



NEWS

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Security has a social dimension

BUDGET CONSTRAINTS: A CHALLENGING OPPORTUNITY?

EUROMIL is preparing its 104th Presidium Meeting taking place on 28 and 29 October 2011 in Brussels. About 80 delegates from 29 military associations and trade unions coming from 20 European countries will meet to discuss and share their experiences.

In these difficult times, it is clear that the influence of the economic and financial crisis stays high on our agenda. While some of the European armed forces already went through a process of restructuration, others are planning and discussing these reforms that should be carried out in the near future. EUROMIL does not discuss the necessity of defense's reforms, but it is in our opinion that its social consequences should be discussed together with these associations and trade unions that represent and defend military personnel. Cutting back in defense budgets, decreasing the number of active serving soldiers, changing structures and postponing necessary investments have a direct influence on the functioning of our armed forces. Its wealth being primarily affected, military personnel must discuss these issues of concern with its representative bodies by means of consultations.

In several countries these consultations have been part of the military culture since many years, and are beneficial for both the military personnel and the armed forces as a whole. In this field, the experience of older and/or stronger organizations is of extreme importance for the members of those countries where the fundamental rights are still denied to their soldiers. It is this unique form of solidarity between soldiers from almost forty associations and trade unions spread over twenty-five countries that makes EUROMIL the only European military umbrella organisation defending the economic and social rights of military personnel. Thanks to this exchange of experiences and international cooperation, legislation has changed in countries such as Spain and Greece. You can read about the recent changes in Spain in this issue of our EUROMIL News in an article written by our Spanish association

AUME. EUROMIL welcomes the progress made by these countries towards a greater harmonisation of European legislation for the rights of the armed forces.

In this field, EUROMIL will use the opportunity of the 2011 autumn Presidium Meeting to organise a presentation followed by a discussion on European Lobbying. A detailed overview of 'who is who' in the European theatre and which international institutions EUROMIL and its member associations can lobby, is of extreme importance to organize well-coordinated and successful lobby work in favour of all European soldiers. This is the only way to speak with one voice all over Europe!

A subject that is almost in a permanent way on our agenda is the veteran policy in Europe. In this field, some countries are more experienced than others. In some of them, there is a longtime strong tradition in veteran care, while others recently worked on a new veteran policy. One of the latter is Denmark, where a new veteran policy has been developed over the past years. HKKF's Chairman, Flemming Vinther, will develop the

subject in the first part of a workshop during our 104th Presidium Meeting. The second part of the workshop will compare the veteran policies pursued in five countries, namely Cyprus, Portugal, Sweden, the UK and Belgium, on the basis of nine topics such as the definition of a veteran, the different legislations and their implementation, the support to veterans and their families, their social recognition and their eventual reintegration into civilian life. EUROMIL is of the opinion that each national government has the moral obligation to take care of their military personnel which were sent out in missions abroad to maintain or reinstall peace, fundamental rights and freedom all over the world. Veteran care does not stop when soldiers leave the armed forces. We know from our experience that just those who left or had to leave the armed forces are the ones that very often stand alone with their problems. Problems that do not only have a negative influence on the concerned individual, but also



EUROMIL's President Emmanuel Jacob, photo: EUROMIL

affect her/his relatives and even her/his own community.

In some of these cases, for example in France and Italy, the use of depleted uranium (DU) ammunition is probably the cause of severe medical problems for veterans. On 6 October 2011, EUROMIL participated in a public hearing organized by the European Parliament's Subcommittee on Security and Defence. During the first part of the discussion, two experts Prof. Wolfgang DEKANT, from the University of Würzburg, and Dr. Keith BAVERSTOCK, docent at the University of Eastern Finland, concentrated on the work of the Scientific Committee on the Health and Environmental Risks posed by DU ammunitions. Afterwards, Prof. Manfred MOHR, Legal Advisor of the International Coalition to Ban Uranium Weapons – ICBUW, Mr. Fabio Della Piazza, Chair of the Council Working Group on Conventional Arms Export from the European External Action Service (EEAS), and EUROMIL addressed the possible options to ban the use of DU ammunitions and their use in the context of CSDP missions. In 2005, EUROMIL adopted a position paper on Depleted Uranium wherein we recognized that there may be long-term implications for the health of soldiers performing duties in areas where DU weapons are used. Naturally,

our concerns also go to the population present in these areas.

Last but not least, EUROMIL will start up its preparations for next year's Congress in autumn 2012. In a period of reduced defense budgets, ongoing reforms and austerity measures that do not only influence the functioning of our armed forces and organisations, but also the daily lives of our families, we need to find the right balance between the input and outcome of our efforts. The NATO Secretary General, Anders Fogh Rasmussen, attended the ACT Industry Day (NATO's Allied Command Transformation) in London on 12 September 2011 and declared: "I see three imperatives – to prioritize, to specialise, and to seek multinational solutions". Perhaps we should also prepare our future based on these principles. It will probably need some imagination and the will to find the right initiatives, but isn't it one of the strongest points of the soldiers?



Emmanuel Jacob,
President

CONTENTS

EDITORIAL

Budget constraints: a challenging opportunity? 1

THE CHAIRMAN'S COLUMN

Killed in Afghanistan: trap or foolishness?

By Jacques Bessy, President of ADEFDROMIL, France 3

MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

13th Conference of V-4 Military Associations

By Jan Paulech, ZV-SR, Slovak Republic 3

New regulation on rights for Spanish soldiers

By Miguel Lopez, AUME, Spain 4

The fundamental rights' protection of Albanian retired military personnel continues to deteriorate

By Dr. Kujtim Çako, President of AKUSH, Albania 5

HOSZ celebrates its twentieth anniversary

By EUROMIL 5

EUROMIL ACTIVITIES

Public hearing on depleted uranium ammunition

By EUROMIL 6

EUROMIL's position on depleted uranium 6

NATO's Parliamentary Assembly convenes in Bucharest

By EUROMIL 7

EUROMIL visits MoD and trade unions in Montenegro

By EUROMIL 8

EUROMIL welcomes Karl-Theodor-Molinari-Stiftung

By EUROMIL 9

Renewed Building and Calendar 9

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THE CHAIRMAN'S COLUMN

KILLED IN AFGHANISTAN: TRAP OR FOOLISHNESS?

BY JACQUES BESSY, PRESIDENT OF ADEFDROMIL, FRANCE

In November 2008, in Afghanistan, the circumstances of the death of a French mine-clearing warrant officer and the serious wounds affecting one of his comrades were covered up. The two men were sent on reconnaissance in a dangerous and forbidden zone in order to organise a simple training exercise.

The French Head of State immediately accused the "enemies of peace" in Afghanistan, and condemned their murderous attack of the French patrol. The two men would have been trapped by an explosive device. Nevertheless, evidences collected by ADEFDROMIL demonstrated that the death and injuries of the two warrant officers were caused by facts of severe recklessness and negligence, likely to engage the criminal responsibility of their chief officers.

In order to set the records straight, last July a complaint was lodged against X with Paris military court, competent to address offences and crimes committed outside the French territory in external operations of the French army. ADEFDROMIL strongly supports this initiative.

On 22 November 2008, two highly qualified French mine-clearing warrant officers were victims of mines' explosions in the vicinity of camp Duralam, near Kabul. The zone has been closed since 10 October 2008, after a dog was killed in this mine-field dating from the Soviet presence in Afghanistan. However, despite the warnings of an officer regarding the numerous cluster munitions and unexploded ordnance strewn over the ground, the command decided to organise trainings in the zone. During the mission, a first explosion pulled out the leg of the first warrant officer, and a second one killed the other, shocked by the previous blast. Subsequently, an officer and a warrant officer who participated in the mission developed Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Shocked, isolated and designated as scapegoats, they did not receive any psychological support. A year after this tragic event, one of the officers was even accused

of misconduct and sanctioned, supposedly to protect him from a litigious process. The two men were not allowed to discuss the issue with their superiors. Apart from the devastating psychological effects of the event, their careers were side-tracked. To date, the responsibility of the chief officers has never been questioned. However, evidences show that they knew about the dangerousness of the zone.

This story harms the credibility of official releases and demonstrates the necessity of having a military attorney in charge of external operations. It emphasises the need to recognise the potential risk for military personnel of developing PTSD confronted to dramatic events in missions, and the inanity of the study requested by the MoD on the "litigiousness" of military operations. This study aims at preventing the indictment of military command's liability.



MEMBERS' ACTIVITIES

13TH CONFERENCE OF V-4 MILITARY ASSOCIATIONS

BY JAN PAULECH, ZV-SR, SLOVAK REPUBLIC

On 25 and 26 August 2011, the 13th Conference of the Military Associations of the Visegrad Group (V-4) took place in Tatranské Zruby, Slovak Republic. Invited military associations' delegations from the Czech Republic, Hungary and Poland were led by their Presidents. The President of the Association of Slovenian soldiers in reserve, Col. (rtd) Anton Donko, also took part in the conference.



According to the President of the V-4 Presidents, photo: ZV-SR

ZV-SR, Col (rtd) Michal Bohunický, the main objective of the conference was to focus on the impact of the economic crisis on the armed forces and social security systems for soldiers in V-4 countries.

In the final declaration of the conference, all participants stressed their support for all effective measures taken by the ministries to mitigate the consequences of the economic crisis on the armed forces. However, ministries

should be more determined to fight against the continuous decrease in military budgets, which will end up to affect the morale of their soldiers. They also agreed that gradual efforts to merge military pension systems with civil ones do not reflect the specific peculiarities of military service.

V-4 military associations are determined to pursue the development of mutual cooperation in the field of social security for active and retired soldiers and to improve its functioning at NATO and EU



Krivan, photo: ZV-SR

members' level.

All V-4 delegations recommended the adaptation of legislative measures to create professional organisations of professional soldiers in both the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic based on the good experience of the Polish officers' union.

The 14th Conference will be held in Czech Republic in 2012.

The conference was immediately followed by the 16th annual international military climb in Krivaň (2495 meters above the sea), High Tatras, under the auspices of ZV-SR.

Except from the conference delegates, among the honor guests were the Deputy CHOD of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic, Lieutenant General Jaroslav Vývlek, the Commander of Training and Support Forces of the Armed Forces of the Slovak Republic, Major General Peter Vojtek, the Deputy Minister of Defense of the Czech Republic, Michal Hrbata, and the Senator of the Czech Republic, Miroslav

Krejča.

The climb started on 27 August in the morning, after delegations and guests laid wreaths at the monument to the heroes of the Slovak national uprising at Strbske Pleso.

The weather was very pleasant during the climb and allowed participants to admire the beautiful view on the surrounding countryside. 1250 participants from nine nations subscribed to the top symbol of Slovakia. The youngest participant was 5 years old, and the oldest participant was 83 years old. ■



Last phase of the climb, photo: ZV-SR



NEW REGULATION ON RIGHTS FOR SPANISH SOLDIERS

By MIGUEL LOPEZ, AUME, SPAIN

The Spanish Parliament has recently approved a new organic law on rights and duties for members of the Armed Forces.

Entering into force on 1st October 2011, this new law regulates important matters for the Spanish military such as the rights of association, expression, personal freedom, assembly and privacy, and, at the same time, it regulates duties as the respect for the Constitution, the principle of equality, the rules of engagement and the political and union neutrality. The most important changes are the full recognition and regulation of the right of association and the creation of both the Council of Personnel and the Observatory for military life.

Among these changes, the membership of military associations to the Council of Personnel is a milestone in the route of associationism in Spain. Thanks to this decisive step, the relationship between the MoD and military associations are definitively established and regulated. The

presence of military associations -through their representatives- in the Council of Personnel, suppose a complement to the institutional representation of the members of the armed forces, until now exercised only by the chain of command. From now on, any project of law or other regulations affecting professional matters, working conditions or welfare of families shall be discussed, in terms of parity, in this Council between representatives of the MoD and military associations.

On the other hand, an Observatory for military life is created with the aim of

monitoring and analysing issues that affect the practice of fundamental rights and public liberties. This Observatory will be composed of a short number of prestigious personalities appointed by Parliament.

However, despite these improvements, the new law is regressive in certain aspects: a fundamental right, namely the right of demonstration, is now banned for the military. Concerning the nomination of the representatives to the Council, this law establishes their appointment by the associations. In this regard, the best and most democratic solution proposed by

AUME would be the balloting inside the barracks. Finally, links with political parties and unions are also forbidden. These negative aspects will be subject of hard debate within the Council. ■



THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS' PROTECTION OF ALBANIAN RETIRED MILITARY PERSONNEL CONTINUES TO DETERIORATE

By DR. KUJTIM ÇAKO, PRESIDENT OF AKUSH, ALBANIA

A study by AKUSH, the National Alliance of Albanian Military Associations, shows that retired military personnel need to spend approximately 30 to 40% of their pension to cover their medical and health costs for themselves and their families. This deterioration results of the last decision by the Albanian Government, which adds up to the decision of December 2010 that brought a reduction of the current pension up to about 40 – 50%. Even though the Constitutional Court of Justice spoke out in favour of the protection of the rights of military personnel, these rights are being violated. If these rights were respected every member of the military personnel would be provided with a pension of approximately 350 to 400 Euros thus reaching the minimum standard of living.

In 2011, the Albanian Government decided to cut health related funds for military personnel of each category. The right to free medical treatment for military personnel is vested by a law and denied by the application of another one. This means military personnel are entitled to free health care by a law that was approved by 3/5 of the votes, i.e. qualified majority, in the Albanian Parliament. At the same time military personnel are deprived of the same right by the decision taken in the Albanian Council of Ministers approved by simple majority. Article 40 of the Law Nr.9210, date 23.03.2004 "On the military status", provides the legal basis for free health treatments for current and former members of the military personnel, covering the costs of the treatments in Albania and

abroad. Pursuant to the law of 2005 by the Albanian Government, the costs of health treatments for military personnel are to be covered up to 100% by the state. This amount is to be reduced by half pursuant to a recent decision of the Albanian Government. Additionally, up to now the Albanian State covered up to 50% of the costs for medical treatment of families of current and former military personnel. This is also going to be reduced by 30%.

AKUSH, which bases its activities on the respect, protection and implementation of human rights and fundamental freedoms, is going to protect and preserve the vested rights of the Albanian military personnel and their families provided to them by the Albanian Constitution. Furthermore, AKUSH looks up to seek the legal advice of EUROMIL, while at the same time raising awareness of the protection of the fundamental rights of the current and former members of the Albanian military personnel.



Dr. Kujtim Çako, President of AKUSH, photo: AKUSH

HOSZ CELEBRATES ITS TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY

By EUROMIL

EUROMIL's President, Emmanuel Jacob, participated in the 20th anniversary of *Honvédszakszerverzet* (HOSZ) on 17 September 2011.

More than a thousand and two hundred people gathered in Szentendre, near Budapest, to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the Hungarian Military Trade Union (HOSZ). A cultural, sporty and entertaining programme was set up for this family day, under the patronage of the President Pál Schmitt.

HOSZ President, János Czövek, opened HOSZ's ceremony in presence of Dr. István Simicskó, State Secretary for Parliamentary Issues of the MoD. Dr. Simicskó took the floor, followed by Mr. Jacob and Mr. van den Burg, Chairman of AFMP/FNV. The importance of acknowledging family values, solidarity, cooperation and servicemen and –women's merit was emphasised.

CH



Photos: HOSZ



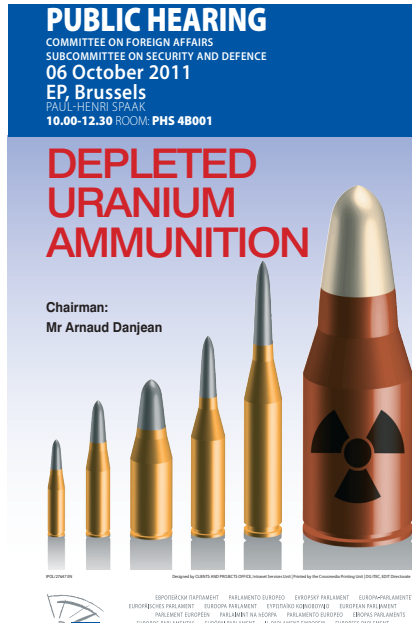
EUROMIL ACTIVITIES

PUBLIC HEARING ON DEPLETED URANIUM AMMUNITION

BY EUROMIL

On Thursday, 6 October 2011, the Subcommittee on Security and Defence of the European Parliament organised a public hearing on the use of depleted uranium ammunition in military operations and related concerns. EUROMIL's President, Emmanuel Jacob, was invited to participate in the hearing.

Five experts took part in the vivid debate. The first part of the discussion, led by Prof. Wolfgang Dekant, Chair and Rapporteur of the Scientific Committee on the “Opinion on the Environmental and Health Risks posed by Depleted Uranium” from the University of Würzburg, and Dr. Keith Baverstock, Docent at the University of Eastern Finland, focused on the work of the Scientific Committee on the Health and Environmental Risks posed by depleted uranium report. In the second



part of the discussion, Prof. Manfred Mohr, Legal Advisor of the International Coalition to Ban Uranium Weapons (ICBUW), Mr. Fabio Della Piazza, Chair of the Council Working Group on Conventional Arms Export from the European External Action Service (EEAS), and EUROMIL, addressed the possible options to ban the use of depleted uranium ammunitions and the question of their use in the context of CSDP missions.

EUROMIL recently released a reviewed position paper on depleted uranium ammunition. Although there is a lack of general consensus on the matter, EUROMIL recognizes that there might be long-term implications for the health of soldiers performing duties in areas where depleted uranium ammunitions are used, as well as for the civilian population living in these areas.

CH



The panel: Prof. Manfred Morh, Emmanuel Jacob, Fabio Della Piazza, Dr. Keith Baverstock and Prof. Wolfgang Dekant, photo: EUROMIL

EUROMIL's POSITION ON DEPLETED URANIUM

Background

It is known that DU weapons were used in the Gulf War, Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq. The debate on the impact of the use of these weapons on the health of those using the weapons, troops in mission in these areas, local populations and the environment has intensified over the years since their first use.

DU shells burn on impact, releasing microscopic, radioactive and toxic dust particles of uranium oxide that can travel hundreds

of miles with the wind. DU can contaminate by seeping into the land and water, but the greatest danger that almost everyone agrees exists, comes when the particles are inhaled. From the lungs these particles travel through the blood stream, often landing in vital organs. Once inside the human body, DU can harm these internal organs both by its chemical toxicity as a heavy metal and its release of low-level doses of radiation over a long period of time. The toxic and radiological effects of uranium contamination may weaken the

immune system. They may also cause acute respiratory conditions like pneumonia, flu-like symptoms, and severe coughs, renal or gastrointestinal illnesses.

The full impact of the use of DU weapons is yet unknown. On 5 December 2007, 136 countries voted in favor of a resolution (A/RES/62/30) highlighting serious health concerns over the use of depleted uranium weapons at the UN General Assembly.

Position EUROMIL

EUROMIL recognizes that there may be long-term implications for the health of soldiers performing duties in areas where DU weapons were used. To counteract any such effects governments should ensure that measures are put in place that guarantee the safety and protection of troops during their missions in areas contaminated as a result of the use of DU.

These protections should include the following:

*Full medical screening of troops

- prior to departure
- at regular interval during mission
- on immediate return from the mission area
- at regular intervals for the ten years post-mission

*Areas in which DU weapons were used to be clearly identified

*Pre-Posting briefings to troops on the known dangers resulting from DU weapons use

*Regular environmental impact assessment of contaminated areas, e.g. ground water testing and soil analysis.

EUROMIL also recognizes that there may be long-term implications for the health of the population in the area where DU weapons were used. Besides, the impact on the environment can have a negative influence on the living and working conditions in the contaminated area, as well as during the military operation many

decades after the attack with DU ammunition.

Above all, EUROMIL strongly urges governments to ban the use of DU weapons and to use their influence to promote a worldwide abandoning of DU ammunition. The first country in the world with a ban on DU ammunition although neither producing nor using such kind is Belgium after a voting in Parliament in March 2007. On 27 April 2011, the Congress of Costa Rica passed a law prohibiting uranium weapons in its territories, becoming the second country in the world to do so. The law prohibits the use, trade, transit, production, distribution and storage of uranium weapons on Costa Rican territory.

EUROMIL recalls:

- Resolutions 1996/16 and 1997/36 of the former UN Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, re-named UN Sub-Commission on Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in which this Sub-Commission urges all States to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the production and the spread of among other things weaponry containing depleted uranium and the UN General Assembly resolution A/RES/62/30, adopted on 5 December 2007, highlighting serious health concerns about the use of depleted uranium weapons,;

- the Resolutions of the European Parliament of 17 January 2001, 13 February 2003, 17 November 2005 and 16 November 2006 (European Parliament Resolution on biological weapons and inhumane conventional weapons and the need to ban cluster munitions) and 22 May 2008 on (depleted) uranium weapons and their effect on human health and the environment – towards a global ban on the use of such weapons;

- and Recommendation 1495 (2001) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (Environmental impact of the war in Yugoslavia on Southeast Europe).

THE NEXT PUBLIC HEARING ORGANISED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON SECURITY AND DEFENCE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IN WHICH EUROMIL WILL PARTICIPATE, WILL ADDRESS THE “RIGHT OF ASSOCIATION FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL IN EUROPE” ON TUESDAY 29 NOVEMBER 2011.

NATO's PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY CONVENES IN BUCHAREST

By EUROMIL

On Saturday, 8 October, and Sunday, 9 October, the five specialized committees convened to debate on matters of international security, to adopt reports and to draft recommendations. EUROMIL's delegation, composed of EUROMIL's President, Emmanuel Jacob, and Vice-President, Bernhard Gertz, especially monitored the work of the Defence and Security Committee. High on the agenda were amongst others a draft resolution on 'Supporting the Libyan people' and a draft general report on the 'Transition in Afghanistan'. Linked to the operation in Libya, the Chairman of the NATO Military

Committee, Admiral Giampaolo Di Paola, gave a presentation on 'the impact of Operation Unified Protector on the future of the Alliance'. Admiral Di Paola repeated that we will have to work more jointly and bring our capabilities together. The challenge in the future will be to spend our money in a more effective way. He added to his comment that it is unacceptable that one country in particular delivers a majority of NATO's capabilities and participation in military operations!

On Monday 10 October, the Plenary Sitting of the 57th Annual Session took place. NATO PA's President, Dr Karl A.

Lamers, quoted the famous British writer Aldous Huxley who wrote: "Facts do not cease to exist because they are ignored". "The financial and economic crisis is a fact", he stated in his opening speech of the Plenary Sitting, "and we cannot ignore today that it will significantly impact our defence policies and our defence budgets". "The crisis shows that there simply is no alternative to working together, to strengthening interoperability and to pooling resources and capabilities. So we need to work together to find common solutions, and when I say "we", I mean Europeans in particular", continued Dr Karl A. Lamers.

During his address to the Plenary Sitting, Anders Fogh Rasmussen, NATO's Secretary General, repeated his ideas and



Photo: EUROMIL

initiatives on "Smart Defence". "We don't have to spend more money" he said, "but we have to spend it in a better way". According to Rasmussen difficult decisions have to be taken and choices to be made. But "security is precious and freedom is priceless" he added.

During the Plenary Sitting, the MPs discussed and approved amongst others a Declaration on 'Supporting Transition in Afghanistan' and five resolutions. In one of the resolutions, the NATO PA members urged NATO governments to "abstain from making spending cuts at a level that would damage national and international security in this period of fiscal consolidation". The resolution also warns that Europe risks strategic irrelevance without more effective defence spending and cautions that the defence gap between Europe and the USA "could undermine the solidarity which has long held together this Alliance".

Last but not least, using their presence in Bucharest EUROMIL's delegates took the opportunity to have a talk with Lt Gen Ph.D. Dan Ghica-Radu, Deputy Chief of General Staff, and Brig Gen Liviu Serban, Director Strategic Planning J-5, on the right of association in the Romanian Armed Forces, offering EUROMIL's support to open a debate on this issue and bringing its experience to Romania.

EJ

EUROMIL VISITS MoD AND TRADE UNIONS IN MONTENEGRO

By EUROMIL

On 19 and 20 September 2011, a EUROMIL delegation composed of the President and Vice-President, Emmanuel Jacob and Bernhard Gertz, visited Podgorica the capital of Montenegro on invitation of the Union of Free Trade Unions of Montenegro (UFTUM). This was their second presence in Podgorica after a first visit in July on invitation of the Montenegrin Minister of defense.

On Monday 19 September, Emmanuel Jacob and Bernhard Gertz moderated a workshop under the title 'Experience in trade union organisation and activities within EUROMIL members and possibilities of their application in the army of Montenegro'. In December 2009, there was a change in the Law on Army in Montenegro granting trade union rights to military personnel. In

October and November 2010, two military trade unions were founded, namely SOVCG and SVCG. Both of them are member of a representative trade union in Montenegro. SOVCG is a member of UFTUM that was EUROMIL's host for the recent visit and workshop.

The goal of this workshop was to share EUROMIL's experiences with the leaders of the two young trade unions and with a delegation of the defense staff and the MoD. Best practices on trade union organisation in the military, minimum rights and conditions for trade union activities in the military, social dialogue and different forms of collective bargaining were presented by EUROMIL and extensively discussed by the participants. Of course the EUROMIL delegation also gave a brief overview of EUROMIL's history and activities, and was informed on the current trade union's situation in the Montenegrin armed forces.

After the workshop, EUROMIL's President and Vice-President gave their conclusions and recommendations during a successful press conference with journalists from several TV stations and written media. It is our opinion that granting trade union rights to the military personnel in Montenegro was already a huge step forward and of great importance to build up a future

cooperation. EUROMIL recommended the first step to take is the formal negotiation between the MoD and the trade unions about a clear regulation on trade union's work in the armed forces. Such an agreement should in a first step foresee in trade union leave for the trade union leaders as well as for their members to actively participate during the normal working hours. Once this will be achieved, trade unions and representatives of the MoD could finally set up a social dialogue and start collective bargaining to be of benefit to the Montenegrin soldiers and their families. In this field it was very positive to hear from the official MoD's delegates that following to EUROMIL's visit in July, they already started working on a text to be used as a basis for further discussion with the two trade unions.

The EUROMIL delegation and the Montenegrin trade unions shared the feeling that a continuation of their collaboration is possible and that an application for membership at EUROMIL will be considered by both trade unions. On 20 September, EUROMIL's President continued the discussions with the Board of SOVCG in particular and went further into details regarding possible future cooperation in Montenegro.

EJ



EUROMIL WELCOMES KARL-THEODOR-MOLINARI-STIFTUNG

By EUROMIL

In the framework of its one-week EU/NATO seminar, Karl-Theodor-Molinari-Stiftung (KTMS), the educational foundation of EUROMIL's German association, *Deutscher BundeswehrVerband* (DBwV), visited EUROMIL on 28 September 2011.

Organised by Christian Silberbauer, Instructor and Research Associate, the seminar aimed at giving participants a good overview of the functioning of the EU and NATO, and Germany's participation to global security in the 21st century.

Following last year's fruitful meeting, EUROMIL invited KTMS on its premises. EUROMIL's Secretary General, Dr. Gerhard Ahlbrecht, gave the twenty participants of the seminar a presentation on EUROMIL and its role in the European arena. CH



EUROMIL's Secretary General, Dr. Gerhard Ahlbrecht, Christian Silberbauer, KTMS, photos: EUROMIL

RENEWED BUILDING



After 6 months of work, EUROMIL's premises have a new front.

EUROMIL Calendar 2011

27	October	Board	Brussels, Belgium
28-29	October	Presidium	Brussels, Belgium
8-9	November	Berlin Security Conference	Berlin, Germany



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