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a fortnightly newspaper from :((solidarity committees with iranian workeres movment -aboad))

Fifth protest rally of Pars Oil and Gas Company colleagues on the Daryaye Asaluyeh and Kangan platforms

On the 2nd day of September, in the fifth week of protest Mondays, they gathered in a new round of their struggles against the superiority of their living conditions and livelihoods and the failure to meet their demands. Some of the urgent demands of colleagues in the southern operational areas include:

- Elimination of salary ceilings in all operational oil areas,
- Non-segregation of jobs into specialized and support,
- Implementation and effectiveness of the salary restoration item to all payment components,
- Non-merger of the oil pension fund with other bankrupt pension funds,
- Correction of the salary floor for newly hired workers,
- Full implementation of Article Ten, and...

We support and support the protests of official colleagues and various sectors working in the





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Statement by the Workers' Union of Tehran and Suburbs Bus Company:

Stop the executions!

Today, as our country feels suffocated under the burden of crippling economic crises, runaway inflation, the collapse of the rial's value, the US and Israeli military. Invasion, the continuation of a devastating war, economic sanctions, severe and widespread repression, and war-mongering policies, the rulers are once again responding to the people's demands for bread, work, justice, freedom, and human dignity with the most brutal instrument of intimidation and terror: the gallows. The Workers' Syndicate of the Tehran and Suburbs Bus Company, like all independent worker organizations in Iran and the world, is completely opposed to the death penalty and the death penalty under any title, on any charge, and without any exception.



The death penalty is not a tool for justice; it is a structural and organized weapon to create fear, paralyze social movements, and suppress independent popular organizations. Whether it is the pretext of national security, charges such as “combat” or wartime conditions, the increasing wave of executions in prisons is directly aimed at silencing the voices of oppressed people who can no longer tolerate poverty and disenfranchisement.

We workers have learned that when the gallows are erected, it is workers, political opponents, marginalized people, young people who are rebellious against the status quo, defenders of human rights, and victims of poverty, misery, addiction, and economic and social insecurity who are sent to the gallows. The ruling classes have always used executions to silence the voices of the oppressed people.

International labor organizations are absolutely opposed to the death penalty and



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consider its use against political opponents and ordinary people as a means of suppressing and intimidating society. The International Labor Organization, based on its fundamental conventions, has also declared the right to life and security of life as a fundamental and inalienable prerequisite for the realization of freedom of association and trade union activities.

We workers oppose the death penalty, not only because it is inhumane and should be abolished worldwide, but also because no worker is free under the threat of execution. When governments reserve the right to take human lives, the right to organize, to form independent unions, and the right to strike and protest become meaningless.

We condemn all political executions and superior courts and show trials. The charges brought against political prisoners, social activists, women, students, teachers, youth and protesting workers are fabricated scenarios that are carried out especially in wartime conditions and even without observing the legal processes of the existing laws. A prisoner, whether political or ordinary, has fundamental rights that are unfortunately constantly violated in our country. We call on trade unions / Syndicates, transport workers, global federations and all independent workers' organizations around the world to be our voices. Call for an immediate ceasefire and end to the war, an immediate halt to all executions in Iran, the unconditional release of all imprisoned trade union and political activists, and the complete abolition of the death penalty. The death penalty must be abolished immediately!

Political prisoners must be released!

No to war, military intervention, aggression, and war-mongering policies! **(of course, this is US Imperialism that is imposing the war of aggression on Iran for oil), translator's view.**

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The solution for workers is unity and organization.

Workers' Syndicate of Tehran and Suburbs Bus Company



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Statement by the Coalition of Student

Activists and Media Opposing the Execution

Part of the statement reads: Execution is not the administration of justice; it is the intentional killing of a human being that the state, relying on the "law", declares legitimate. No name, from "hadd" and "revenge" (eye for an eye) to "legal punishment" and "national security," changes the nature of this act.



Opposition to the death penalty is not simply opposition to a punishment; it is opposition to one of the most fundamental instruments of state domination and repression. There is no disconnect between street repression, prison, and the gallows; these are different links in a chain.

Therefore, our opposition is not limited to political executions; our opposition is to the principle of the death penalty. No government, court, or law should have the authority to take away a person's right to life.

We have a clear demarcation with any political project that equates justice with revenge, advocacy with execution, and the transition from tyranny with the reproduction of the state's killing machine.

A future built on a gallows is an extension of the past, not a break from it.

We, the students who sign this statement, consider the defence of the right to life inseparable from the struggle for freedom, equality, and democracy.

Coalition of student activists and media from Tehran, Beheshti, Allameh Tabatabaei, Science and Technology, Khajeh Nasir, Al-Zahra, and Shiraz Universities

Wednesday, August 18, 2026

#No_to_the_execution

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Workers Wages: 8 Days of Surviving, 22 Days of Hunger!

This is the warmonger regime's track record: plunder and the rule of capital. The cost of a family's livelihood basket has reached 90 million Toman (\$US500.00), while the wage of married workers with all benefits and perks is only 25 million Toman(\$US140.00).



That is to say that the working class receives only 27 percent of the cost of staying alive. Stating this more clearly: a worker gets only 8 days of subsistence in a month.

How does he or she pass the other 22 days? With absolute poverty, elimination of protein and medicine, gradual fading from the circle of life.

While all the wealth created in this society is the result of the production by workers and toilers, the ruling class has burned billions of dollars of the national resources in the cauldron of war and regional adventurism or has transferred them to the pockets of the capitalists and the rentiers.

The 65 million Toman(\$US360.00) distance between income and the cost of livelihood is not a simple statistic, it is not the poverty line, this is the annihilation line! The livelihood basket of the workers is not getting smaller, it is swallowed!

A Sharp Decline in Workers' "Real Wages" in Just Ten Years: The Base Wage Has Fallen from \$232 to \$83

Over a ten-year period, the base wage of workers covered by the Labour Law — in other words, the "real wages of the working class" — has fallen from \$232 to \$83. This means that workers' real wages were 2.7 times higher ten years ago than they are today.



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Khazar Plastic Workers Hold Protest Rally

On Thursday, August 12, a group of workers at the Khazar Plastic factory held a protest rally against the failure to properly implement the job-classification scheme.

The workers say the job-classification scheme has been implemented incorrectly and arbitrarily. They claim that the lowest grades have been assigned to contract workers and that some have been classified simply as “general workers.”

According to the workers, around 300 people work at Khazar Plastic. Only about 70 have direct contracts with the factory, while the rest are employed through three contracting companies.

The workers say that the wage arrears resulting from the implementation of the job-classification scheme have not been calculated correctly, and they are protesting the way the scheme has been applied.

Another issue they have raised is the payment of shift allowances and the arrears owed in this respect. According to the workers, the shift allowance should be 22.5 percent, but they have been paid only 15 percent.

Other concerns include the impact of their contract status, insurance records, and the implementation of the job-classification scheme on their pensions and years of service. The workers fear that if the current situation continues, their rights could be seriously affected in the future. They are therefore demanding an improvement in their working conditions and the proper implementation of the job-classification scheme.

Thursday, August 13, 2021





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Statement by the Tehran Teachers' Association

The Tehran Teachers' Association has issued a statement expressing concern over, and condemning, the intensification of security and judicial pressure on teachers, including summonses, prison and exile sentences, and restrictions on their employment.

The association noted that some of the cases involving teachers have been reported in the media. However, it said that many teachers are unable to publicly discuss their situations because they fear that doing so could lead to further security pressure and other consequences.

The Tehran Teachers' Association also expressed concern about the cases and sentences involving Iraj Tobehiha, Kokab Badaghi, Shokrollah Ahmadi, Majid Karimi, Ghias Nemati, Forough Khosravi, Javad Lalmohammadi, Masoud Farhikhte, Abolfazl Khoran, and Reza Amanifar, and called for their sentences to be revoked.

Secretary-General of the Nurses' House:

“Mr. Pezeshkian Is a Doctor Himself and Has a Conflict of Interest!”

Mohammad Sharifi-Moghaddam said:

“The doctors' concern today is the income of university faculty members.”

Last year, the salaries of university faculty members increased by more than 100 percent. Despite their salaries reaching billions of tToman(\$US5000.00), the president is concerned about delays of only ten days in their payments. Meanwhile, the salaries of healthcare workers — including nurses, midwives and radiologists — who earn between 20 and 30 million Toman (\$US100-150) a month, have increased by only 20 to 25 percent, and their wages are sometimes delayed for months.

While some doctors earn hundreds of millions (\$US500.00) or even billions of Toman (\$US5000.00) and receive additional payments under the table, the salaries



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and living conditions of lower-paid workers do not appear to be a major concern for the government.

Continuation of the strike by the drivers of heavy equipment of Khuzestan Cement into it sixth day

On Thursday August 14, 2026 the strike by the drivers of the heavy trucks of the Khuzestan Cement Company (Haftkel) in protest to the forms of the distribution of the cargos and the work conditions entered into its sixth day and the process of loading and the transport of the products of this company has been widely interrupted. The protesting drivers with emphasis on ending the discriminatory and non transparent methods have put forth five main demands:

- 1- Immediate cancellation of the charges declaration and ending the methods that from the drivers' view point creates discriminatory and unequal situation in distribution of the cargos.
- 2- Return to distribution of the cargos while the drivers are present and it proceeds by turn.
- 3- The direct presence of the factory managers and transparent response to demands of and the drivers' problems.
- 4- Inclusion and the supervision of the RMTO (I.R. Iran Road Maintenance & Transportation Organization).
- 5- Respect for the dignity of the drivers and putting an end to the inappropriate behaviour.

Saving a Petrochemical Worker

Adnan Shenavi Attempted Suicide After Being Dismissed by Two Companies and Going Six Months Without Wages

A volunteer received a message referring to a report published by the Karun Human Rights Organization. The message called for attention to the pressures caused by dismissal and delayed wages, which have driven



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young people in southern Iran to the point of attempting suicide.

The message stressed:

“Unfortunately, such incidents have become very common, but most of them go unreported.”

Tehran — Protest Rally by Social Security Retirees

Sunday, August 16, 2021

A protest rally by Social Security retirees was held outside the Social Security Organization, with cultural-sector and telecommunications retirees also taking part.

The retirees raised their demands and expressed their anger through a series of slogans, including:

“We don't want war anymore; we don't want poverty and high prices.”

“War and negotiations are excuses; our lives tell the real story.”

“Expensive bread, expensive medicine — the government has become the enemy of life.”

“The imprisoned worker must be released.”

“The imprisoned teacher must be released.” “We will stand against the death penalty to the very end.”

“Reza Amanifar, the imprisoned teacher, must be released.”

“Masoud Farhikhte, the imprisoned teacher, must be released.”

“Alireza Shaygan, the imprisoned teacher, must be released.”

“No to execution! No to execution! No to execution!”

Only the street can win us our rights.”

“Bankrupt government, your ship has run aground.”



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Social Security is not the property of the government; it is an intergenerational asset of workers, retirees, and pensioners.

The Social Security Organization is the result of decades of premium payments by millions of workers and insured persons.

The resources and assets of this organization did not come from the pockets of the government and managers, which the government, parliament, or any other institution can determine for it. This asset belongs to the workers, retirees, and pensioners who have paid their premiums over the years, and no individual, authority, or institution has the right to decide its fate without the consent of the real owners.

Therefore, the Workers' Syndicate of the Tehran and Suburbs Bus Company is firmly opposed to any sale, assignment, auction, or transfer of the assets of the Social Security Organization, and considers any attempt to convert workers' intergenerational assets into a source of funding government deficits or compensating for mismanagement unacceptable.

The statements attributed to Baitollah Abdullahi, a member of the Parliament's Program and Budget Commission, that "the first task of the new CEO of the Social Security Organization should be to divest the companies," in our opinion, are a serious warning sign for the future of millions of insured and retired people.

Our question is clear: Why is the first prescription that becomes complicated for the Social Security Organization, the sale of its assets? Why, instead of the government paying its accumulated debts to the organization, should the assets of the insured be brought in and sold? Why is the prescription to sell the organization's assets prescribed instead of reforming management, combating corruption,





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increasing productivity, and strict supervision? Who has allowed the government, parliament, or managers to make decisions about assets that are the result of workers' suffering and insurance premiums?

The Social Security Organization is not the government's piggy bank, and its companies are not public assets that can be auctioned off to offset budget deficits; these assets support the current and future lives of millions of workers and retirees.

We clearly state that no one has the right to make decisions in the name of workers but act against their interests. If a company is unprofitable, the solution is to reform its structure, remove inefficient managers, achieve financial transparency, and return it to the path of productivity, not to sell assets. If an organization is facing a resource crisis, the main solution is to pay off the government's heavy debts to the organization and prevent encroachment on the resources of the insured. A worker who has paid insurance premiums for thirty years has set aside part of his suffering for retirement. A retiree and pensioner whose life depends on this organization has the right to know how the assets that generations of workers have paid for are being managed. Therefore, no authority or institution can consider itself the owner of these assets. The real owners of social security are workers, insured persons, and pensioners who have paid insurance premiums.

The Workers' Syndicate of the Tehran and Suburbs Bus Company, along with all workers and retirees, strongly protests any encroachment on the resources of the Social Security Organization and considers the sale of Social Security assets, the intergenerational auction of workers' suffering to compensate for the government's budget deficit, and any decision-making behind closed doors regarding the assets of insured persons unacceptable and rejected.

The solution for workers is unity and organization.

Workers' Syndicate of Tehran and Suburbs Bus Company



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Labour News and Reports

Around 30 Railway Guards on the Iranshahr–Bazpiran Route Have Gone Five Months Without Pay: “We Have Nothing to Eat”

Around 30 railway guards working on the Sarkhoharan–Bazpiran route say they have not received their wages for the past five months. They are protesting their living and working conditions.

According to the workers, they have not been paid for work covering the route from Shahr-e-Draz Station to Naygun Station and from there to Bazpiran for approximately five months. Their duties include guarding and protecting the railway lines, preventing theft, and ensuring that the railway locks are not tampered with. Despite repeatedly following up on the issue, they say their outstanding wages have still not been paid and that promises made by the authorities have not been fulfilled.

One of the workers said in a message:

“They have not paid our wages for five months. For God’s sake, we have nothing to eat. We are human beings too.”

The workers also complain about the lack of basic welfare and food facilities. They say they are not provided with lunch or dinner during working hours and that their resting places are often under bridges. According to the workers, their shifts begin at around 5 a.m. and continue until almost dusk.

They say they spend much of their working day exposed to harsh weather and scorching heat. The lack of adequate rest and welfare facilities has left them under considerable physical and psychological strain.

The workers say that, despite repeated promises that their wages would be paid, five months have now passed and they are still waiting. The continued non-payment has created serious difficulties for them and their families, making it increasingly difficult to meet even their most basic needs.



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The railway guards are demanding the immediate payment of their five months of outstanding wages, provision of daily meals and adequate rest facilities, and improvements to their difficult working conditions. They stress that receiving their wages is the most basic right of workers who perform their duties every day.

Monday, 24 August, 2026

Amirkabir Petrochemical Workers: Despite the Labour Department's Ruling, We Have Still Not Been Allowed to Return to Work

The exact number of workers dismissed by Amirkabir Petrochemical has not been announced. However, the dismissed workers have called on their other colleagues to join their protest rally.

Last week, southern-based virtual channels quoted dismissed petrochemical workers as saying:

“We are daily-wage workers at Amirkabir Petrochemical who have been dismissed since December (Tower 9). Before the recent developments, we had repeatedly followed up on our situation. Eventually, as a result of these efforts, a commission was formed comprising three judges from the Labour Department at Site 1 of the Mahshahr Special Economic Zone, representatives of the governor's office, the deputy CEO, the head of the Information Department, and three labour representatives.

“The commission ruled that we should return to work, and it was decided that we would be allowed to return within seven to ten days. Unfortunately, nothing has happened so far, and we remain in limbo and unemployed.

“All of us have five, six, seven years or more of work experience. We are married and have children who are at school. In this difficult economic situation, and with the new school year about to begin, there is no one to take responsibility for us.”



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Mahshahr Municipality Workers Continue Strike Over Unpaid Wages and Other Outstanding Demands

The strike by Mahshahr Municipality workers, which began at the start of this week, is continuing.

The workers have stopped work to protest delays in the payment of their monthly wages and supplementary insurance, non-payment of overtime, failure to

pay the difference between their March and April wages, the suspension of welfare and seasonal benefits, and the non-payment of the employer's share of their social security contributions.

Over the past few days, the workers have also held protest rallies outside the Mahshahr Governorate and Municipality, demanding the immediate settlement of their outstanding claims.

The municipality announced today that it had paid part of the outstanding amounts directly and deposited another portion into the contractor's account. However, the contractor has not paid the workers what they are owed.

Passing responsibility back and forth between the municipality and the contractor does nothing to resolve the problems facing workers whose wages and insurance payments are already overdue. Workers have the right to receive their wages and insurance contributions fully and on time. They should not be forced to bear the cost of disputes or violations between the institutions responsible for their employment and the contractors.

Continuing collective protest and pursuing their demands together is the workers' means of bringing this situation to an end.





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Two Consecutive Dismissals and Six Months of Unpaid Wages Had Driven Adnan to the Brink

Adnan Shenavi, a young man from Mahshahr, attempted suicide three days ago after months of unsuccessfully searching for work and facing severe financial pressures. Fortunately, he was saved after being transferred to Narges Hospital.

According to the report, Shenavi had previously been dismissed by Salman Farsi and Takht Jamshid companies and had been left without wages or insurance for approximately six months.

The 35-year-old Arab – Iranian worker is the head of a vulnerable family. His father is blind and seriously ill, his brother has Down syndrome, and he has two young children.

Bandar Abbas: Energy Capital, City of Homeless Workers

The gloom hanging over Bandar Abbas is not merely a matter of weather. It is the weight of a city built on a sea of wealth, steel, oil and trade, where many of the workers who generate that wealth have little to show for it beyond scorching heat, job insecurity and increasingly empty tables.

In the city's poorer neighbourhoods, renting even a modest home requires a deposit of around 200 million Toman(\$US1100.00), plus 8 million Toman(\$US50.00) a month in rent.

In this so-called "energy capital", a large part of the city still lacks access to piped gas. A standard gas cylinder costs around 7.5 million Toman(\$US45.00), while refilling one on the black market can cost as much as 400,000 Toman(\$US2,5.00).

But the crisis is not limited to people's livelihoods.

Field reports indicate a wave of layoffs and unemployment in hotels, shops, the docks and industrial facilities across Bandar Abbas. According to workers, around 150 employees at the Hormuz Hotel have been laid off, while the



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Homa Hotel has also dismissed a large proportion of its workforce.

Labour activists also report that more than 2,000 people are unemployed at Shahid Rajaei Port and that around 500 workers have been dismissed from the Shahid Darvishi Shipbuilding Complex.

Those who remain employed are struggling with unpaid wages, cuts in overtime and severe financial pressure. Many industrial workers are taking jobs with online taxi services after their shifts, or after being dismissed, in an attempt to make up for the shortfall in their families' living expenses.

One shipyard worker says that their wages have been cut in half and overtime has also been reduced, yet workers continue to keep the production lines running. Another worker who previously worked at the refinery now earns a living driving an old, worn-out car.

Even more bitterly, the report says that many dismissed workers have still not received unemployment insurance, even after several months. Attempts by the reporter to obtain answers from industrial companies and provincial officials have produced no clear response.

This is the paradox of Bandar Abbas: a city whose wealth flows from its ports, refineries and industries, while the burden of the crisis falls on the very workers who keep this economic machine running.

A city that was once built "in a hurry" now seems to be swallowing its own builders just as quickly.



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Map Showing the Extent of Union Gatherings A Summary of an ILNA News Agency Field Report

Sunday, 23 August, 2026

Alongside Social Security retirees who have gathered in at least six locations across the country — Ahvaz, Shush, Rasht, Dezful, Tehran and



Kermanshah — two other groups have also been holding consecutive protest gatherings:

Retirees from the Isfahan Steel and Industry sector, who have been protesting since mid-August.

A group of dismissed workers from Shadegan Steel, who have been gathering since Sunday, August 15, 2026.

They have continued to gather almost every day in pursuit of their labour and union demands.

These local workers, estimated to number around 100, were gradually laid off after the completion of the project, despite having worked there for between three and fifteen years. They have now been left in limbo for more than a year.

There is no information about union rallies or protests in the eastern part of the country. However, statistical assessments and economic studies indicate that eastern and southeastern Iran are more vulnerable to livelihood shocks and economic crises than the central and northern regions because of structural, geographical and climatic factors. These regions also rank among the areas with the highest levels of multidimensional deprivation and poverty.



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NO WAR

