are supported by many dedicated international reviewers who are real experts in their field.

But the success of the journal, including the current impact factor of 2.8, would not be possible without the many outstanding authors who chose our journal for the publication of their amazing work. We therefore would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere gratitude to all authors and reviewers.

Reinhard Heun, Editor

With contributions from Sophia Frangou and Philip Gorwood,
Editors and Annette Doré, Publisher





The EPA Guidance Project: Improving Quality in European Mental Health Care

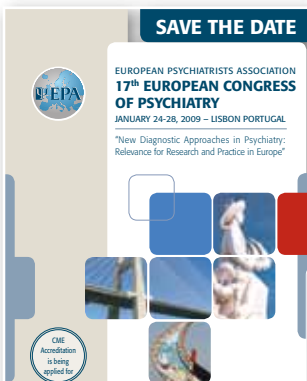
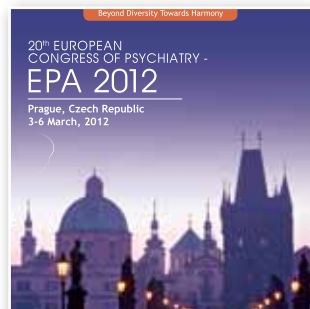
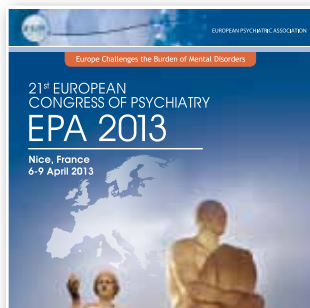
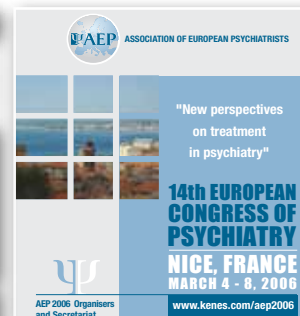
In diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, clinical practice guidelines are important tools - developed on the basis of Evidence Based Medicine and 'good clinical practice' - to 'guide' medical practitioners in their daily work. However, guideline development is time consuming and costly. In addition, in times of a growing Europe with a requirement for harmonisation, 'guidance' should increasingly be sought from a European perspective, notwithstanding the need of including and adapting to the national perspectives.

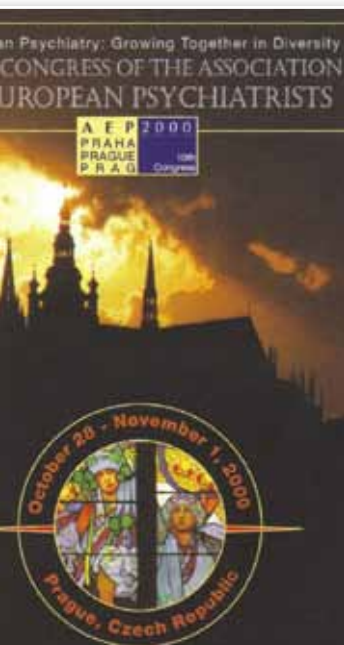
It is here where the EPA has placed its own programme: the 'Guidance Project' aiming 'to improve quality of mental health care in Europe by disseminating written information based on best evidence and psychiatric practice, to facilitating countries learning from each other' in areas of mental health care where guidelines are presently lacking. A Steering Group (coordinator: W. Gaebel, Düsseldorf; co-coordinator: H.-J. Möller, Munich) was appointed by the EPA Board and the EPA Executive Committee, in order to further develop the topics, concepts and methodology of the EPA Guidance.

The first series of EPA Guidance documents were published in *European Psychiatry* [2012; 27(2)]. Currently, the development of further guidance documents is being planned in cooperation with the EPA Sections and the EPA Council of National Psychiatric Associations.

Wolfgang Gaebel, Coordinator Guidance Project







Marcel Rudloff, former Mayor of Strasbourg, at 1st AEP Symposium





EPA Committee on Education, 2010









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