

Results: Survey on Restorative dental materials following Regulation 2024/1849

Total replies: 22

Countries: Austria (AU), Croatia (HR), Cyprus (CY), Czech Republic (CZ), Denmark (DK), Finland (FI), Germany (DE), Greece (GR), Hungary (HU), Iceland (IS), Ireland (IE), Italy – ANDI (IT), Luxembourg (LU), Malta (MT), Netherlands (NL), Portugal (PT), Slovakia (SK), Slovenia (SI), Spain (ES), Sweden (SE), Switzerland (CH), United Kingdom (UK)

Q1) Universal dental coverage: Does the healthcare system of your country offer free or partial coverage of dental healthcare services?

Reply	AU	HR	CY	CZ	DK	FI	DE	GR	HU	IS	IE	IT	LU	MT	NL	PT	SK	SI	ES	SE	CH	UK	
No																							
Yes - Statutory Public Health Insurance																							
Yes - Government funded programs to target groups																							
Partially covered services																							
Other																							

Other comments:

Austria: However, not all dental healthcare services are covered. Some treatments must be paid for privately, and some are only partially reimbursed or subsidized.

Switzerland: Only accidents and some rare medical conditions affecting teeth are covered by mandatory insurance. In total around 5% of dental treatments are covered by these insurances.

Italy: Theoretically the NHS covers basic needs (hygiene, check ups, minor surgery, antalgic treatment) for the whole population. In practice only emergency treatment and oncologic patients and are treated within the NHS. Therefore, the NHS manages to provide basic dental medicine only to vulnerable groups, due to personnel and funding shortages.

Malta: Free for children and diabetics and people on low income with a pink form.

Iceland: Dental healthcare cost is partially covered by National Health Insurance as follows: - Children under the age of 18 are 100% covered (excl. one time fee of 25 EUR) - Pensioners (elderly 67+ and disabled people) are covered to 75%. 100% if in nursery home. - Serious consequences of congenital defects, accidents and diseases are 80% covered.

United Kingdom: There is mixed full and partial coverage in the UK. The UK does have universal coverage in principle, however, in reality there is partial coverage and a fee paid by population groups, with some groups exempt from payment. In addition, there are capacity issues with respect to dental services in the UK, where millions of the population are forced to seek private dental care.

Slovenia: Most of dental services are in the basket without copayment from July 2026.

Q2) What type of dental services are covered or partly covered under statutory social health insurance?

Reply	AU	HR	CY	CZ	DK	FI	DE	GR	HU	IS	IE	IT	LU	MT	NL	PT	SK	SI	ES	SE	CH	UK
None					X																	

Basic clinical examination/annual check-ups	X			X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
X-ray diagnostics	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Tartar cleaning and fluoride treatment	X		X	X		X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	
Root planning				X		X	X	X	X	X					X	X		X		X		X	
Fillings	X			X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X	X	X		X	
Endodontic treatments	X			X		X	X	X	X	X			X		X	X		X		X		X	
Fixed prosthetics				X			X						X		X			X		X			
Removable prosthetics	X			X			X	X		X			X		X		X	X		X		X	
Other										X				X								X	X

Comments:

Spain: 100% covered for child group (1-14 years-old), people with disability and pregnant women.

Denmark: services provided under the national health system and not a statutory social health insurance.

Switzerland: Accidents, some rare medical conditions affecting teeth are covered by the mandatory health and accident insurances. more information under: <https://www.sso.ch/fr/assurances>

Sweden: 100% covered for children up to 19 years. Partially covered for adults.

The Netherlands: There is an entitlement to tooth replacement treatment if an incisor and/or canine tooth is congenitally missing or has been lost before the age of 18 as a direct result of an accident. In cases of tooth replacement treatment, entitlement may include (adhesive) bridges, partial (frame) dentures, or implants with crowns. The medical necessity for the tooth replacement treatment must be (demonstrably) established before the insured person reaches the age of 18. For clinical reasons, it may be decided to retain the root temporarily after the age of 18 in order to prevent bone resorption. Prior authorisation from the health insurer is required for tooth replacement treatment. The entire treatment must be completed before the insured person reaches the age of 23.

Germany: Prosthetics are partially covered, as are fillings in posterior dentition

Malta: Other: Extractions, relief of pain, emergency treatment

Austria: Most services are 100% covered. With fillings and prosthetics, it depends on the material whether it's 100% or only partially covered. For children (10-18 years) oral prophylaxis is also covered.

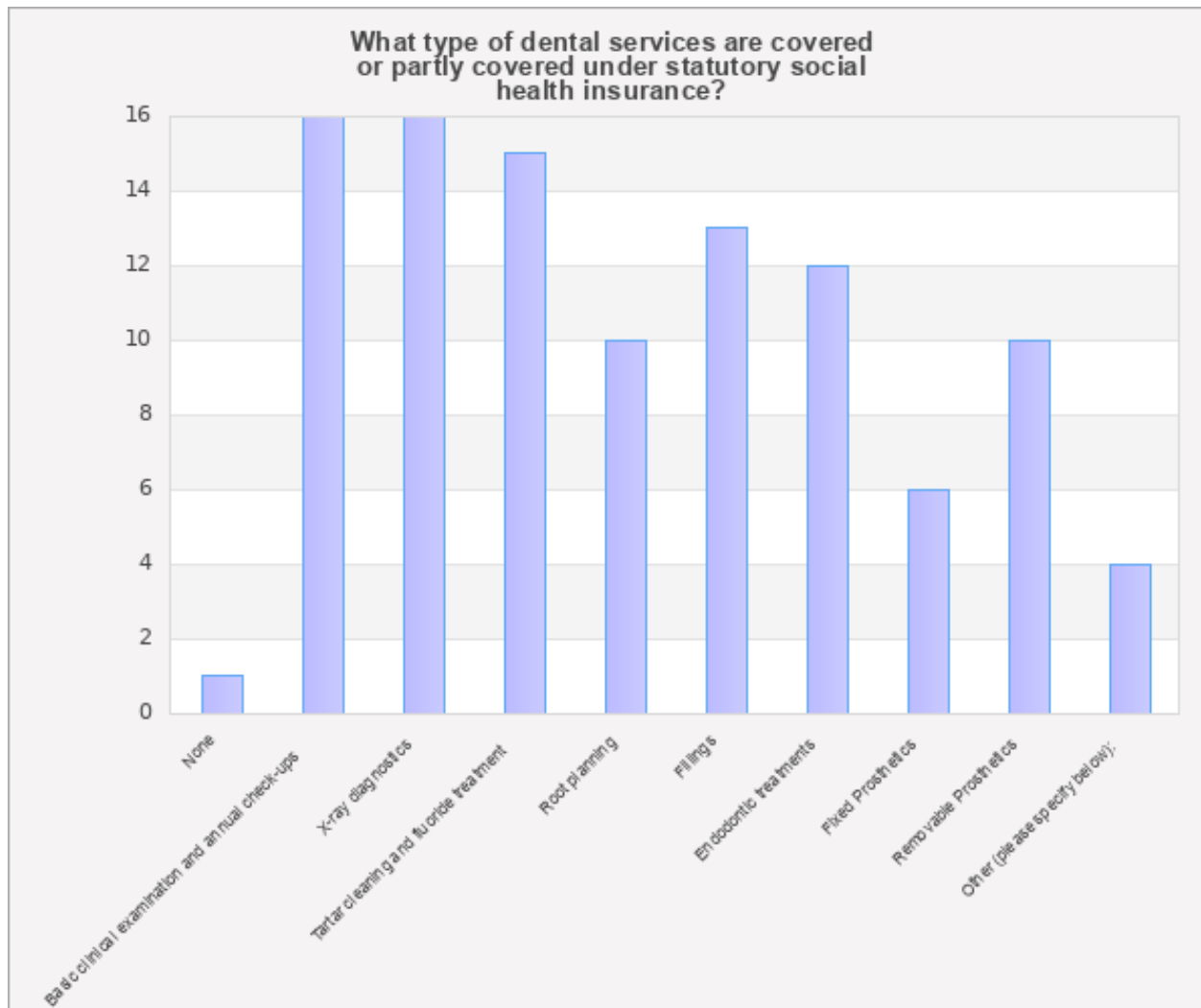
Ireland: Examination fully covered, small monetary partial coverage for scale and polish/ periodontal treatment/root planning

Iceland: There is an agreement between IDA and Iceland Health with fixed prices for dental healthcare service covered by the state. The agreement is valid to 31.8.2029 and the prices follow inflation. Additionally for pensioners - A fixed grant of 144.872 ISK (970 EUR) for dental implants or other fixed dental prosthesis. The grant is only paid once in each 12-month period.

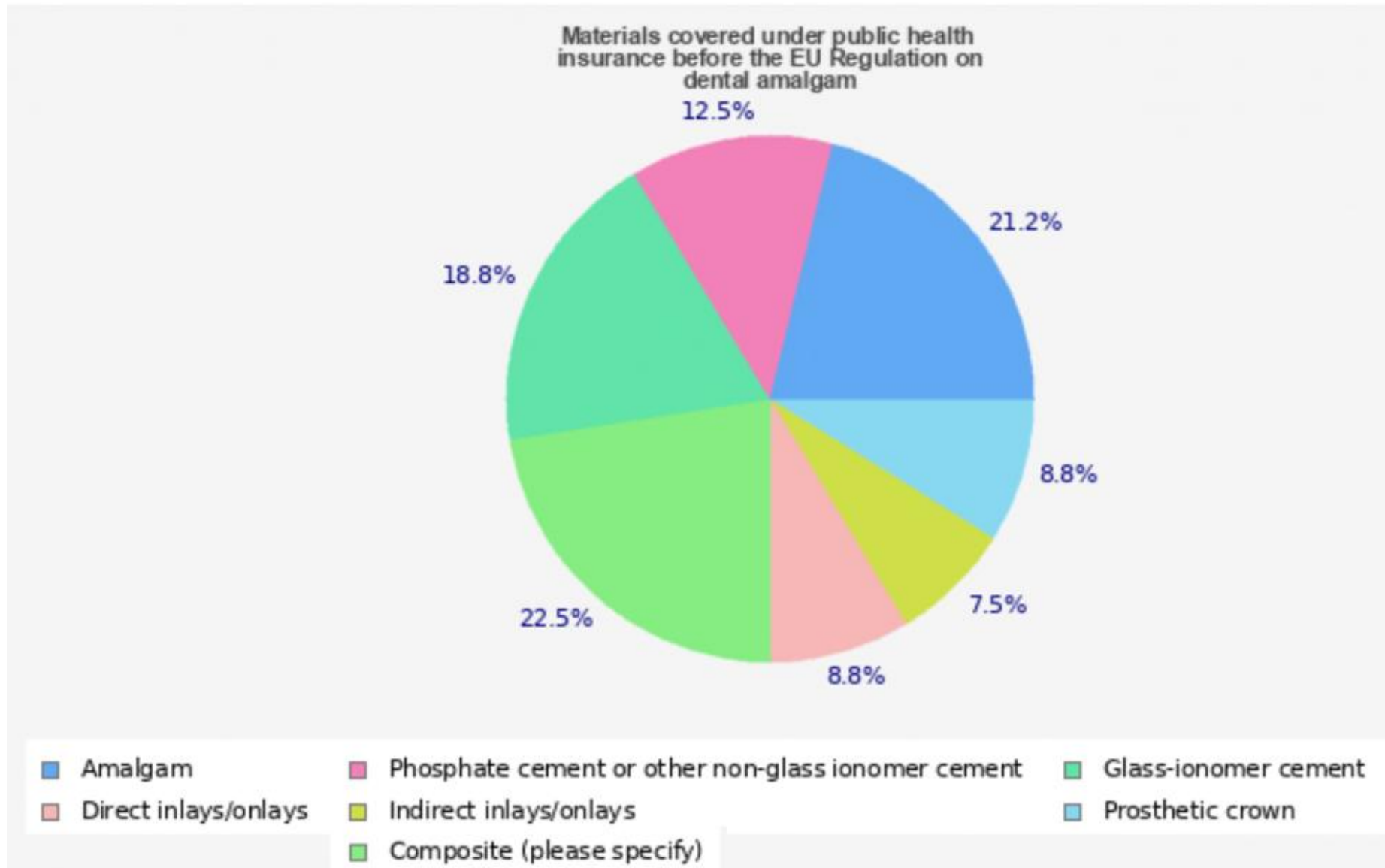
United Kingdom: Other types of services include: Oral cancer screening; oral hygiene advice; dietary advice; tobacco and alcohol cessation advice; wound care; restorations (glass ionomer cement, preformed crown, atraumatic). In relation to coverage, there is mixed full and partial coverage in the UK, depending on population group. There are patient charges (patient co-payment) for dental

health services. Groups that are exempt may include those: • aged under 18 years, or under 19 years and in full-time education • who are pregnant or have had a baby in the last 12 months • who have had a stillbirth in the past 12 months • getting treatment in an NHS hospital from a hospital dentist (but you may still need to pay for certain treatment) • who receive War Pension Scheme payments, or Armed Forces Compensation Scheme payments and the treatment is for an accepted disability • where individuals and their partners receive certain state benefits, such as income support.

Slovenia: Fixed and removable prosthetics in certain dental status.



Q3) Which materials for fillings were covered under public health insurance before the introduction of the EU Regulation on dental amalgam:



Reply	AU	HR	CY	CZ	DK	FI	DE	GR	HU	IS	IE	IT	LU	MT	NL	PT	SK	SI	ES	SE	CH	UK
Amalgam	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X		X	X
Phosphate cement or other non-glass ionomer cement	X			X			X	X	X	X			X		X	X				X		
Glass-ionomer cement				X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X
Composite (please specify)	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Direct inlays/onlays						X			X				X		X					X	X	X
Indirect inlays/onlays						X							X		X					X	X	X
Prosthetic crown	X			X									X		X					X	X	X
No materials covered																						For accidents only – materials above covered*

Other comments:

Austria: Composite in the front tooth area were and are 100% covered. For all other filling materials in the posterior teeth area only 80% of the standard rate were and are reimbursed.

Czech Republic: Photo-Composites for children, Self-Cured Composites for Adult, Crowns - ceramic for children, metal for adults

***Switzerland:** Composite fillings after accidents were covered since the the a980's for front teeth and since the mid 1990's for posterior teeth. If another treatment like crown or inlay/onlay were needed the dentist had to justify why. But insurance only pays if there was an accident

Italy: Amalgam covered more than 90% of the applications within the NHS.

The Netherlands: Coverage only for youth until 18 NB. Amalgam used only in case of a medical necessity.

Cyprus: No fillings covered by public health insurance

Germany: Composites in posterior teeth as well as inlays, onlays and crowns are supported by the public health insurance with a flat grant, the patient has to pay the rest unless there is an additional private insurance

Malta: Fillings for children were covered.

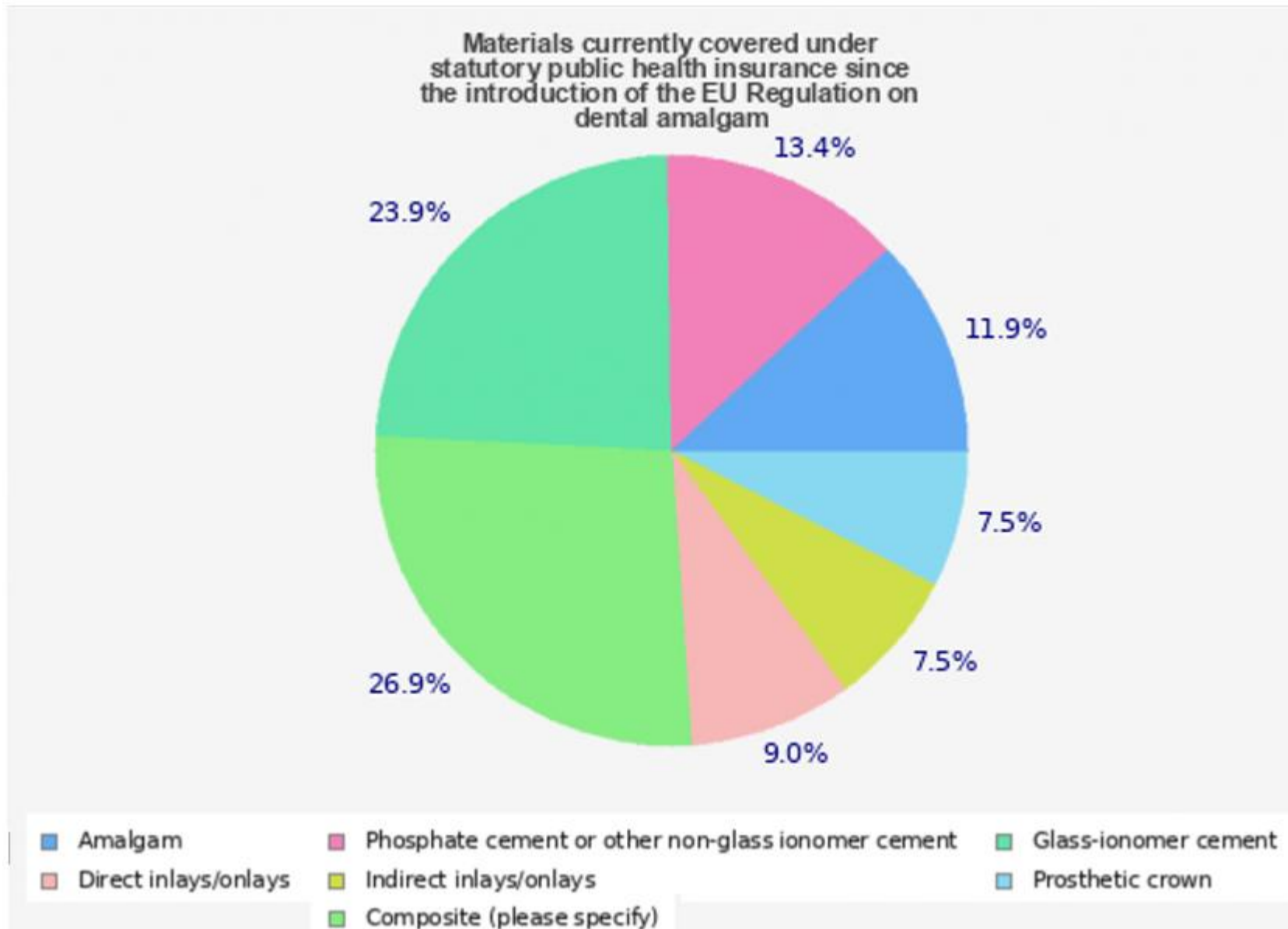
Greece: All types

Iceland: A fixed grant for dental implants or other fixed dental prosthesis (crown, inlays, onlays). The grant is only paid once in each 12-month period. Current laws are from 2013 (with update from 2019 in accordance with EU regulation).

United Kingdom: Composites: the full range of composites available, including compomers (hybrid, bulk-fill). Further comments: A full range of filling material, including dental amalgam, is available in the UK, although some may be fully or partially covered under public health insurance, depending on the population group. There are some materials which may be more expensive and not necessarily free for all patients.

Slovenia: Composite in inter-canine sector.

Q4) Which materials for fillings are currently covered under statutory public health insurance since the introduction of the EU Regulation on dental amalgam?



* For amalgam (under the graph): for EU countries, the use of amalgam as filling, only in exceptional circumstances when absolutely necessary

Reply	AU	HR	CY	CZ	DK	FI	DE	GR	HU	IS	IE	IT	LU	MT	NL	PT	SK	SI	ES	SE	CH	UK
Amalgam				X	X	X				X			X		X	X					X	X
Phosphate cement or other non-glass ionomer cement	X			X				X	X	X			X		X	X				X		
Glass-ionomer cement	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
Composite (please specify)	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X
Direct inlays/onlays						X			X				X		X			X		X	X	X
Indirect inlays/onlays						X							X		X			X		X	X	X
Prosthetic crown	X			X									X		X			X		X	X	X
No materials covered																						For accidents only – materials above covered*

Other comments:

Austria: All public healthcare insurances cover phosphate cement or non-glass-ionomer cement, but only the smallest of them cover glass-ionomer cement and Alcasites, too.

Czech Republic: Amalgam in exceptional cases

Denmark: Only children under the age of 22 are fully covered for all fillings. Adults receive a government subsidy for all fillings, regardless of the material used.

***Switzerland:** Switzerland doesn't have mandatory health insurance for dental treatments except the ones mentioned above

The Netherlands: coverage only for youth until 18 NB. Amalgam used only in case of a medical necessity

Cyprus: No fillings covered by public health insurance

Germany: Identical conditions as before except for amalgam (no longer covered).

Finland: Amalgam has been almost entirely phased out and may be used only when the dentist considers its use absolutely necessary due to the patient's specific medical needs.

Greece: All types

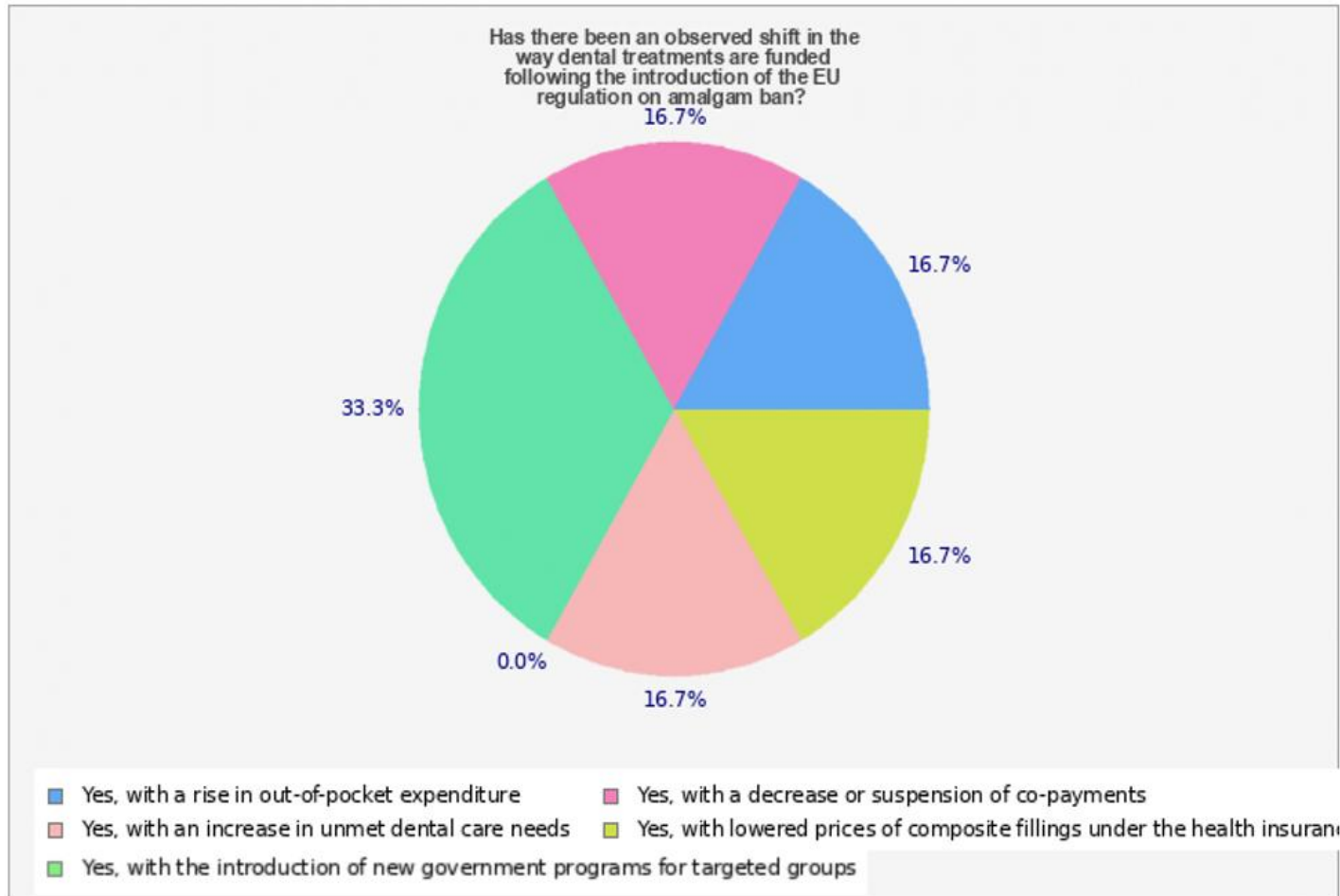
Iceland: The EU Regulation is currently being discussed in the Icelandic Parliament and is expected to take effect early 2026. Since the agreement is valid until 2029 we think unlikely amalgam will be removed from the agreement, since it is hardly used by dentists. The Icelandic Dental Association and Dental Faculty of University of Iceland were asked for their opinion and neither commented on the proposed legal changes.

United Kingdom: Composites: the full range of composites available, including compomers (hybrid, bulk-fill). Further comments: Dental amalgam remains a restorative treatment option in the United Kingdom, alongside a full range of filling material. Some materials may be fully or partially covered under public health insurance, depending on the population group.

Slovenia: (coverage of new materials) from 01.07.2026

Q5) Has there been an observed shift in the way dental treatments are funded following the introduction of the EU regulation on amalgam ban?

(Only 8 answers recorded for this question):



Czech Republic:	Amalgam is legal this year in the Czech Republic
Italy	Amalgam was seldom used both in private and public clinics long before the European ban. Italy banned the selling of pre-dosed amalgam in 2020, reaching the free-amalgam objective before 2024. Already in 2020, however, its usage was only marginal.
The Netherlands	In NL dentists have not been trained to work with amalgam for more than 2 decades.
Hungary:	Yes, with the increase of voluntary/private health insurance
Germany:	Yes, with the increase of voluntary/private health insurance
Iceland:	The use of amalgam was limited in law from 2013 and restrictions tightened in updated laws from 2019.
United Kingdom:	Dental amalgam remains a restorative treatment option in the United Kingdom. There are differences in cost across the different filling materials, for example composites take longer to place and have less longevity than dental amalgam so may need to be replaced more often. There may also be a supply issue with dental amalgam, which will impact purchase costs, and potentially disposal costs.
Slovenia	Yes, with an increase in unmet dental care needs; with lowered prices of composite fillings under the health insurance and/or the State There is underpayment of composite filling, for example 3 sided filling on molar 64,43 euro.

Q6) If applicable, please indicate below the amount covered by the national health insurance fund for:

	1-side filling in posterior teeth (transcanine sector)	2-side filling in posterior teeth (transcanine sector)	3-sided filling in posterior teeth (transcanine sector)	No coverage for fillings (please indicate "no coverage")
Czech Republic	100%	100%	100%	
Spain	100% in children (1-14 years-old)	100% in children (1-14 years old)	100% in children (1-14 years old)	
Hungary	2310 Forint = €6,03	3150 Forint = €8,22	3150 Forint = 8,22 Euro	
Luxembourg	47,50 €	59,70€	67,20€	
Germany	43 €	52 Euro	65 Euro	
Slovakia	There is full coverage for hand mixed GIC no matter what size it is for example small or large filling at price of €45,06 - €46,5			
Austria	€ 24,20 Phosphate cement or other non-glass ionomer cement; € 47,20 expl. see below	€ 37,80 s.o.; € 61,30 glass-ionomer cement, alcasite- covered only by the smallest healthcare insurances	€ 56,20 s.o.; € 80,10 s.o.	
Ireland	80	80	80	
Greece	€ 6,34	€ 7,87	€7,87	
Iceland	Children 100% / Pensioners 75% - 25.895 ISK (€ 173)	Children 100% / Pensioners 75% - 33.554 ISK (224 EUR)	Children 100% / Pensioners 75% - 38.297 ISK (256 EUR)	
Switzerland				No coverage except for accidents and rare

				health conditions affecting teeth
Italy				No coverage (to the aforementioned vulnerable patients the NHS provides free treatment)
Slovenia	€ 42,55	€ 59,81	€ 64,43	

Q7) Which composites are standard in your country?

Austria	All kinds of composites are used.
Czech Republic	From year 2026 is first choice Photo-composite or Dual-Composite
Spain	Nanohybrids and Bulk-fill
Denmark	Composite resin-based filling material
Switzerland	Normal hybrid composite (macro- and micro- filled) most common brand Tetric from Ivoclar. Glaionomers, compomers etc. are only considered as temporary fillings
The Netherlands	Micro-hybrid, Nanohtbrid, Flowable, Bulkfill, Universal
Hungary	Packable composites, e.g.: Gradia Anterior, Te-econom, Charisma
Malta	Nano fill
Slovakia	All available materials on the EU market depending on the dentist
Sweden	Composite
Finland	In Finland, dental clinics (both public and private) typically use light-cured resin composites that meet EU/CE-mark requirements. There is no “official national list,” but several brands are widely considered standard in everyday restorative dentistry.
Ireland	Multiple products
Greece	Light cured hybrid composites
Iceland	Filtek Supreme (3M), Tetric Evo Ceram and IPS Empress Direct (Ivoclar) are mostly used. Also Bulk-fill such as Surefil SDR flow (Dentsply), Tetric Evo Ceram Bulk Fill and Filtek One Posterior.
United Kingdom	Any commercially available composites are available to be utilised in the UK. This can include ionomers, composite resin, bulk-fill, etc.

Slovenia	Nano-hybrid composite
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Q8) If applicable, please tick the relevant box to indicate an increased cost, following the introduction of the amalgam ban and the expansion of alternative materials on the private market, on a:

	AU	HR	CY	CZ	DK	FI	DE	G R	HU	IS	IE	IT	LU	MT	NL	PT	SK	SI	ES	SE	CH	UK	
Increased cost on for the following fillings:																							
One-side filling in posterior teeth (transcanine sector)																							
One-side filling in posterior teeth (transcanine sector)																							
One-side filling in posterior teeth (transcanine sector)																							

Other comments:

Austria: Amalgam was the most cost and time efficient material.

Denmark: No change

Sweden: A small increase in costs, because of time and material

Italy: Again, no widespread use of amalgam led to no increase in fillings after its ban

Germany: Since Amalgam fillings had accounted for less than 2% of fillings, little has changed. Mostly composite fillings are placed with the patients having to pay an amount a bit higher than the publicly granted sum.

Slovakia: I do not think there has been increase of cost of composite filling after amalgam ban but there has been some increase because of companies that make and sell composites put their price up as a market, therefore dentists have no choice, they had to put price up.

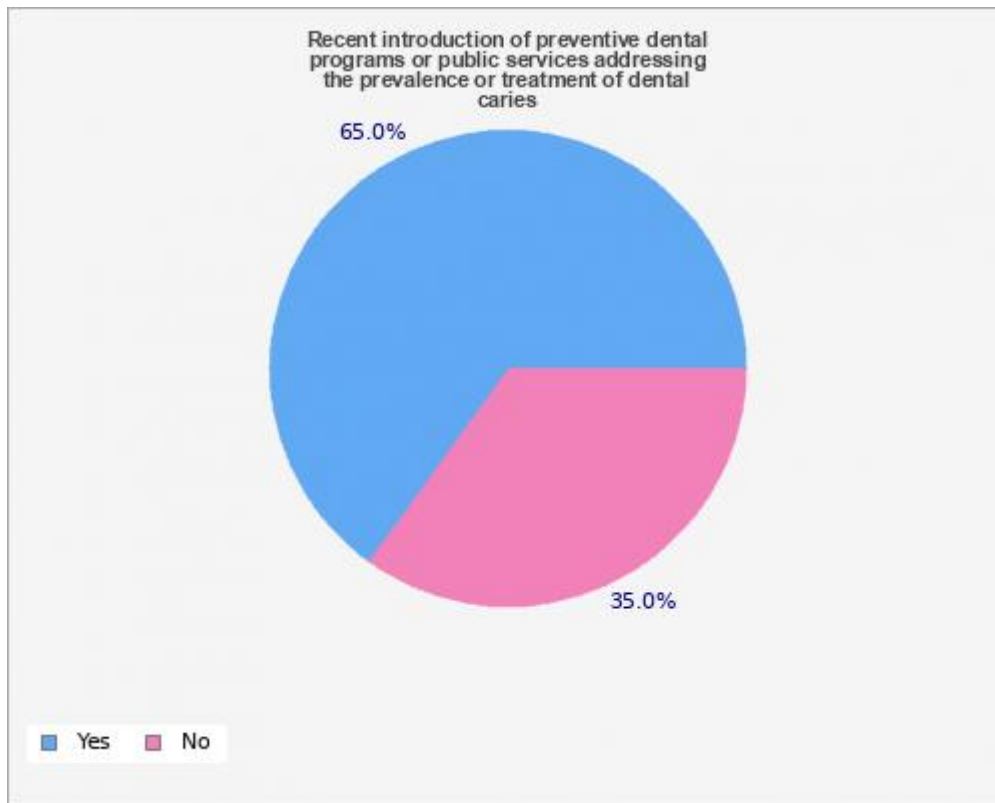
Ireland: No increase in fee as composite was allowed for posterior teeth since 2022

Greece: Dental pass

Iceland: It will not affect the prices or cost in dentistry. As there are very few dentists that still use amalgam and then rarely. Use of Amalgam has been fading out since 2013.

United Kingdom: This is not applicable for the UK; the payment is the same irrespective of the size of the filling.

Q9) Has there been any recent introduction of preventive dental programs or public services addressing the prevalence or treatment of dental caries?



Austria	In April 2025 the Austrian Dental Chamber and the state government of Vienna started a new program for civil servants of the city of Vienna which covers one oral prophylaxis annually. Additionally, the public health insurance carer for public servants (BVAEB) and the Austrian Dental Chamber have agreed on an expansion of dental hygiene services for children. In the future, these services are covered twice a year for the 6–18 age group.
Spain	A new dental plan has been approved in 2022 in Spain which include preventive and curative treatments for children (1-14 years old) and people with disability (33% or more). For pregnant women, the program includes periodic examination and dental cleaning.
Sweden	New national guidelines 2022
Denmark	The entire Danish dental care system is now based on preventive treatment. Prevention is the area that receives the highest level of public funding. Specific campaigns are carried out at the municipal level within the child and adolescent dental services.
Switzerland:	No recent changes. In Switzerland we have mandatory preventive programmes and yearly examinations for children entering kindergarten till the end of mandatory school time.
The Netherlands	Yes, especially targeted at young parents and their newborns; working together with youth doctors at municipal youth health centres (consultation offices, GGD).
Hungary	Yes, screening in children and youngsters by pedodontists.
Luxembourg	Yes, biannual checks
Germany	Preventive dental programs have been in place for decades for the population under 18 years, covered by the public and private health insurance
Slovakia	As the government made a benefit to have dental hygiene paid by government, patient have to have a dental check up prior to dental hygiene. Many patients welcomed it
Greece	As neither crowns nor direct/indirect inlays/onlays are covered or partly covered under statutory social health insurance, the ban of amalgam decreased the level of accessibility to essential dental care for vulnerable groups.
Iceland	Yes, the Icelandic healthcare system has introduced several public preventive and oral-health initiatives in recent years:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free dental care for children: Since 2018, all children under 18 receive necessary dental services free of charge, ensuring equal access regardless of family income. • Specialized hospital-based services: At Landspítali-University hospital, patients undergoing cancer treatment or organ transplantation receive coordinated dental examinations and treatment to reduce infection risks before, during, and after therapy. • Expanded public funding: A 2024 agreement between the Icelandic Dental Association and Icelandic Health Insurance increases reimbursement for dental care for children, the elderly, and people with disabilities, adding more treatments under public coverage. • University dental clinic: The University of Iceland operates a teaching clinic providing general dental care at reduced cost. • Public education campaigns: Annual awareness initiatives like World Oral Health Day — including programmes in preschools and primary schools — promote oral hygiene and encourage healthy habits among children and families.
United Kingdom	<p>A supervised toothbrushing scheme for 3 to 5 year olds in early settings – including nurseries and primary schools – in the most deprived areas of England, was implemented in April 2025. The UK Government also announced plans to expand community water fluoridation across the north east of England. No date of implementation has been announced. In December 2025, the UK Government announced plans to expand the Soft Drinks Industry Levy (SDIL) to include milk- and plant-based drinks and to lower the current threshold from 5g sugar/100ml to 4.5g.</p>

Q10) Do you have any further remarks on the noticeable impact of the entry into force of the amalgam ban on the level of accessibility of essential dental care for vulnerable groups (e.g. children, older adults, pregnant women, persons with disabilities, or marginalised communities)?

Austria	Since 2018, alternative fillings for this group have already been covered by all public healthcare insurances in the posterior tooth area.
Czech Republic	We made completely different system of payments - Reform of Dentistry from 1.1.2026
Spain	The impact of the new regulation on amalgam is minimal in Spain because for several years now, the use of amalgam has been very rare among dentists in our country.
The Netherlands	In the Netherlands, more than 80% of the population visits the dentist and receives appropriate oral care, which is financed either through the national health insurance or private supplementary dental insurance. Please note that the use of amalgam has been largely banned in the Netherlands for over two decades, with exceptions only for medical necessity. Dentists have not been trained to work with amalgam for more than 20 years.
Germany	The amalgam ban has unfortunately taken away a treatment option in certain situations for patients and practitioners.
Ireland	Amalgam is still allowed in cases where “medically necessary”, but in reality, I suspect has been rarely used since January 2025.
Iceland	It will not have an impact on cost or accessibility as there are very few dentists that still use amalgam and then rarely. The use of Amalgam has been fading out since 2013.
United Kingdom	In the UK, the use of dental amalgam is decreasing due to current regulations (for those under 15 years of age; pregnant and breastfeeding women; and in primary teeth); increased public awareness; an increase in the preference for aesthetic material; and due to the placement of dental amalgam no longer being taught at undergraduate level. It is recognised that dental amalgam remains a useful material, in particular for high needs patients and to avoid destabilising the NHS dental service.