



The Newsletter

Chemistry and Energy Industry



N°2-2019

A publication of UIS Chemistry Energy

EDITORIAL

A wind of revolt against capitalism

In many countries around the world, people are revolting against the system in place.

In Chile, in Lebanon, in Iraq, in Iran, everywhere the demands of more social justice, of more democracy, of change of economic system, are expressed with force. Everywhere social movements are repressed in an extremely violent way, as were those that took place in Greece or France in recent months, proof that the capitalists are ready to do anything to maintain control.

Everywhere is the system that is involved. The capitalist system which, in its ultraliberal and globalized evolution, undermines all the peoples of the countries where it is rife, to allow the richest to remain so and to enrich themselves further.

And where new economic and social solutions are put in place, out of the grip of the financial markets and multinationals, it is from the outside that the great imperialist powers are trying to destabilize the countries where it takes place. This is the case today in Venezuela, Cuba or Bolivia, but it was already the case in Chile in the 1970s.

In Bolivia, Evo Morales was reelected in the first round after a democratic election that many international observers have scrutinized

and hailed. Only the European Union, the United States and three other countries have called for a second round, through the media at their boot. The overwhelming majority of the 193 countries represented at the UN have, however, recognized the victory of Evo Morales.

In Argentina, the Social Democrat Fernandez replaces Macri, Macron's Argentinean clone.

In Uruguay, the Socialist candidate, named Daniel Martinez. Came first in the first round.

Ecuador saw a two-week move that could be described as "liberating" against Lenin Moreno's corrupt government, which, under pressure from the IMF, imposed austerity measures, including a doubling of the price of diesel at the pump, by the sudden cessation of subsidies at the pump. The uprising of the people and the general strike unfortunately led only to the simple withdrawal of the decree on gasoline, but the other austerity measures are maintained. It was predictable, when we know that the organization that was spearheading the movement, the Confederation of Indigenous Peoples, does not recognize itself in the political field. A situation identical to that of yellow vests in France. Let us bet that the Ecuadorian people will soon return to the streets in these conditions.

In Chile, the trigger of the social movement is the increase in metro tickets. But the historical uprising of the Chileans shows again that in reality, the problems are much deeper, with great inequalities of access to care, to education. The Chileans are tired of a small caste of rich monopolize as in many other

countries, the majority of wealth created. It is to the capitalist program imposed by the IMF, that the Chilean people are opposed. Liberal President Piñera declared a curfew and put the military on the streets, just like Pinochet before him. Today, soldiers kill, rape, torture with impunity in Chile.

But in Nicaragua, Venezuela, Cuba or Bolivia, we see that a Latin American alternative to liberalism is in place.

But the people must remain vigilant. It must continue to push for these experiments to be carried out and allow all citizens to finally live with dignity.

In Argentina too, the people must be vigilant, because the new social-democratic president can at any time put in place a policy of breaking even deeper social gains. This is what happened in France under the presidency of François Hollande who had promised to fight against finance.

In all the current movements, in all these revolts, the unions have their place and must take it. They must be the engine that allows these struggles and system changes to succeed. In particular the unions of our professional fields.

Whether in chemistry, petro-chemistry, energy, oil, all these activities essential to the functioning of a country, the struggle must be engaged, strikes must be put in place to bend capitalists and make the class of the exploited triumph.



Argentina in deep crisis

Argentine workers and citizens are suffering. Since the arrival of Macri in power, the situation that was already not brilliant has deteriorated greatly for the majority of Argentines. Poverty and inflation have exploded.

Today, 35% of the population is considered poor. Inflation in 2019 is expected to be 55%. And during this time, wages and pensions are frozen.

The conditions of access to care, especially for retirees, have deteriorated sharply with a drastic reduction in the treatment of drugs. Today, as some Argentinean comrades say, "you are sick, or you are rich or you die".

The public education system is bloodless and the government has given pride of place to the overpriced private schools for the Argentine worker.

**New elections have just been held
and they have been won by
Alberto Fernandez and Cristina Kirchner.**

But even if a great alliance of opposition to Macri is constituted and allowed this victory, the policy of the social-democratic duo will be favorable to the people only if the pressure of the street remains strong. Trade unions, particularly those affiliated to the WFTU intend to weigh all their weight in the political choices that will be made.

**It is on of the necessary conditions for a
real leftist policy to be put in place
in this country**

Coal workers strike in India

Indian coal workers decided to go on strike **on September 24, 2019**, at the call of all the major national union federations, to oppose the Indian government's decision to privatize the coal mines.

Workers in the coal industry, of course, fear for their future, but also for the future of the entire energy sector in the country. Because the consequences of privatization can be dramatic.

At present, 59% of India's electricity generation capacity is based on coal and 80% of production comes from coal. The privatization of coal mining will not only lead to a runaway escalation in the cost of production, but a total breakdown can not be ruled out, with the experience of capitalist countries like the United States.

The Indian Coal Public Sector provides 85% of the country's coal production. The price of coal produced is regulated to ensure the production of electricity. But the private sector sees profitability as a priority, not the response to the needs of energy consumers or utilities provided by the electricity sector.

The government's decision to privatize all of the coal mines will not serve the interests of the Indian population while transnational corporations such as Glencore, BHP, Australia / UK, Rio Tinto Australia / UK, Anglo American Britain, China Shenhua, Zijin Mining, China Coal Energy are ready to enter India.

**They also demand the
merger of all the
subsidiaries into one
company, the total
assumption of
subcontracting.**



**So these are close
to 500 000
workers who
have answered
the call to
mobilization.**



The activity of our TUI must grow

The development of the activity of TUI Chemistry - Energy is essential to advance our claims.

First of all, let's recall some of the objectives we set ourselves at the last UIS congress.

First and foremost, the fight for peace, knowing how much our purchasing power, our jobs, our living

and working conditions are closely linked to a policy of peace, disarmament, development towards a new international economic order. The war erases the demands of the workers but does not call into question the economic system of accumulation of capital.

Then, the takeover by citizens and workers of the major sectors that

structure the industry such as energy (Electricity, Gas, Oil), Water, health (Pharmaceutical Industry, Access to healthcare, etc.) , food, education, housing, transportation, utilities. This implies the implementation of policies that do not model competition or competition among peoples but on the contrary that rely on democracy, cooperation and compensate for natural inequalities.

TO MAKE THE FIGHT AGAINST CAPITAL EFFECTIVE AND EFFICIENT, THE TUI CHEMISTRY-ENERGY UNIONS MUST DEMAND FOR ALL WORKERS IN ALL COUNTRIES :

1. A level of collective guarantees as high as possible. These social norms must take into account the demands of the workers in terms of wages, work organization and allow them to live decently.

2. A high level of social protection in terms of employment, health, retirement, family protection, financed exclusively by contributions from the wealth produced.

3. The prohibition of dismissals and the general prohibition of all subcontracting which are based on a policy of full employment, without unemployment and without precariousness.

4. A minimum wage to be defined in each country, corresponding to the level of employment of an employee without a diploma, professional

training or experience. The wages of the workers should depend only on their qualification, and not on the position held or on belonging to a company, an ethnic group or a religion.

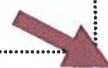
5. Professional and wage equality between women and men with a view to emancipation and social progress for all.

6. A reduction in the working time to be defined in each country, and an effective retirement, which arrives sufficiently early in life to be able to benefit from it. The amount of the pension must be 75% of the last salary.

7. The issues of health, hygiene, safety, industrial risks and the environment must be particularly taken into account by the unions of the TUI

Chemistry-Energy, given the dangerousness of some of the activities of our professional fields. A mandatory risk prevention policy must preserve the health and safety of workers and populations.

8. In the face of the criminalization of trade union activity, the TUI Chemistry-Energy unions reaffirm their demands for freedom, equality and solidarity. All discriminatory grounds must be fought with the same intensity, whether discrimination is caused by sex, gender identity, family status, social origin, national origin, ethnic and cultural origin, religious beliefs, political or ideological opinions, trade union activity, participation in the strike, physical appearance, sexual orientation, age, health status, disability or genetic characteristics.





The activity of our TUI must grow (continue)

These demands and the struggle to obtain them are all the more necessary because the world situation is deteriorating for the workers and the populations in general.

The battle against capitalism and for the change of society that is in our DNA, passes as we can see, by a convergence of struggles.

Now we must determine how we ideologically build these claims and how we achieve coordinated actions around the world in each of the major regions.

This must begin with the building of networks between workers' organizations of the same company, around the world, so that they can harmonize their demands and influence the evolution of social gains, prevent social dumping, and redirect productions towards local needs.

The same demands must be made in Asia, in the Americas, in Africa or in Europe to allow not only a positive social evolution for all workers but also put a stop to competition between peoples.

Regional networks must also be created. The trade union organizations of our professional fields, in the same region of the world, must communicate with each other in order to exchange on their trade union practices, their specific problems and to set up transnational struggles.

All the organizations already involved in our UIS must do their utmost to contact the organizations of the neighbouring countries, and must act for the establishment of networks within the multinationals present in their country.

In addition, they must endeavour to disseminate information concerning the claims made and the struggles in progress in their countries, within the TUI.

A vast international network that brings together chemical, energy, oil, rubber, pharmaceutical and coal mining workers must be built within our TUI Chemistry Energy.

The constitution of this network will allow information to circulate, circulate between organizations of the same professional field, or between workers' organizations of the same multinational.

It is on this condition that our fight will be effective

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