

# INTERNATIONAL KAAR (LABOUR)



*Fadaian Organization (aghaliyat)*

**June 2026**

## The G7 in an Era of Western Decline

World capitalism is undergoing profound political transformations. The international balance of power among rival imperialist states is shifting rapidly. The traditional powers, led by U.S. imperialism, have been weakened economically, politically, and militarily, while new powers are emerging and reshaping global alignments.

The institutions, alliances, and international frameworks that were products of the previous balance of power among the imperialist states formally continue to exist, but they have largely lost both their effectiveness and their credibility. The United Nations and its affiliated bodies are no longer capable of addressing the major crises confronting global capitalism. The transatlantic economic, political, and military bloc is in-

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## The Meaning of the “Islamabad Memorandum”

About seventy days after the ceasefire between the Islamic Republic and the United States came into effect, and following a series of direct and indirect, public and private negotiations and efforts by both sides, especially extensive mediation attempts, the “Islamabad Memorandum” was finally signed by the presidents of the United States and Iran.

Regardless of the behind-the-scenes agreements and provisions that were not included in the document, the public release of this fourteen-point memorandum ended the competing interpretations and propaganda campaigns surrounding its content. The publication of the agreement clarified the positions of both parties

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## The G7 in an Era of Western Decline

creasingly showing signs of fragmentation. The old powers, which once saw themselves as responsible for managing the affairs of world capitalism through exclusive forums such as the G7, have lost much of their capacity to make decisions and, even when decisions are made, increasingly lack the ability to enforce them.

The annual summits of the Group of Seven provide a clear example of this decline. In the past, these meetings played a decisive role in shaping responses to the most important challenges facing world capitalism. Today, however, the G7 itself is deeply divided. Despite growing contradictions within the bloc, and particularly the widening rift between the United States and Europe, the annual summits continue to be held. Yet they are no longer capable of producing decisions that can resolve the mounting crises of the capitalist order.

This year's summit took place in Évian-les-Bains, France, from June 15 to June 17, 2026. Its stated purpose was to discuss and formulate responses to the political, military, and economic challenges confronting the capitalist world.

The summit convened at a time when global capitalism is engulfed in deepening crises. Contradictions among the imperialist powers have intensified sharply. Competition for dominance in

world markets, particularly between the United States and China, has become increasingly fierce. Donald Trump's policies have widened the divide between Washington and its European allies. The war in Ukraine continues as a proxy conflict supported by the European Union. At the same time, U.S. imperialism's military intervention in the Middle East, aimed at securing complete political and economic domination of the region and control over its energy resources in competition with China and Russia, culminated in the conflict involving the United States, Israel, and the Islamic Republic of Iran. The resulting Middle Eastern crisis, including the closure of the Strait of Hormuz and the involvement of several regional states, has had serious consequences for both the region and the global economy.

French President Emmanuel Macron, the host of this year's summit, made considerable efforts to prevent a repeat of last year's meeting, which Trump left before its conclusion. Seeking to minimize tensions between Washington and the other G7 members, whose disagreements had deepened over the previous year, Macron attempted to keep contentious issues off the agenda. He also went out of his way to welcome Trump—despite his political setbacks in the Middle East—as though he were a victorious statesman. Macron even postponed the summit by one day so that Trump could attend celebrations marking his eightieth birth-

**Long live the class autonomy of the working class!**

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day in the United States.

Macron placed the summit venue under heavy security restrictions. Transportation in the area was severely limited, and large numbers of police and military personnel were deployed. Public gatherings, demonstrations, and protests against the imperialist powers, activities that traditionally accompany such summits, were banned.

As a result, a major protest planned near the summit was relocated to Switzerland. On June 14, 2026, approximately 60,000 demonstrators gathered in Geneva, some forty kilometers from the summit venue. According to the organizers, participants included trade unionists, left-wing and anti-capitalist organizations, environmental activists, and other opponents of the existing world order, united under the slogan “No to the G7.” The demonstration was ultimately met with tear gas and water cannons deployed by Swiss police. Clashes followed, and many protesters were arrested.

During the opening press conference, Macron announced that the European powers were prepared to cooperate with the United States in securing maritime traffic through the Strait of Hormuz. Trump responded dismissively, stating: “I don’t think we need much help.”

Although several G7 members had criticized Trump’s unilateral military actions during the war and refused to participate militarily in the

conflict with the Islamic Republic, they nevertheless endorsed and praised his subsequent agreement with Iran in one of the summit’s official statements.

While the summit concluded without major public confrontations, it once again failed to produce a joint final communiqué. Instead, several separate statements on individual issues were released on June 17, 2026.

For Macron and the European powers, the summit’s principal achievement was the reaffirmation of support for Ukraine and for Volodymyr Zelensky in the ongoing confrontation with Russia. On other geopolitical issues, however, the summit offered little beyond general declarations. Whether on Lebanon and Palestine or tensions between China and Taiwan, the statements merely repeated the familiar call for dialogue and peaceful resolution, without proposing any practical solutions.

The same pattern was evident in discussions of the global economic crisis. Beyond acknowledging the existence of serious economic problems, the G7 offered little more than vague rhetoric. Calls for restoring balance to the global economy and complaints about macroeconomic imbalances, industrial overcapacity, and unfair competition, thinly veiled references to China, were not accompanied by any concrete measures.

The statement entitled “Toward More Balanced, Sustainable and Resilient Growth”

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acknowledged that the global economy continues to suffer from the lingering effects of previous shocks and structural transformations affecting trade and investment. It further noted that global economic uncertainty has increased risks to growth. The statement reiterated concerns about so-called non-market policies, structural overcapacity, market distortions, and growing economic dependencies that threaten supply-chain resilience.

Yet these declarations, directed implicitly at rival powers such as China, offer no solution to the global economic crisis. They are unlikely to influence the policies of competing states and carry no meaningful enforcement mechanism. The United States continues to pursue its strategy

through protectionist tariffs and trade barriers, while China relies on its own combination of state intervention and industrial support policies.

The summit's appeal to the International Monetary Fund and multilateral development banks offers no real answer either. At a time when neoliberal economic policies have reached their limits and competition among the major powers has intensified, such institutions are increasingly incapable of playing a decisive role. The same is true of the G7 itself, which no longer possesses the authority or influence to determine the course of global economic policy.

The crises confronting world capitalism have become so deep and far-reaching that socialism remains the only viable solution.



**The Islamic Republic must be overthrown with a**

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and reduced speculation about its terms. The agreement has opened the way for bilateral negotiations aimed at reaching a comprehensive and final settlement.

Although the Israeli government also accepted the ceasefire under pressure from the United States, this acceptance should not be interpreted as a commitment to fully respect it. Netanyahu's agreement to a ceasefire does not mean that violations will stop. On Saturday, 20 June, “the Khatam al-Anbiya” (1) Central Headquarters issued a brief statement. It declared that, because of what it described as the United States' failure to implement the first article of the memorandum and because of Israel's continuous violations of the ceasefire, the Strait of Hormuz would be closed to shipping traffic. This demonstrates clearly how fragile the ceasefire remains. It also shows how easily efforts to bring the United States and the Islamic Republic back to the negotiating table could collapse.

It is an undeniable fact that the goals and policies of the United States toward the Islamic Republic were not achieved through war and military confrontation. The war had effectively reached a dead end. The “Islamabad Memorandum” serves as a means of escaping this impasse. In reality, it is an extension of the ceasefire and a framework for negotiations aimed at

achieving a comprehensive and final agreement.

The Islamabad Memorandum represents an attempt to break the current impasse. In essence, it amounts to an extension of the ceasefire and the opening of a negotiating process aimed at reaching a “comprehensive” and “final” settlement; an outcome that remains far from certain. The balance of forces within the Iranian ruling establishment likewise favors, at least for the moment, the continuation of this course and the avoidance of renewed military confrontation. Mojtaba Khamenei formally authorized the signing of the agreement. Yet, in a manner reminiscent of Ali Khamenei's political style, he avoided openly taking responsibility for the decision. The signing of the agreement, however, is only the beginning. Negotiations must now follow. However, the Islamabad Memorandum, its signing, and the launch of negotiations do not in themselves signify the removal of obstacles or the resolution of the underlying issues. The implementation of the agreement remains unclear, and many of its provisions lack transparency. Moreover, the continued attacks by the expansionist Israeli state against Lebanon remain a major obstacle and cast serious doubt on the future of the ceasefire. Even if no obstacles were to emerge to prevent the full implementation of the agreement or the long-term extension of the ceasefire, this would not alter the funda-



**Work, bread, freedom – council government**

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mental reality that the Islamabad Memorandum has done nothing to address the root causes of the war. The political and strategic factors that led to the outbreak of hostilities remain intact. For this reason, military confrontation could once again erupt should the balance of forces or the prevailing conditions change. In other words, the very circumstances that have produced this memorandum could, under different conditions, once again give rise to war.

Even if no immediate obstacles emerge to prevent the full implementation of the agreement or the extension of the ceasefire, this will not alter a more fundamental reality: the Islamabad Memorandum does not address the root causes that produced the war in the first place. The underlying contradictions and conflicts remain unresolved. Under changed circumstances, military confrontation could once again emerge from the very conditions that have temporarily produced this agreement.

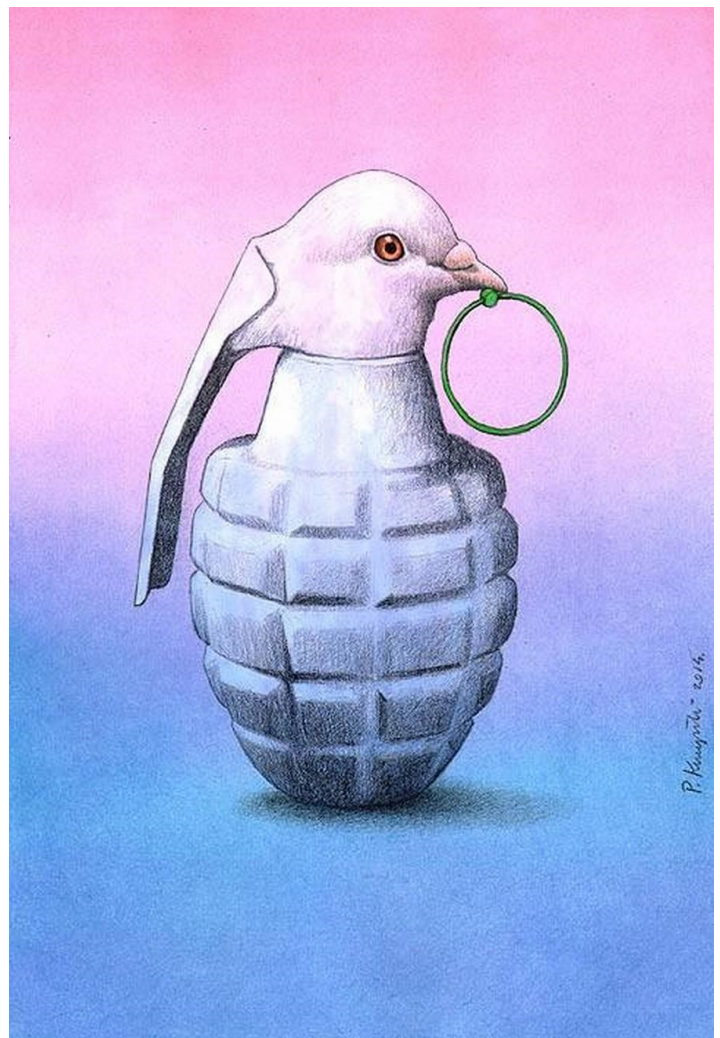
As long as the expansionist policies of the Israeli state and the reactionary and adventurist policies of the Islamic Republic continue to shape the region, and as long as the Middle East remains an arena for rivalry among imperialist powers, the threat of renewed military confrontation will persist. Under such conditions, a lasting and genuine peace will remain out of reach. For



the labour movement and other social movements, the cessation of hostilities creates an opportunity to emerge from the devastation of war, regain their footing, and reassert themselves through collective action, strikes, protests, and other forms of struggle.

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*1 - Khatam al-Anbiya Headquarters: the central command coordinating military operations of Iran's armed forces*



**Long live freedom — long live socialism!**

## Selected Labor News...

residents, as well as industrial, service, and household activities.

### Protest by Contract Workers in the Services and Green Spaces Department of Gachsaran Oil and Gas Company

Contract workers employed in the services and green spaces department of the Gachsaran Oil and Gas Operating Company in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad Province protested against the authorities' failure to implement plans to convert their employment status into direct contracts.

The workers stated that they have been pursuing the implementation of this plan for more than

a year, yet repeated promises by officials have not been fulfilled.

They continue to work through subcontractors and currently receive only the legal minimum wage.

Monday, June 15, 2026

Motorcycle drivers working for the ride-hailing platform "Snapp" in Tehran organized a strike and a motorcade protest. They demonstrated against high operating costs, low incomes, excessive company commissions, the elimination of fuel subsidies, the lack of health and social insurance coverage, and the growing difficulties of making a living.

The protests began on June 14, 2026.



## Selected Labor News...

### Protest by Health Sector Employees of Qazvin University of Medical Sciences

Employees of the health sector at Qazvin University of Medical Sciences gathered in front of the Ministry of Health to protest against their deteriorating living conditions, inadequate wages, and unpaid claims. The workers, who have spent years on the front lines of public healthcare, stated that soaring living costs, declining purchasing power, and delays in the payment of their entitlements have significantly worsened their living conditions.

Friday, June 19, 2026

Around 40 workers at the Bandar Mahshahr Pipe Coating Company remain barred from returning to work nearly three months after their dismissal.

According to the workers, company management has refused to implement official decisions and legal rulings requiring reinstatement.

With the outbreak of the wartime situation, 110 employees of the company were referred for unemployment benefits, despite the fact that the company continued its operations and suffered

no direct damage. Following workers' protests and persistent follow-up efforts, some employees were reinstated, but 40 workers remain in limbo.

Many of these workers have between 17 and 20 years of work experience. The continuation of this situation threatens not only their livelihoods but also their insurance records and future retirement benefits.

Thursday, June 18, 2026

Following a strike call on Wednesday, June 17, employees of Bank Sepah protested against further injustices, particularly the fact that, amid the current inflation crisis, they had received only 50 percent of their June salaries.

A nationwide strike took place on June 17 in several cities across the country.

Wednesday, June 17, 2026

A group of farmers from the Garmsar and Aradan regions staged a protest against the failure to implement rulings and decisions that had previously been issued to address their problems.

Water scarcity in Garmsar is not merely an agricultural issue; it also affects the daily lives of



**Long live the international solidarity of the working class!**

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Sunday, June 21, 2026

Retirees of the Social Security Pension Fund held protest gatherings on Sunday, June 21, 2026, in several cities, including Tehran, Shush, Ahvaz, Mashhad, Rasht, and Arak. They demanded the payment of overdue claims, an increase in monthly pensions, and the adjustment of pensions to reflect the real cost of living. They also called for the protection of the Social Security Organization's financial resources from government interference. The demonstrators protested against rising prices, runaway inflation, growing poverty, and increasing unemployment.

Saturday, June 20, 2026

Truck drivers at the Tazareh coal mine, affiliated with the Alborz Sharghi Coal Company, went on strike on June 20 in protest against the non-payment of their wages.

The strike, initiated by approximately 35 drivers, brought coal transportation to a complete halt. The strikers' demands include immediate payment of outstanding claims, settlement of wage arrears, payment of overdue wages owed to a number of mine workers, guarantees of job security, and transparency regarding the company's financial situation.

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The Organisation of Fadaian (aghaliyat) is a communist organisation that fights for overthrowing of capitalist order and establishing of a communist society.

Our Organisation fights for establishing a society without classes where every sort of exploitation, oppression, discrimination, social inequality and suppression are abolished. All the society's free and equal members live in happiness, welfare and their abilities are thrived.

The immediate goal of the our Organisation is overthrowing the Islamic Republic of Iran and establishing the Soviet State of Workers and Toilers. Soviet State, which is the manifestation of the most consequent and complete form of democracy, will establish the broadest and most complete form of political freedoms, and with fulfillment the democratic, social and welfare demands the socialistic changes will begin.

**Long live Socialism!**

### Kontakt

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