



Socialist Bulletin

A Monthly Publication from Socialist Labour

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Build on NLC Protests and Organise Effective Strike Action to Save the Education Sector

Towards the end of July, the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) yet again demonstrated its power to organise significant protests in every state. For photographic evidence of this achievement, see photos: <https://socialistlabour.com.ng/2022/07/28/photos-speak-trade-union-protests-in-every-state-solidarity-with-education-strikes/> These protests were in solidarity with the strikes in the tertiary education sector by ASUU, NASU, SSANU, NAAT and COEASU.

The NLC needs to quickly maintain the momentum created by this initiative to create the agenda for 2023 elections. We need to move quickly to the promised three day warning strike by the middle of August and then on to indefinite strike action.

This Government claims to be sympathetic to education. But when Buhari came to power, more than 12% of the budget was dedicated to education. This was gradually reduced to less than 6% for last year, with a small increase to nearly 8% for this year. This compares to an international benchmark of spending at least 20% of a government's annual budget on education. We need to push hard to make education a real priority for this Government.

We also need immediate action after the success of the protests in each state capital. We need the NLC to organise town hall meetings in all states to explain the reasons for the education strikes to parents and the general public. We also need to explain the need for the three day and then indefinite strike to end the Government's refusal to adequately fund the education sector.

We also need ASUU, NASU, SSANU, NAAT, COEASU and the other education trade unions to brief their students and parents. We need NUT to take the promised strike action over the Kaduna retrenchments.

Each branch of all the education trade unions should reach out to local trade union branches to offer speakers to explain the reasons for the strike to their members. The education trade unions need solidarity messages, support and action from local, state and national trade unions. In each university and education college the trade unions should organise activities to gain support for the strikes with fliers given out in popular areas.

The solidarity protests organised by the NLC in all states are an important step forward. But it is only if supported by strike action that are really likely to achieve the victory we need. We know that the issues we face are far wider than just the terrible underfunding of the tertiary sector.

The NLC's Charter of Demands (see next page) provides a summary of what may be needed. We hope that at least some politicians will agree to back this Charter, but we know that only effective strike action will achieve its actual implementation.

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NLC CHARTER OF WORKERS DEMANDS



We believe that the NLC Charter provides an important set of demands. First, any politician who is asking for support from the millions of workers and other toiling people should be asked to accept the Charter as a basis for their manifesto. Second, after the election, the NLC, TUC and their member trade unions should use the Charter as a basis for their demands and take appropriate collective action to ensure that they are achieved.

We need to use the NLC Charter as a basis for choosing who we vote for in the 2023 elections and, more importantly, making demands for a fairer society that is implemented as a result of effective collective action by the trades unions and wider toiling peoples.

In addition, we expect that the new NLC leadership, that is to be elected next year, to sign up to this Charter. One of their first tasks should be to develop a practical plan to ensure that these demands are backed by effective collective action to ensure that they are implemented in the short-term by the new Government. For more details see:

<https://socialistlabour.com.ng/2022/07/15/nlc-charter-of-demands/>

TPAPM – manifesto

The Peoples' Alternative Politics Movement (TPAPM) is being built as a coalition of progressive forces arising from the ASCAB movement. Socialist Labour supports this development and has endorsed TPAPM's Campaign for a Socialist Transformation (CAST). Below we include an extract of the TPAPM Manifesto, although INEC refused to allow TPAPM to be registered as a political party and so it is not able to stand candidates in the 2023 elections:

Class Struggle, Class Politics and Electoral Politics

Since the mid-1940s especially, our movement has combined electoral and non-electoral options in the struggles of the oppressed across Nigeria. These options included direct political party interventions with clear socialist programs and indirect interventions in political alliances with reformist political parties and programs. The options and methods of our movements have always been dictated by the immediate and long-term needs of class struggle towards goals that will finally win political power for the working class.

Consequently, election or no election, during and between elections, class struggle by the poor masses against exploitation and poverty goes on a daily basis. And it is our duty as a movement and as a movement party to organise this class struggle, as it is waged daily, linking the immediate aims of resistance to economic hardships and rejection of insecurity, to the ultimate goal of winning political power to lead the process of socialist transformation.

We emphasise that our Politics is Class Politics; not Regional, Ethnic or Religious Politics! Class Politics in the defense of the masses of Nigeria's working people, in the pursuit of their solidarity and against the politics and policies of class and gender oppression, ethnicity and religious prejudices.

To join TPAPM, Email: tpapsnigeria@gmail.com

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Sustainable Development and the Struggles of Nigerian workers

Izielen Agbon



In 2015, the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). What does sustainable development mean to the Nigerian worker?

An understanding of the social relations of production and reproduction in Nigeria is necessary to our being able to define and grasp the concept of sustainable development as a dynamic process involving Nigerians actively participating in their own history. The social relations of production and reproduction in Nigeria are relations of struggle. They are class relations of struggle, relations of power between Nigerian classes. As capitalist social relations, they include the existence of the wage system where workers exchange their labour power (their ability to work) for monetary wages. Unwaged workers are either unemployed (working hard to find a job), students (working hard in schools to improve the future value of their labour power), housewives (working hard in the homes to take of children as future workers) or self-employed (market women and small business persons). Work is the organizing tool of our society.

Within Nigerian social relations, sustainable development means different things to different classes. For instance, in the labour market, Nigerian and Foreign capital (the bosses) want lower wages since this leads to less labour costs, more surplus value and more profits. From the point of view of the bosses, sustainable development means more cheap raw materials, more cheap labour, more profits, more rent seeking opportunities and better access to public funds.

On the other hand, workers need higher wages because more money enables them buy the means of subsistence for them and their families. This is necessary for the reproduction of their labour power. From the point of view of the Nigerian working class, sustainable development means more wealth, less work, more disposable time, a better life for themselves and their children, and the organization of society around a multiplicity of self-determined activities.

The demands of the struggles of the working class has always been for sustainable development understood from their point of view. The working class has always fought for higher minimum living wages and allowances, better working conditions, more vacation and leisure time, more jobs, adequate food and housing, stable affordable electricity, better health care, affordable education and better schools, available drinking water, more security of life and property, better roads, railways and transport infrastructure, better environment and more democratic political rights.

The Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) has been on indefinite strike since February 14, 2022. The Joint Action Committee of the Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities (SSANU) and Non-Academic Staff Union of Allied and Educational Institutions (NASU) has been on strike since March 28, 2022. The Joint Research and Allied Institutions Sector Unions (JORAISU) and the Colleges of Education Academic Staff Union (COEASU) are also on strike. These strikes are for concrete demands of sustainable development. We should therefore support these ongoing strikes because successful workers' struggles for sustainable development are the building blocks of a future liberated Nigeria.

Governments still have plenty of money

In a report to the National Assembly in July the Federal Government managed to claim that its "retained revenue" for the first four months of this year was less than the cost of debt servicing. They are using this accounting trick to try to claim they do not have enough money to fund the education sector properly or a decent minimum wage.

If we look at actual allocations by the FAAC committee, the allocations for May to July 2022 are 9% higher than last year. In addition, "retained revenue" is after hidden deductions by NNPC for fuel subsidy, 'refinery maintenance' and other issues.

The Federal and state governments still have plenty of money. Remember all the foreign trips the President can still afford; the hundreds of billions that the former Accountant General managed to steal and all the money that was paid during the APC and PDP presidential primaries.

If any trade unions would like more information on this issue or an economic briefing for their negotiations with the bosses, then please contact Povey via WhatsApp on 09036302853.

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Commercialization of NNPC – an attack on workers and the common people – Femi Aborisade

The Government announced in late July the commercialisation of the Nigerian National Petroleum Company (NNPC). The celebration of NNPC LTD is the celebration of dispossession of the public and the enrichment of private individuals at the expense of public good. The NNPC was always a black box and never accountable to the public, but this move will make the situation worse.

The Petroleum Industry Act states:

“NNPC Limited and any of its subsidiaries shall conduct their affairs on a commercial basis in a profitable and efficient manner without recourse to Government funds ... and NNPC Limited shall operate as a Companies and Allied Matters Act entity, declare dividends to its shareholders and retain 20 per cent of profits as retained earnings to grow its business”

This is a tool to steal the wealth that belongs to all or us and hand it over to the private sector. It is an instrument that robs the public of its common patrimony. With the privatisation of the NNPC, the public would lose control over the price of fuel in the domestic market.

Whenever there is an outcry against a fuel price increase, the Federal Government would respond that “it is beyond the control of government, it is now under the control of the private sector shareholders”. In the same way they now handle electricity tariff issues. Thus, uncontrolled and perennial increases in the price of fuel would characterise the NNPC Limited regime.

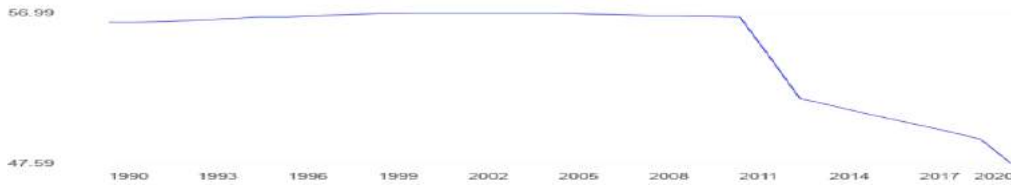
The 11-person Board of NNPC Limited comprises private individuals appointed by the President, without any consideration for elected representatives of communities in the oil producing areas and organized labour. Yet, the Board of the NNPC Limited has enormously sensitive responsibilities, such as being the concessionaire of all Production Sharing Contracts (PSC), Profit Sharing and Risk Service Contracts on behalf of the Federal Government; being vested with the rights to natural gas under production sharing contracts; lifting and selling of royalty oil and tax oil, etc.

In summary, the transition from NNPC to NNPC Limited serves the purpose of enriching a few private individuals while impoverishing the masses. The birth of NNPC Limited marks a sad phase for the common people while it means celebration for the economically powerful few in the oil sector. Once more a strategic company is give to the market (those with money) rather than being under proper democratic control.



Trade Unions Need to do More to Protect Women in the Workplace - Tina Ndi

There has been an irrevocably alteration in the world of work by a massive entry of women into paid employment. Most women now work. This is in addition to undertaking an unfair burden of domestic work and child rearing. Many more women are engaged in paid and unpaid work. There are however more women employed in the informal sector than men. Despite this, the law provides little protection for women in work. As a result, it is up to the trade unions to be more proactive in terms of discrimination against women.



Women's labour participation rate in Nigeria

The above graph shows that from around 1990 to at least 2010 almost 57% of women worked, or wanted to work. Over the same time, slightly more men, 60%, participated in the labour market. This gap between the activity of women and men increased to around 5 percentage points with the increase in unemployment due to the Covid lock down etc.

Women's education and success rate is now almost the same as for men. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, in 2017/18 more young women than young men gained five credits and above including mathematics and English language in the WAEC examinations in November. In June of these years slightly fewer women sat the exams than men, but a higher percentage of women gained this level of pass. In 2017-19 the number of National Youth Service Corpers who were women was only slightly less than the number of men (there was only a one percentage point difference).

Women do suffer unreasonable levels of discrimination with their jobs. It is not illegal to pay women less than men, to promote men rather than women or to dismiss women who become pregnant. The Labour Act (2004) has no provisions for equal employment opportunities for employees irrespective of gender. It does not have any express provision, prohibiting discrimination against women.

The law does have limited provision for maternity leave, but this is less than that recommended by the ILO. Many public and private sector employers pay more than this, but depends on the power of the unions and may be removed.

Equal pay for equal work is generally practiced irrespective of gender. Most of the problem is not so much the law, but the practice for which even the trade unions, in spite of the NLC Gender Policy, have no formal gender recruitment and promotion policies.

This does mean that half the potential membership of trades unions may be women. As a result, trade unions have a clear responsibility to do more to protect their women members. Trade unions and their offices need to be more active to protect the rights of their women members.

Trade unions need to protect their women members from any form of discrimination. This means that they need to ensure that women are paid the same rates of pay as men, have the same opportunities for employment and promotion as men. They also need to be protected from any other forms for sexual discrimination or harassment.

The above graph appears to show a frightening drop in the number of women in the labour market since 2011. Until then around 57% of women were working etc. This then suddenly dropped to around 48% by 2020. This suggests that more than one in six women disappeared from the labour market in the last decade. What happened to these women? Why did their trade unions not protect them?

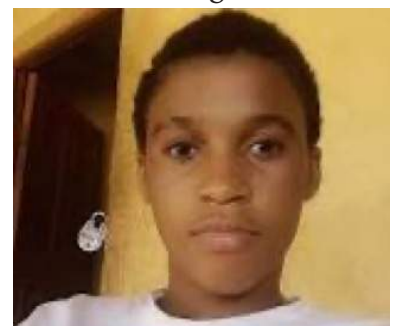
Detained for Playing in the Moonlight

Seven teenage girls have been held by the DSS in Imo State since March. Their only crime was coming out in the evening to play in the moonlight with their friends.

Chidera Amaefula, a 15 year old teenager from Atta Umunnam Njaba Local Government, Imo State and six other teenagers, Oluebube Uzoma, Chidinma Oba, Favour Azubike, Chiamaka Okoro, Chibueze Ezike, and Mmesoma Ezike are still being held by the DSS.

They were stopped by the Joint Task Force security and taken to the DSS Owerri on allegations that their parents are members of the IPOB Eastern Security Network. The

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The Other Side of the 'Fulani' Story - Modibbo Kawu

The Fulani, or to give them their correct name, the Fulbe have suffered killing of their cattle, in locations of farmer-herder conflicts, such as Southern Kaduna; the poisoning of rivers to kill cattle, in places like Plateau State; the rustling of cattle in many states of the Northwest; the systematic killing of cattle and slaughtering of entire clans of Fulbe people in the Southeast.

Thousands and thousands of heads of cattle have been lost, by a people whose entire lifestyle was constructed around their cattle and a pastoral economy: as a store of value; family assets; and a culture (a way of life).



Most of the crimes committed against pastoralists are not adequately captured in media reportage, or in popular discourse.

What has been over-reported and weaponised, are attacks by Fulbe nomads; often reported within dangerous ethnic frames. The slaughtering here of 1,200 cattle is the end of a lifetime of existence for those affected. Of course, it probably won't get reported, and they are not likely, ever to receive compensation from any levels of governmental authority. Nor are they likely to be served any form of justice, in terms of adequate forms of punishment, for the perpetrators of the crime! But there are young men affected, who can never be pastoralists, anymore.

The nomadic Fulbe have an intimate knowledge of the bush, its routes, and its hidden places. They are aware, that there are several groups inside bushes, around the country, who now earn huge sums of money, kidnapping people for ransom; huge ransoms! Those who lose their cattle will join them, or form their own groups! It's an

An unknown massacre of 1,200 Fulbe cattle

economic necessity and for them, compensation for all they've lost; and the fact that there's no government anywhere, to offer them succour.

Unfortunately, instead of seeing the hard-nosed political economy underpinning the problem, most of the elite response to the phenomenon, is ethnic: "Fulani terrorists"; "Fulani kidnappers"; "Fulani herdsmen", etc. The Fulbe, as a people, are profiled in hate and dangerous speech. And ordinary people have become de-sensitized to profiling, because it has become the everyday language of social discourse.

The emotional and ethnic hatreds deployed against the Fulbe, won't stop banditry or kidnaping. Systematic and targeted killings of the Fulbe, won't solve the problem either. The reason is simple; the political economy underpinning the issue has never been examined.

One of the results is what is shown above. The useless slaughter of an entire herd. That is the loss of livelihood; lifestyle and a store of value, which pastoral economies represent, to pastoralist communities. Another act in the endless spiral into the abyss.

BOOK REVIEW: BIOGRAPHY OF COMRADE OLA ONI: A MARXIST TEACHER AND ACTIVIST – **Abiodun Olamosu**

By Adegboyega Otunuga

Who would have imagined that a class 5 students' representative at a prestigious federal secondary school like King's College, Lagos could give his teacher a dirty slap for attempting to sabotage a protest as far back as 1948! This is why chronicling of events or history is so vital and germane to individual and universal knowledge...

Ola Oni was among the students initially expelled as a result of the 1948 students' strike. Ola Oni's punishment was later commuted to suspension after a review of his case. In contrast, Gogo Chu Nzeribe, who was at the head of the strike, eventually left the college without completing his secondary school education. However, he went on to become secretary general of the Trade Union Congress.

Ola Oni recalled this event with nostalgia when he stated that: "Gogo Chu Nzeribe was a leading member of the students' Council at King's College. He was in his final year in 1948 when the students embarked on the strike. As a militant student activist, Nzeribe had earlier passed words a day before that there would be no class the following day in the College until the College authorities met their grievances. This included the amelioration of the deplorable state of social amenities and poor feeding among others". He further stated:

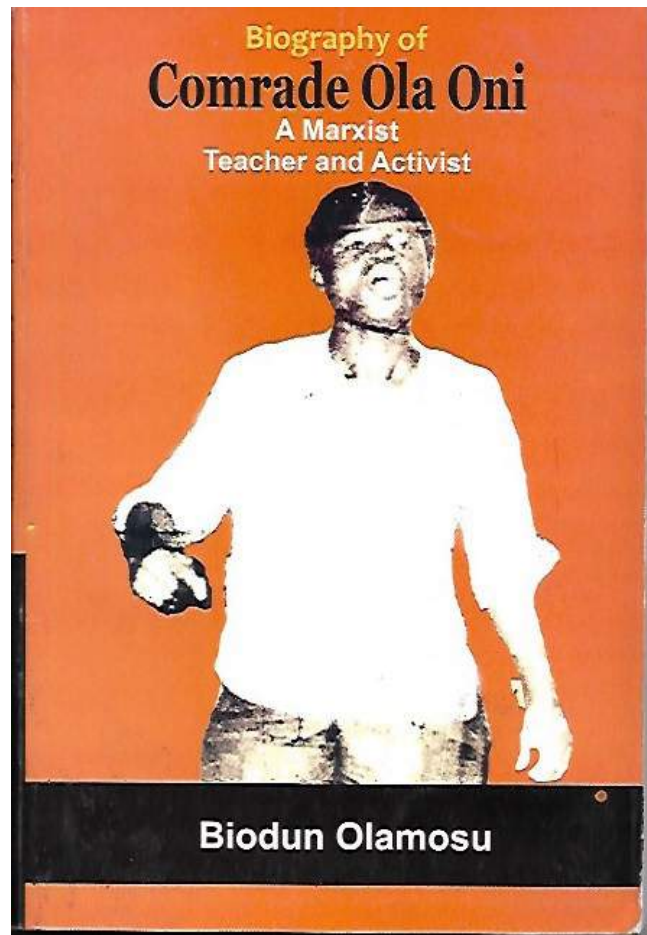
"As Nzeribe was walking round the school compound on that fateful day to assess how effective the boycott of classes was, he was surprised to meet our (Ola Oni's) class receiving a tutorial from a non-cooperative teacher. Nzeribe was provoked by this action as he saw it as an attempt to frustrate the strike. He had expected the students to have disobeyed the anti-students teacher by walking out on him. On the other hand, he observed also that the teacher's action was deliberate and that he was just taking a chance with the less well informed junior students. Gogo Nzeribe decided to enter the class, gave the teacher the dirty slap of his life and commanded the students to move out immediately." (Extracts from the book).

In 1991/92 whilst at UNILAG, I resolved to immerse myself in reading autobiographies and biographies of great men and women across Africa and beyond. This was to get more insight about life, principles and ideologies that shape them. I read about Alexandre the Great, Bonaparte, Tzar Ivan the Terrible, Adolf Hitler, V.I. Lenin, Ronald Reagan, Rockefeller, Marcus Garvey, Martin Luther King jnr, Malcom X, Kwame Nkruma, Chief Obafemi Awolowo and a host of others.

This is one habit I have kept till date and would recommend to any scholars, students of history and those who genuinely seek for knowledge and true path towards saving and building our collective humanity. Overall, I make bold to say that 'Biography of Comrade Ola Oni' by one of his proteges and my snr Comrade and former boss at ASSBIFI, ABIODUN OLAMOSU is in a class on its own going by its lucidity and intense description of the various struggles waged by Comrade Ola Oni.

It is a classic in understanding and appreciating Marxism. It helps us to understand why capitalism is a necessary stage in human socioeconomic development. But that it cannot guarantee or sustain collective survival of our social space. I heartily recommend the book for genuine seekers!!

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Africa Conference on Sexual Health and Rights, Sierra Leone



ACSHR
2022 10th AFRICA CONFERENCE ON
 SEXUAL HEALTH AND RIGHTS
 ACCELERATING THE ELIMINATION OF SEXUAL
 AND GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN AFRICA

Sisí Afrika, reports from Abuja and can be contacted on +2347036082093.

The 10th Africa Conference on Sexual Health and Rights was held at Bintumani International Conference Centre, Freetown, Sierra Leone from the 27th of June to July 1st.

There was a session about abortion/body autonomy rights for women in Africa (the green wave). The panel discussed the wins we have in various African countries and of course Latin America (Argentina). This serves as a beacon of hope for getting abortion legalized in our various countries.

I personally feel the fight for abortion rights should be taken beyond fighting the law to decriminalize abortion because that “win” can be taken away from us anytime; as with what recently happened with ROE V. WADE in the US. The fight should be taken up to the level of saying the law has no say over our bodies AT ALL. Whether to “legalize” or “criminalize” abortion is a power the law makers have that negates the whole idea of body autonomy.

The session on intergenerational dialogue on sex, pleasure and shame was especially amazing having different generations of women from very young to old openly discussing sex TOGETHER. I really want more of this. Sex is generally a taboo topic in Africa and that has done more harm than good.

There were also sessions about Female Genital Mutilation, Reducing Gender-Based Violence in schools, Sex after Sexual Assaults (exploring the role of pleasure in the healing journey), and of course the “meet the youth activists”.

I was able to passionately express myself about abortion rights activism in Nigeria. It was really amazing being amongst youths who are fighting on various fronts, trying to bring order and justice to this chaotic world. There were those fighting FGM, homophobia, child marriage, and activists for Body Autonomy Rights specifically for differently-abled people.

I saw gender-neutral restrooms for the first time. I saw different flyers asking for sex work to be decriminalized and sex workers to be included in feminist conversations, I saw the efforts made to keep differently-abled people comfortable.

The only part that made me sad was the level of poverty among these lovely people. I would very much like to see capitalism crushed and thrown in the bin where it belongs. I regard Nigeria as a country with many poor people, thanks to imperialist capitalism. I, from a poor country, calling another African country “poor”. It is THAT bad.

All in all, attending the Conference was a really great experience for me that I’ll never forget. It was not just because of the youths and activists passionately exchanging different ideas on how to move Africa forward. But also because it was my first international conference. I was not disappointed at all.

International News

Strikes in Britain

Britain has seen a strike wave over the last few months with many workers gaining major pay increases to compensate for increased inflation. But a Labour Party junior minister is sacked for joining a picket line of railway workers:

<https://www.rs21.org.uk/2022/07/25/national-strikes-begin-local-disputes-winning>

Mass Strikes in Sri Lanka

A mass uprising in Sri Lanka has forced the president out of office and sent the government into crisis. Let us celebrate the victory and asks what comes next for the struggle

<https://www.rs21.org.uk/2022/07/27/mass-struggle-in-sri-lanka-forces-presidents-resignation/>

Latest Issue of International Socialism (quarterly journal of the SWP in Britain)

The latest issue of the International Socialism Journal is now available for free download from:

<http://isj.org.uk>

As usual, this issue covers a range of issues of interest to socialists across the world.

The editor, Joseph Choonara, covers the war in Ukraine and the developing global economic crisis. An interview with the Sri Lankan socialist Ahilan Kadirgamar shows how inflation can fuse with longer-term discontent and drive workers' rebellions.

The second article covers developments in France where a left alliance came third in the presidential elections and also did very well in the elections for the National Assembly where they have now replaced the traditional left party, the Socialist Party. It looks particularly at the danger posed by the Fascist Marine Le Pen of the National Rally.

This issue also provides a range of other articles on Covid, Brazil and other issues that may be of interest to members and supporters of Socialist Labour. Back issues of this journal are available from Iva Valley Books, NLC Offices, Abuja.

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Summary of Workers Strikes - JULY 2022

We need your assistance to ensure that this monthly report is comprehensive. Please submit details of any strikes or other protests in your state or community to tpapsnigeria@gmail.com. All these strikes and protests need our support and solidarity. We call on all trade union branches to send messages of support and to organise solidarity visits to any strikes in their localities.

The Academic Staff Union of Universities (ASUU) has been on indefinite strike since 14th February. They have not been paid since the end of February. ASUU last extended the strike by twelve weeks from 8th May. The strike is over the refusal of the Federal Government to implement the Memorandum of Agreement reached with ASUU to end its nine month strike in December 2020. This includes:

- Re-negotiation of the 2009 Agreement;
- Challenges with the implementation of the Integrated Payment Payroll Information System (IP-PIS);
- Funding of University and Tertiary Education System; and
- Earned Allowances for both Academic and Non-Academic Staff of Nigeria's Universities.

Student unions and trade union branches should send messages of support to:

Emmanuel Osodeke, ASUU President - president@asuu.org.ng

Chris Piwuna, ASUU Vice President - piwuna01@gmail.com

The Joint Action Committee of the Senior Staff Association of Nigerian Universities (SSANU) and Non-Academic Staff Union of Allied and Educational Institutions (NASU) declared a two-week warning strike from 28th March. This was last extended by another two months from 21st June. The main demands, similar to ASUU, are to re-negotiate the 2009 agreement; payment of earned allowances and the funding of state universities. Trade union branches should send solidarity messages via WhatsApp to the NASU Secretary (08037056585).

National Association of Academic Technologists (NAAT) have also been on strike since March with similar demands to the other education trade unions.

Members of the Colleges of Education Academic Staff Union (COEASU) started a four week warning strike from Tuesday, 14th June. The challenges causing the strike include:

- non-implementation of the consequential effect of CONPCASS, 15 on lower cadre since 2014
- the non-implementation of the 2014 needs assessment report in Colleges of Education
- non-payment of outstanding promotion arrears
- non-payment of responsibility allowance to Librarians in Colleges of Education
- poor funding of Colleges of Education and poor condition of state-owned Colleges of Education
- implementation on the IPPIS payroll system.

The strike by **the Joint Research and Allied Institutions Sector Unions (JORAISU)** continues. This involves members of the **Non-Academic Staff Union of Educational and Associated Institutions (NASU)**, **Senior Staff Association of Universities Teaching Hospitals Research Institutes and Associated Institutions (SSAUTHRIAI)** and the **Academic Staff Union of Research Institutions (ASURI)**. ASURI suspended its involvement in the strike from 5th May. The indefinite strike has now lasted nearly nine months having started on 13th October, 2021. Workers in the 67 research institutes nationwide are on strike over the failure by the Federal Government to fully implement an agreement reached with the unions in 2010. Trade union branches should send solidarity messages via WhatsApp to the President (08030933357) or Secretary (08037056585) of JORAISU.

MHWUN, National Agency for Food, Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC)

branch embarked on an indefinite strike from June 22. Its demands include immediate approval of additional allowances and full payment of 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021 promotion arrears, among others. Staff of the relevant trade unions also joined the research institutes strike from 8th July.

Joint Action Committee Academic and Non Academic Staff Unions in Bauchi State Tertiary institutions, on 15th July, declared a 14-day warning strike effective from 19th July, 2022 over salary arrears, consequential adjustments of minimum wage, promotions and annual increments.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Senior Staff Association of Nigeria (PENGASSAN) members at Addax went on strike from 29th July. This was after the Chinese owned company lost its Federal Government licence to operate and refused to engage with the trade union.

Organized Labour in Ogun State on 1st July suspended its 4-day old strike.